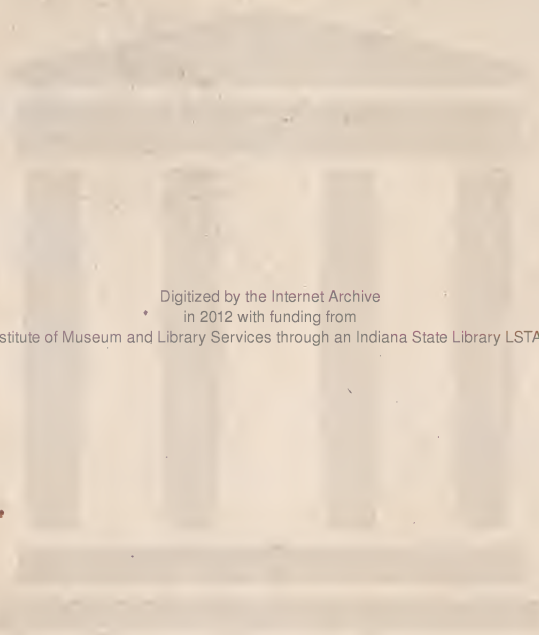




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W. S. Gardner

1850





ELIAS SMITH—EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

By reference to the proceedings of the City Authority, it will be seen that arrangements have been and are being made for a proper celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of American Independence by the people of Great Salt Lake City, a movement which we most cordially endorse and believe that the demonstration on that day, will evidence to all who may witness it, that the people in mass, approve of continuing the "time honored" custom of observing, by appropriate ceremonies, the day which gave birth to a powerful nation which might have continued united, happy, peaceful and free; the Author of our Independence and goodness had not been forgotten.

The programme of the doings on that occasion has not, we believe, been fully matured. It is understood that the Hon. George A. Smith will be the orator of the day, and, although the intervening time is short, no doubt an excellent and well arranged programme will be complete, and the celebration such as will do honor to the committee and to the citizens generally.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the House of Representatives on the 29th ult., Hon. J. M. Bernard, Delegate from Utah, presented the Constitution of the State of Deseret and the memorial accompanying it asking for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which were received and referred to the committee on Territories. On the 10th, the Vice President presented the Constitution of the State of Mr. Latham, of California, moved to print the constitution and memorial, and to admit the States elect, Messrs. W. H. Hooper and G. C. Cannon to the floor of the Senate, which motion was referred to the committee on Territories, that branch of the National Legislature. The next day Mr. Latham introduced a resolution to admit Messrs. Hooper and Cannon, claiming to be Senators from Deseret, to the floor of the Senate, which was laid over. It will be remembered that the Senate from California, Messrs. Latham and McHugh all were the only members who voted "yea" on the passage of the polygamy bill, so called.

On June 23rd, the President approved the bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories. In the Senate on the 29th, the Pacific railroad bill, being under consideration, Mr. Trembly moved to strike and the section providing for four branch lines at the eastern terminus, which was rejected, 15 to 23. The bill was then read the third time, and passed 35 to 5. The bill were Messrs. Howe, King, Francis, Williams and Wright. The following text bill, which had been under consideration for some three months, passed both houses of Congress on the 22nd ult., unanimous in the Senate, and evenly so in the House, there being but seven negative votes. The law is to go into effect on the 1st day of August, and is to create, as reported, in 1865, and provides for a tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses, on manufactured articles and products, to be paid by the manufacturer when sold; on incomes of individuals, merchants and railroad companies, public officers and others, and on stamps to be affixed to certain documents, papers and medicines.

HEAVY THUNDER SHOWERS.—The weather of late has been much like that experienced in countries where showers, attended with thunder at this season of the year, are of frequent occurrence. In the valley and on the mountains, and also in the prairie, and there have been several heavy showers on the mountains, and also in the valley, and on the prairie. The heavy showers of the 1st day of July was much more sleep bringing a heavy shower, bringing to remembrance some of the circumstances in the northern and western States.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

There was unquestionably much fighting done on and along the shores of the Mississippi and its tributaries, between the Federal and Confederate armies, fleets, boats, forts and batteries, from the 6th to the 20th ult., but it is not possible, from the reports and disconnected accounts of their brilliant operations, to determine to what extent the combatants were lessened in numbers, or the effective force of either was reduced by the hostile collisions which occurred.

According to one report which has obtained publicity, the fleet consisting of five gunboats and eight rammers arrived at Memphis on Fort Wright, on the evening of June 6th, where an action took place on the morning of the 6th—the Confederate fleet commencing and the Federal armament ending the engagement. During the conflict, the Federal ram, Monitor ran into the Confederate gunboat Beauregard and so disabled her that she sank in a short time. The Confederate ram, Little Rebel, made a dash at the Monitor, which more or less of the way and the blow intended for her was received by the rammer on the bow. She was so severely disabled her, that she had to turn around from whence she fired a shot which struck and disabled the Confederate ram, Gen. Lovell, which was subsequently run down by the Federal ram, Queen of the West. The Confederate boat, Jeff. Thompson, was set on fire by a gunboat side from the Federal fleet. The remainder of the Confederate fleet then retreated down the river, after burning the new gunboat nearly finished, pursued by the Federal boats, which subsequently captured three of the enemy's gunboats, and burned the remainder and abandoned the only casualties that occurred to the Federal forces, set forth in the report, was the disabling, slightly, of the ram L. Scatter, and the stunning of Col. E. Hot, commanding the Federal rams, by a splinter which struck his breast. The Confederate loss was supposed to be heavy, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained.

The Federal rams were manned by sharpshooters which did great execution, as per report, in shooting the enemy's gunners. The steamboats at the landing were captured, and the crews were taken to Memphis. No mention is made of the burning of cotton nor the destruction of sugar and molasses, as was previously threatened, although persons who accompanied the expedition down the river from Fort Wright, reported that they saw several stacks of burning cotton and the plantations they passed along the river.

The Memphis papers admitted in their report of the engagement that many Confederates were killed by the Federal sharpshooters, and that quite a number went down with the sinking vessels during the engagement, but do not report how many boats were sunk. They stated that the Federal was superior to the Confederate boats, and sustained but little loss, how much beyond the damage sustained by one ram was not known. A vast crowd of spectators were assembled on the bluffs near the city, to witness the engagement—many of them ladies who shed tears at Memphis on the 12th and 13th ult., Col. Pitt is commended, occupied the city.

A reconnaissance is reported to have been made down the river, a few days after the battle, some twenty miles where heavy batteries were discovered.

According to one report, Col. Siskel, and were ordered to an other, Gen. First Official, arrived at Memphis on the 12th and assumed command of the city. The law was issued in place to the possession of the *Argus* office, an ultra Secession paper, and placed it under the supervision of Union men, appointed for that purpose. Some threats are reported to have been made by the Secessionists, on the 12th and 13th ult., at the residence of Union citizens. Orders were given by the provost marshal to pull down a flag or molest a loyal citizen, and all citizens found bearing fire arms at such times, were ordered to be arrested and lodged in prison. At a later date, Col. Siskel issued a proclamation inviting the people in the country to come to the city for the procurement of whatever they might need to supply their wants, assuming a course of pro-revolution in the legitimate pursuit of business.

O. the 12th, four hundred and ten persons, half of them soldiers took the oath of alle-

giance, and the members of the police force and other officials some ten days afterwards.

General Banks are reported to exist all along the banks of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, firing into boats as they passed up and down and committing depredations whenever opportunity presented. In the northern part of Mississippi, after the fall of Memphis, he ravaged the country and burned up all the cotton that had not been previously destroyed by the owners.

It is the expressed opinion of Com. Farragut and others that the war on the Mississippi will be carried on in future in three ways—General Williams of Baton Rouge, having captured the rebel Batteries, who were believed to be taken in relation to guerrillas, received for answer that they should be treated by military commissions at the drum head, their bodies buried, their property destroyed and every man taken to show them that they were not soldiers but murderers and law breakers.

About the middle of June, an expedition, consisting of four gunboats and two Indian regiments under Col. Fitch, is reported to have proceeded up White river, a distance nearly a hundred miles where a Confederate battery was found and attacked, which engagement lasted over four hours, during which shot passed through the stacks of the gunboat mound City, causing a terrible explosion and great loss of life, one hundred and seventy-five or more having been killed and many severely injured. The troops were disembarked and then drove the river, and the river met and attacked the battery in the rear and carried it by storm. The loss of the Federal land forces is said to have been small, while that of the enemy is set down at one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded and one hundred and twenty-five taken.

It was stated on the authority of a letter written on board the steamer Brooklyn of Baton Rouge, on the 2d, that Gen. Williams had encountered a large Confederate force near that place, the result of which was not known, but reported to be a strict defeat. Gen. Williams, and six thousand troops were reported to have landed there the following day. There has no report been made to the effect that Baton Rouge had been taken, but such is the inference from what is stated about Federal troops leaving that place to go to other points.

Dispatches from Com. Farragut, at New Orleans, on the 2d, stated that he had been up to Vicksburg with part of the fleet but had not attacked the place. He left a number of boats there for a blockading squadron and returned to New Orleans. A dispatch from Vicksburg some two weeks later stated that no demonstration had been made after the retirement of the Federal fleet, but several gunboats had just appeared from below. Five thousand Federal troops from Baton Rouge were also expected to arrive there shortly. General Butler reported that all but eight of the mortar boats had gone up the river; and those would be sent soon as tugs could be obtained to tow them. General Lovell had, as per report, established his headquarters at Meridian. All the Confederate troops had left the Vicksburg region, and it was reported that Com. Farragut was before Vicksburg, prepared to bombard the city, should it not surrender unconditionally.

Commodore Farragut reported to the War Department that he had an engagement between a part of his fleet and a Confederate battery with a force of five hundred men on the 16th, near Grand Gulf, Miss., in which one of his boats was struck twenty five and another seventeen times, and he was obliged to haul off, but, having been reinforced, he returned a part of his fleet, and was successful in silencing the battery, but the boats were filled with riflemen, who occasionally fired on the fleet, and if they did not desert, the Commander intended to burn the town.

NOT RECKEN MUCH.—The warm weather and continual showers have contributed to keep the waters from falling much the past week, and the Jordan is down some of the lower part of its bed, and the floods are filled with riflemen, who occasionally fired on the fleet, and if they did not desert, the Commander intended to burn the town.

FIRE AT GENOA.—A fire is announced to have occurred in Genoa, Nevada, on the morning of the 19th of June, which destroyed the Telegraph and Post Offices, with contents, and the Union Hotel.

OPERATIONS AT AND IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

There has been little transpired in relation to the movements of the Army of the Potomac since the battle of Bull Run up to the 22d of June. The reporters having been excluded from the lines, and even Members of Congress denied the privilege of visiting any of the encampments to gratify their curiosity and ascertain how things are progressing, except Porter and McCall's Divisions, and the Ordnance operations, only what little is obtained through the War Department, and that is not of a very intelligent and satisfactory nature.

A letter from New Bridge, which was published in one of the New York papers, stated that on the 6th all the Federal troops, excepting Porter and McCall's Divisions and some reserves, had crossed the Chickahominy.

According to Gen. McClellan's official report the Federal losses in the battle of Fair Oaks, were in killed, eight hundred and ninety; wounded, thirty-six hundred and twenty-seven; missing, twelve hundred and seventeen. The Confederate loss was in all of eight thousand, including five generals, twenty-three colonels, ten majors and fifty-seven captains.

A dispatch on the 7th of June announced that the enemy had made no particular movement to interfere with the movements of the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. McClellan, on the Confederate capital. On the 8th all was quiet in front of Richmond, excepting the manœuvring of the parties engaged in building bridges.

It was announced on the 19th that a reconnaissance was made at morning and the enemy found to be quiet but were in force, and some skirmishing ensued.

A dispatch on the 15th stated that the movements of the Confederates on that day had been extensive but involved in mystery. They opened a sharp artillery fire in the morning, which was kept up at three hours. A subsequent report stated that after detaching the Federal pickets from Old Church, a detachment of Confederate cavalry went to Garrison's Landing, on the Pamunkey, four miles from White House, and burned two companies of some wagons. From thence they went to Turnbull's, where the burning of the railroad bridge, fired into a train that was passing, killing and wounding several, destroyed the telegraph line, and then returned safely to Richmond.

Skirmishing is reported to have been going on in front of the Confederates' lines on the 19th, and the enemy had assumed a more menacing attitude, intending, as was supposed, to bring on a general engagement in order to draw the Federal troops within range of their batteries, which seems to be no part of Gen. McClellan's plan, choosing to approach them in front of the Confederates' lines, to wear out their men rather than risk the chance of battle. The enemy opened fire on General Hooker's advance, on the 21st, which was replied to by a heavy battery that sent several shells into their midst, dealing out death liberally.

Reports from Richmond reported that the Confederates were making great preparations for defense, and were throwing up additional works around the city, and had recently mounted many guns. They had also dug rifle pits all along the approaches to their works from the city. The number of the men is stated at two hundred thousand, and they were determined to make a bloody fight. It was also stated by deserters that the soldiers were kept on short rations—a pound of flour and half a pound of bacon each per day. Beauregard was said to be second in command.

LATEST FROM THE EAST BY MAIL.—The mails have at last commenced bringing something from the east, besides the old matter that has been lying by the wayside for months. We received dates by the last arrival up to the 14th of June from New York and other eastern cities. It is hoped that the "Overland" will perform good service hereafter.

BURGESS.—The trading ship of H. R. Phelps, East T.uple street, was broken open on the night of Monday last, and several articles of value taken therefrom, among which was an army revolver, No 45, marked H. C. K., which may lead to the discovery of the burglar.

HAY.—New hay is now occasionally seen in market.

THE BELLMAN.

A short time ago the local papers announced and lamented the death of the venerable bellman of this office in this district and we believe that throughout the metropolis the bells and proclamations of those once long heard, have for a time been hushed to be heard. Before the days of modern newspapers and their daily circulation, the bellman performed such a large portion of numerous public duties of the present day. In some instances, he was the only person who could be depended upon to inform such a large portion of the people of the city, and in some instances, he was the only person who could be depended upon to inform such a large portion of the people of the city, and in some instances, he was the only person who could be depended upon to inform such a large portion of the people of the city.

General Notices.

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THE LARGEST CITY—POPULATION AND COMMERCE OF JEDDO.

A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people in relation to the largest city in the known world, and very confidently asserting that London, or, as it is frequently termed, the great M tropolis, is far superior, in population, to any other city in the world. This is not the case. Jeddah, the capital of Japan, is without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world.

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

CHASING INDIANS AND KILLING GRIZZLIES

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a young man in Major Smith's company, written at the South Pass, a few days since, in which he gave a very graphic account of a bear chase, of which he was a eyewitness, illustrative of the daring of the 'Mountain boys' who are serving on the Overland route.

A few weeks since, the Indians stole four or five miles from Big Sandy station, and Major Smith, with Lieut. Knowlton and twenty men, getting on the trail of the red-skins, who took a northern direction towards the Wind River mountains, followed them about one hundred and fifty miles to where they had crossed a branch of Green river, which was so high that it could not be crossed excepting by swimming, which the Major thought not prudent to undertake, as some of his men were not proficient in the art. The pursuit of the native tribes was therefore abandoned and the company moved down the river on their return to camp.

They had not proceeded far before a bear was discovered on the opposite side of the stream, and Major Smith, Lieut. Knowlton and Sgt. H. O. Spencer resolved to swim their company over and give 'grizzly' a chase, as they did, and, on reaching the other side, they found two bears instead of one. The beasts moved off up the hill at a rapid rate, and the Major and his comrades immediately gave chase. The grizzlies made good time, but the horses gradually gained on them till they came within short range, where the riders opened fire which caused the 'varmint' to charge tactics, face and charge occasionally upon their pursuers, producing a lively and interesting scene. After some maneuvering of that kind, the bear tried to make a dash down hill towards the river, receiving a shot now and then, making them chase him some three or four times to charge upon the sportsman, who, in turn, became the pursuer. The sport was continued in that way back to the river, where the smaller of the two was killed, and the other put off, endeavoring to effect an escape, pursued by Knowlton and Spencer, who, after following a long distance, succeeded in taking their bear not far from the river to which they managed to haul it, although extremely large, and after attaching a large bundle of brush rolled it into the water, hoping, but it would ultimately float to the left bank, where they could get it, after swimming back to the company.

To get the first bear across the river, a different course was taken. All the ropes in the company were tied together and then one of the men attaching one end of it to his bow, swam across the stream, when the rope was tied round the neck of the bear some distance from the end and then fastened to the hair, after which the Major mounted and plunged into the river. The man pulled gravely upon the rope, towed the horse and bear into the swift current, when the horse rolled over, feet upwards, and the Major swam ashore. The boys were on hand hauling the horse and bear out on dry land, but not till the horse had been nearly drowned, his head being under water most of the time while being towed over.

All things were now arranged, and the march back to camp resumed. Next day as they were proceeding down the river, the big bear, which Knowlton and Spencer had killed and led into Leaver, was found straggling as expected, and soon dead.

After an absence of ten days the party arrived back to their camp, having killed about three hundred miles, with the loss of one animal which died from fatigue.

Remember the WOOD, WOOL, and HAY.

A CARELESS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

On the evening of the 4th of the 7th last laid in the Seventh Ward, of sufficient size, however, to know better than to use firearms in a careless manner, as too many of our citizens are inclined to do, probably to add some little to the variety of their amusements on every occasion to have a little target practice for improvement in "sharp shooting." And regard as of the laws of the city, in relation to the use of firearms in that manner, prepared and set up a mark, with no other obstruction to the force of their balls, than a larch board, beyond which was some ironing block, and invited to take a little target practice of the block. Although informed by a person who was passing, that it would be dangerous for them to shoot in the direction they had placed the target, as there were people dwelling on the opposite side of the block, and advised to place their target in some other place, they disregarded the admonition and proceeded to complete their arrangements and commencing their sport.

The first ball as it passed through the board and corn, and hit a little girl, daughter of Thomas Smith, who was some ten or twelve years old, and other children in Mr. J. Alger's yard directly opposite. The cries of the child on being wounded, soon brought Mr. Alger and others to the spot, and she was carried into the house, apparently in great distress. Upon examination it was ascertained that the ball which had struck her in the back, near one hip, had not penetrated her body, although it had passed through her clothing and fractured the skin considerably. Mr. Alger and a young man named W. E. Cowley went out to the block, and after some time, a second bullet and as they were examining it, a second shot was fired, and the ball striking young Cowley, passed through one thigh, wounded him severely, and but for some papers and a bunch of keys in the pocket of his pants, which turned the direction of the bullet, it is believed that it would have produced a fatal injury.

The offenders were soon warned upon, and their shooting operations summarily suspended, but how heavily they were fined has not yet been ascertained, although, however, it is believed that the punishment was commensurate principally in a legal respect, because they may not have been thoroughly cured of the disease with which we are afflicted.

ACCIDENTAL BUT UNBEARABLE.

As the Fillmore mail coach was crossing Mountain at Pleasant Grove should have done, upon it for Park river, on Thursday last, the carriage was upset and the bags containing the entire southern mail were submerged, immersed and soaked till their contents were so thoroughly saturated and macerated an extent that the water, and to add to the calamity of the matter, a dog was killed, and placed upon a jack animal, as per report, and suffered from thistles to Provo, some fourteen or fifteen miles, as extensively and completely as was possible for an insect to be carried in a dog's mouth. It is supposed at the time that he was doing his country a great service.

On the arrival of the polluted mess at Provo, Postmaster Southworth, as the post-office at Pleasant Grove should have done, upon it for Park river, on Thursday last, the carriage was upset and the bags containing the entire southern mail were submerged, immersed and soaked till their contents were so thoroughly saturated and macerated an extent that the water, and to add to the calamity of the matter, a dog was killed, and placed upon a jack animal, as per report, and suffered from thistles to Provo, some fourteen or fifteen miles, as extensively and completely as was possible for an insect to be carried in a dog's mouth. It is supposed at the time that he was doing his country a great service.

The upsetting of the coach might have been unavoidable, but the course taken with the wet mail afterward was reprehensible and unbearable.

DEATH BY 'UNOXYDATED' LEAD.

The Eastern Mail coach brought in on Thursday evening, the body of Del S. M. Gibson, one of the escaped convicts, who was killed at or near the crossing of Weber, on the evening previous, by Mr. Greenleaf, who had him in charge, while attempting to escape from custody.

By a letter from our esteemed friend, Judge Carter, under date of the 21st inst, we are informed that one John Higgins had been arrested in Green River county, on a charge of larceny, and on trial, had been found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and that, on that day he had, with the necessary papers, placed the felon in custody of S. C. Greenleaf, Esq., to be by him delivered to the Warden of the Penitentiary, that the punishment awarded might be inflicted.

The sequel of the story shows that, on the way from Fort Bridger, by stage, Mr. Greenleaf's prisoner, Higgins was recognized by some person at one of the stations as the notorious Gibson, who had escaped from prison a few days or five weeks previous. On being informed of his situation by Mr. Greenleaf, as reported, on arriving at Weber, thought proper to take measures to prevent an escape, by the application of some iron, for which Gibson had no relief, and watching an opportunity, started off at great speed. His captor immediately started in pursuit, and after some time, was passed over by the escaping convict was sufficiently near to be within range. As soon as that point was made, and no heed being given to the order to stop, his way was opened, and on the side of the Golden Hill, mortally wounded. The body was brought to the Penitentiary, delivered over to the Warden, who would not receive it as the body of Higgins, but as the body of Gibson he received and interred it in an appropriate place, but not in the City Cemetery.

CHANGE OF THE EASTERN MAIL ROUTE.

The Government has authorized the contractor of the Overland Line stage, to change the route from that which has a rebuilder been traveled by the public to that known as "the Cherokee trail." The adopted route will continue as before from here to Ham's Fork, then proceeding down the river to the Cherokee river, continuing up, either by Creek through Bridge and Pass, by Middle flow Butte to Cache la Poudre, where it will intersect the route from Denver to Julesburg, about a sty miles to the north of Denver. By this change of route the mail, unless otherwise directed, will cease to pass through South Pass, and will pass by Creek and Laramie. A hundred and seventy miles travel is abridged by the new route.

The water is bitter and the grass is very generally on a large portion of the Cherokee trail, which will probably prevent its being generally adopted by the emigration; but as the Mail Company can sink well for its own use, and make up with "feed" what it falls to find in grass, the obstacles named will be of little importance. We understand that Major Ketchum has here a year or two ago, in snow water, by the aid of a propeller in building the new stations, and that the mail has already been transferred to the new route. The present break up, from the stealing of stock on the Sweetwater, need not therefore interfere with the new route, as the great distance we will fully compensate for the miles that have travelled into the Indian's camp.

If ever the mail route east becomes a peacable institution, which we earnestly hope, for our citizens have lost enough by its discontinuance, there will be no objection to building a road, between this and Aetna, and, in that, there should be that abridgement.

A New Business.—A note from a citizen of Sanpete county announces that a good and substantial bridge has recently been built across the Sanpete river, in that county, at a point known as the Upper Ford, near which the traveling public can pass without being retarded by a toll.

Arrivals.—Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, the recently appointed Governor of Utah Territory, arrived here on Monday evening by the stage of Gilbert and Gerish, and by the letter's friend, Col. Hardy, of Missouri.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.

By letter from Hon J. M. Brantley, we are informed that Congress has, during the present session, established the following mail routes in Utah Territory.

From Springville, in Utah County, via Fairview and Mount Pleasant to Springtown, in Sanpete County.

From Toquerville, via Pocketville and Gratton to Adventurer, in Washington County, from Virgin City, via Grafton to Rockville, Washington County.

From Denver, in Colorado Territory to Fairview, in Utah Territory.

The extension of Post facilities, to the citizens of Utah in the small degree, indicated will not be unacceptable, but the citizens of Morgan, Summit, and Wasatch counties and of many other places in the Territory have not had as yet, either Post offices or Postroads established for their accommodation, and both are exceedingly desirable as some of the settlements in those new counties are from forty to sixty miles distant from a P. office, an inconvenience of no small consideration in these days of mail communication, when there are but few individuals who are not more than anxious to become acquainted with what is transpiring in the world at the earliest practicable date. In process of time, however, their prayers may be heard and answered, and the number of mail routes will be greatly increased.

The Post office department will very graciously advise for proposals for service on the new routes, soon after the adjournment of Congress, and when that shall be over, the citizens in the towns and villages upon these routes will be in a better position, those not in getting Post facilities, and more competent P. matters appointed, that the facilities extended may at once become subservient to the wants of the people.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD.

All the tributaries of the Jordan being unobstructed, it is believed on Wednesday last that the water discharge to the roads and bridges in this county were maintained, but on Thursday, a strong south wind prevailed, raising the waters of Utah Lake to a point considerably above the normal level, the Jordan, which had on Thursday morning a depth of only a few inches, rose at night higher than it has ever before been known, and on Friday morning the water crossed the rough on the west of crossing the Jordan, near Taylorville, went off, entirely obstructing the travel westward. It has since been rebuilt, and it may not be expected to be so high again, but danger and stronger blows occur than that which prevailed on Thursday last.

City Creek is falling rapidly. The only bridge across it existing within the limits of the corporation, west of Governor Young's premises, is the one at the intersection of the East and North Temple Streets. The West Temple Street bridge became impassable for teams on the 31st inst. after the water had fallen considerably. A very little expense will make the stream fordable on First and Second Temple streets, which will accommodate the public till the bridge can be rebuilt.

THINKING THEM OUT.—It is reported that James Gillis, a reputed thief and murderer, was shot and fire from Lower California, not many months since, to escape the gallows erected by the State prison, made his appearance at a station or trading post on the Overland route, in Daechah Territory, where he was seen after a long, for stealing or some other crime, by those "in authority" at the post, and was taken to the post in custody, military style, and trial had, the prisoner considered, and was under the local "code" in less than time that it takes for a grand jury to find a bill, when constitutional forms and rules are observed. Such proceedings have not been of frequent occurrence on the route, observing better men, Salt Lake and the Missouri of the Territory, than one alleged thief had been suspected of at that way.

SEVERE RIVER FLOOD.—The well-voiced public, especially those desiring to go westward, beyond Nepoy, may be glad to learn, that a heavy boat has been built at the crossing of the Sevier of sufficient capacity to carry any amount of heavy baggage, and by swimming their stock, and having a new pass in that direction without hindrance.

EASTERN ITEMS.

The Eastern Overland coach, after arriving daily for about a week, without bringing any mail, in consequence of the late difficulties on the route, brought in a large mail on Monday evening, with news from New York, Albany, Boston, New Haven, Cleveland and other eastern, and northern cities to the 21st of June, from which the following items were being culled:

In the Missouri State Convention, in session at Jefferson city, a vote was taken on the 11th inst., by which the convention refused to continue the present provisional government office in effect, but on the following day, the vote was re-considered and the action of the convention reversed by a vote of 49 to 21. A resolution expressing confidence in the Gamble and the other Missouri State officers was passed unanimously. A bill was also passed allowing the State officers to vote at the coming election, for Gov. ror, members of the Legislature and county officers. Resolutions were also introduced instructing members of Congress to refuse the participation of the United States in the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

The trial of Appleton Oaksmith in Boston, on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, terminated on the 14th of June in the conviction of the prisoner. The punishment was the year's imprisonment at hard labor and \$5,000 fine.

The count of impeachment, allieg at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 13th, found George S. Hilliard, State Auditor, guilty of high misdemeanor and deposed him from office by a vote of 10 to 9. The petitioner Robinson was found guilty on all the articles in the impeachment bill, preferred against him, but one, by a unanimous vote. Their offences were alleged, the too free use of and disposal of the public funds in way and manner not provided for by law.

The city officers of Norfolk, having attorney refused to take the oath of allegiance, Gen. Vele, Military Governor, issued an order declaring the city under martial law, arrested the stub' on Seewards, and ordered an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by his imprisonment.

It is reported that four thousand country Americans killed at Gettysburg, and only a few hundred white men. The latter were much alarmed, as it was believed that the negroes had entered into a conspiracy to rise and take possession of and overrun the country.

A correspondent, writing from Kentucky, says that every portion of the State from the Ohio to the bay, is filled with thieves and robbers, commonly called guerrillas, but effective measures were being taken to rid the country of these pests and assassins.

In a storm at Cincinnati, June 17th, lightning struck a manufactory connected with an extensive liquor warehouse, e passed through the roof and struck one of the stills, causing an enormous explosion. The burning spread in every direction, and the building was soon consumed—the workmen, by fleeing, barely escaped with their lives. In the warehouse were one thousand barrels whiskey, two hundred barrels rum, and a large quantity of hard coal, oil, alcohol and other stock of an immense nature. The fire so damaged an adjoining street that the walls fell before the next morning, causing another conflagration, in which eight hundred barrels more of whiskey was consumed. The total loss by the fire thus kindled by a thunderbolt was over \$100,000.

The destruction occasioned by the floods which have occurred in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, since the opening of spring has, according to the published accounts, been exceedingly great, particularly in Virginia. For several days in Maryland, and during the months of May and June military operations were greatly impeded by freshets, such as had seldom if ever before been known.

NOTICE.—Mr. Sven Knutson, of Cedar Rapids county, Iowa, who is the father of the whereabouts of his son Carl Johan Svenson, born in Sweden in 1827, and his daughter Martha Christina Svenson, born in 1814. Whoever has the aforesaid information will confer a favor by communicating it, as soon as convenient, to Mr. Knutson, address as above.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Gen. Dix returned to Norfolk on the 19th ult. from Suffolk, whether he had been to station troops so as cut off communication between the Confederate forces of Norfolk and those in the adjacent county.

According to proclamations, the 20th was the last day allowed the civil officers to me forward and take the oath of allegiance, but insomuch as none of the city officers of Norfolk had taken the oath, it was feared Gen. Dix, with the Governor, would have some trouble with them.

A dispatch to the Navy Department on the 17th, announced that the Confederates opened fire that day on the Federal gun-boats in James river at City Point on the Bluffs near artillery and small arms, but were repulsed. The fleet remained inactive at that point, and had made no further demonstrations towards R. had made.

Recent accounts from Arkansas state that Gen. Curtis had not reached Little Rock with his army as previously reported, and that the Confederates was making, in connection with the principal Federal army, an effort to increase the Confederate forces at that point, and recruits were flocking to the camp from all parts of the State.

A detachment of Union forces, according to Gen. Conrades statement, took possession of Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 17th, and killed the Federal Governor, and a number of cavalry that an advance of a company of Federal cavalry from that place was checked the next morning at Tallapoosa, by a company of Confederate infantry, and after a severe skirmish were forced to retire. After the retreat the main body of their army and burned the bridge. It was subsequently stated by Beauregard, that the Federal force had fallen back from Holly Springs.

It is stated that on the 21st, the gun-boat Jacob Bell went up James river from City Point to Genesee river, on account of a snailbar, and before she could get off, was fired into by a Confederate battery of rifled guns, and considerably injured. The battery eventually had to retire.

Chattanooga, as per report, fell into the hands of the Confederates on the 8th of June, after two days fighting. The Confederates, after they retired, burned all the bridges in their rear. McClellan's and Buell's divisions were both reported to be moving eastward.

Gen. Halleck having telegraphed to the War Department upon the report of General Pope, of the latter in the presence of the Confederates after their evacuation of Corinth took thirty thousand prisoners, Beauregard published in the M. Bile News, a statement denying the truth of Gen. Pope's report, and averring that not to exceed two hundred prisoners were taken. He also stated that upon the evacuation of and retreat from Corinth he had but riding.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as some Unionists were returning home from a convention, a company of Secessionists fired on them near Berry's station, Kentucky, and four of their number. A military force was immediately sent in pursuit of the murderers from Lexington and other places.

On the 25th ult., a train left Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston R.R., and was fired upon by a military force of the 56th Ohio on board. It had not proceeded far before it was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry and entirely destroyed. Three men were killed and a large taken prisoners. Gen. Kimery, M-Jow Sharp and Pryde, and Capt. Mearns, of Gen. Grant's staff, were among the captives.

It was reported at Memphis, on the 24th of June, that Generals Beecher and Pillow were at Vicksburg, with thirty thousand men, including nearly all of Beauregard's army that had not been ordered to Richmond.

Guerrilla bands are presumed to be infesting Missouri in great numbers. On the 25th of June a force of about seven hundred attacked a detachment of Federal troops at Monticello, Lewis county, and routed them, killing several and wounding others. Guerrilla bands are also about the 27th of June, relieved from service at his residence. He took offence at the assignment of General Pope to the chief command of the three divisions of the Federal army in the mountainous regions of Virginia, as a head of one of which was the Confederacy. A military force was superior to that held by Gen. Pope. As

unlucky hiped in the "Woolley horse" military matters.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

A most terrible battle was fought before Richmond, commencing on the 26th of June and lasting six days, but the statements as to the result are in relation to the figures of such a broken, disconnected and contradictory nature, that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the extent of the casualties on either side, which army suffered most, or which was most benefited by its conflict. When the fighting ceased, General McClellan's headquarters were at James river, about fifteen miles below Richmond, according to the most reliable statement that has been permitted to be published.

The Federal loss, according to one statement, was not over twelve thousand; according to another, it was fifteen thousand men, but if it be a fact, that those two mighty armies fought as represented six days, they must have killed five times that number.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Western mail, yesterday afternoon, dated from Sacramento to the 28th inst. Our latest San Francisco dates are to the 29th of June.

More in fact marauders in Humboldt county, California, are reported. The Union thinks that if all the facts in relation to the Indian troubles in that quarter were known, there would be little to wonder at between the two races, and it would not be likely to hear much concerning the provocation on the part of the latter, by way of variety.

The murder of thirteen or fourteen men on Orestes river by Indians, was recently reported by a man named Goley to Los Angeles. He was an "eye witness" of the massacre, and the only man who escaped to "tell the tale". The story may be true, but the "eye man" has been a proven untruthful.

It is made to appear that desertions have been frequent of late among the California Volunteers, situated in the spring of spring. One of the regiments, the most loyal and best drilled corps, forty desert on report since its organization. About half of the runaways, says the San Luis Independent, have been recovered at a great expense to the government. So frequent is desertion that on the 20th of June, an order was issued by Col. Connor, and read that evening to the regiment, by the Adjutant, forming the soldiers a, that the punishment for desertion hereafter would be death.

A court martial, consisting of Col. Connor, President, five captains and six lieutenants of the Third Volunteers, members, and Capt. Van Vost of the Ninth Infantry, Judge Advocate, was held at Camp Halleck, S. Jackson, by order of Gen. Halleck, on the 2nd of June, to try two soldiers, one of them the Monday following was a trial, all for desertion. The decisions had a 4 transported, and could not be made public till approved by General Wright. It was believed that capital punishment would be inflicted in any case, and that in many they would be sent to Fort Alcatraz, to labor with ball and chain during the war. A long time that

The Big Tree route, by which the Salt Lake expedition was to cross the mountains, had not become practicable, and it was urged by Florence Demarest that Col. Connor ought to take the Pacific route, and proceed without delay by his command as the services of the troops were much needed at this place.

A large number of persons other than soldiers, situated at the mouth of the Colorado, were drawn up in position four deep in front

of the sutler's store, at the camp near Stockton, on the 23d ult., and were addressed by the Adjutant. They afterwards, with the exception of two or three, took and substituted the oath of allegiance.

The Union State convention assembled at San Francisco City, on the 17th of June. Walter Van Dyke of Humboldt, was chosen president. John Sweet, of San Francisco, was the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. A central committee of twenty-one members was appointed to superintend the management of the campaign; and the convention adjourned on the 19th, without day.

The latest news from the Colorado mines confirmed the previous reports of their richness, and there were fifteen hundred miners in the diggings, making from six to two hundred dollars each per day. A party had gone to the Waste Mountains on a prospecting excursion with some Indian guides, who had informed them that there was plenty of gold there.

Mining in California, according to report, has been unusually successful this season and millions of dollars' worth of gold has been obtained, the Chinese having added largely to the amount.

Gen. Benjamin Alvord, formerly paymaster at Vancouver, has been assigned the command of the military department of Oregon.

The damage done by the floods in Oregon, in May and June, is represented as having been very great, and, at an early date, the principal streams were still overflowing their banks. The Willamette was twenty-eight feet and the Columbia, at Portland, thirty feet above high water mark, on the 14th of June, and the former had still an upward tendency.

A DROWNED MAN RESUCITATED.

A few days since as some boys were swimming in one of the sloughs west of the city, they observed a man habiting some little distance above them, who, after a while, went under. The lads watched awhile for him to rise, but he did not, and they commenced searching for him, and by forming a line across the stream, which was not so deep that they could not wade it, they found the lifeless body after awhile slowly floating or rolling down the sluggish stream.

The boys immediately took it out and commenced telling it vigorously on the ground, rubbing it as scientifically as so many Eucalyptuses. The water flowed freely from the mouth under such thorough treatment, and after some considerable time, to the joy of the drowner man's relatives, he opened his eyes, and soon showed signs of life, after which it was not long before he was so revived that he was able to sit up. The boys continued their kindly offices, went for the man's clothes, and took him home to his residence in the east part of the city.

The name of the drowned man was ascertained to be Archibald McNeil. He will not be very likely to forget the occurrence very soon, neither those who were instrumental in restoring his life after it had apparently been extinguished.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Monday the 7th inst., Robert C. son of Robert and Mary Campbell, of this city, was drowned under the following circumstances: Drowned and a younger brother had been crossing the bridge over the river, and a great bridge, south west of the city, to a lot owned by their father, to do which they had to swim, and left their clothes on the west side of the slough. In returning they came unawares upon one of the mud pits, of which there are several in this vicinity, and on crossing it, it was so deep, and they were so tired, that they were unable to rise again. The water in the pit was some ten or twelve feet deep, with a strong fast force, and all efforts to find the body had been unavailing up to the time of going to press.

The deceased was 17 years, 5 months and 7 days old, of unexceptionable character, and a youth of fine promise. We sincerely sympathize with his parents.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—In crossing Big Cottonwood, near Esop's Bridge, a vehicle in which were several persons falling from a party on the evening of the Fourth inst. 1862, as was ascertained, and a young woman of Scandinavian birth was drowned, her name has not been transmitted.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on the earth is estimated to amount to about 300 millions. They speak 3000 new words every day, and in which upward of 2000 religious words are included. They average age of life is 33½ years. One-fourth of the born die before they reach the age of 10 years. One-third die before they reach the age of 20 years, and one-half die before they reach the age of 40 years, and one-third die before they reach the age of 60 years, and one-third die before they reach the age of 80 years. One out of 100 persons who are born live to the age of 100 years. The loss is, however, balanced by the gain in a like manner. The lives are supposed to be longer than that of men. Women are generally stronger than men until their 50th year. At that age, they are in the prime of their life. The average age of women is 45 years. The average age of men is 45 years. The average age of women is 45 years. The average age of men is 45 years.

General Notices.
W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Office on the corner of 11th Ward, (the dome on the west side of the square).
 Dr. Anderson having returned to his native country, and being unable to attend to his patients, he is now in the hands of his friend, Dr. J. M. Walker, who is well qualified to attend to his patients. He is a member of the Medical Association, and is well qualified to attend to his patients. He is a member of the Medical Association, and is well qualified to attend to his patients.

General Notices.
CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
WANTED TO BUY!
 I have for sale a large quantity of various articles, including...
COOPER-WARE.
 I have for sale a large quantity of various articles, including...
PAINTS AND OILS.
 I have for sale a large quantity of various articles, including...
STATIONERY.
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THE LATE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

There has as yet been no official report of the details of the great battle or series of battles fought before Richmond, during the week preceding the 3d of July. The reports, like those of all other conflicts that have taken place within the last six months, are extremely vague as to details, and are sufficiently general to determine that there was more fighting done and more blood shed in these conflicts than in any which had preceded since the commencement of the war.

According to the first published statement, General Hooker advanced with his division on the morning of the 28th, for the purpose of occupying a new position, beyond the swamps, near which it was encamped, in front of the enemies line, which he succeeded in accomplishing, although he met with a most determined resistance, a battle ensuing which lasted till late in the afternoon, when the Confederates gave way. The result was considered highly important to the health of the soldiers, as the ground occupied was higher and but little more would have to be gained to place the troops entirely beyond the swamps. Gen. Hooker's loss on that day was estimated at about two hundred men. The Confederates' loss, according to that statement, was estimated about the same number.

Another dispatch from the battle field, on Thursday, stated that Gen. Hooker's division had been ordered to be in line of battle, on Wednesday morning, with and the 9th Mass., their haversacks, and that the movement was commenced by the 5th Mass., at about eight o'clock, which drove the enemy across an open field, and on being rejoined led by Grover's brigade, of which the 3d constituted a part, and the Jersey and Saco brigades, the battle became a desperate one. Both sides were driven out of the swampy woods, which were taken possession of by the Federal troops in the course of the afternoon. The fight was continued after the enemy were driven from the swamp, and valley after valley. On Thursday morning, with and the 9th Mass., engaged with fixed bayonets towards the 1st and 5th Mass. and the 26th Penn., at about eight o'clock, yielding triumphantly as they advanced. The Federal troops were ready to receive them, and a fierce conflict ensued, resulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, who retreated in great disorder about half a mile before the bayonets of their pursuers. The Confederates are represented as having fallen in heaps—more of them having been killed in that charge than in the battle of Fair Oaks. The Federals drove them from their rifle pits which they occupied until reinforcements came.

A report from G.eneral McClellan, on the 26th, to the War Department announced that he was quiet along the Chickahominy, but according to subsequent dispatches, about noon on that day, the Confederates made an attack on General Hooker's division, near the Hanover Court House, the extreme right of the Federal line, and a most desperate conflict ensued, which lasted till evening, when a retreat was ordered and the troops began to fall back. The conflict is reported to have been a desperate one, and the Federals continued to advance, and the Federals to give way till Saturday the 28th, in the afternoon, when White House was evacuated, most of the army stores having been put on board the transports, which, with all the gun-boats and shipping on that day, Pamunky, moved off down the river to West Point.

The cavalry at White House during Saturday, guarded the departure of the trains and the embarkation till four p.m., when the final evacuation took place, and then they moved off in the direction of the river. General Hooker, who had been in the vicinity all day, and the 10th Mass., having been secured, Gen. Stoneham marched off with his force eastwardly in the direction of Yorktown, where he subsequently arrived, and from thence proceeded to Fort Monroe. The movements of the Confederates rendered it impracticable for the junction with the main body of the Federal army, on the Chickahominy.

The reports, sent forth to the world, concerning the warlike operations, on the right wing of the army of the Potomac, which points to the fact that the Federal army is now there held, and in the clearing of York river and its tributaries of everything movable in the shape of gun-boats, steam-boats, schoon-

ers, barges and tow-boats, are as various as such statements generally are. The first one announced was to the effect that there was a most determined and severe battle fought on Thursday and Friday, which was claimed by the Federal officers, as a most splendid strategic movement, into which the Confederates had been drawn with will, and which would result in the fall of Richmond and the capture of the entire Confederate army. The same report stated that the attack was made by the enemy in great force on Thursday the 26th, and that they fought desperately, and although their numbers were less than great, they were able to drive the Federals from their camp, which was attacked, they were unable to drive them a single rod; that the Federals fought their foe till nine o'clock in the evening, when the division was ordered back, and that Gen. McClellan, who was on the field, expressed himself highly pleased with the result.

A major of Jackson's army, who was taken prisoner on that day, and the Confederates force consisted of sixty-eight thousand men, which accounted, as a correspondent stated, for the murderous ferocity which the Federal troops were borne down. Jackson's command, on the 27th, was divided into two parts of the attacking force, and a correspondent stated that, on Thursday, the Penn. reserves drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's army, but, on Friday, they were overpowered by the same troops reinforced by the residue of his command. A regiment of regulars was sent to the assistance of the Penn. troops, but were unable to check the onslaught of the Confederates, and another corps had to be added, all of whom fought bravely, and, although defeated and had to retreat, they did not run. The Federal loss was estimated at 1,000 men, and the Regulars was nearly annihilated, and the 11th was most dreadfully decimated.

The number of Federal officers killed and wounded, was stated as unusually large, as compared with the casualties among the rank and file. The Confederates did not arrive at White House till 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, three hours after the place was evacuated by Gen. Casey, who was chief in command along the line of the Pamunky. At ten that morning, Col. Ingalls was before Yorktown, with a large fleet of transports, consisting of steamships, schooners and other craft on the way to Fort Monroe, and at noon on the 30th, there was not, as reported, a single craft afloat above West Point, everything having been cleared out.

One account of the battle notes that the enemy made an attempt to break down the Federal right, but failed and after charging to the left with the same result, and, in the same connection, asserts that the latter, waged several hours without any advantage being gained on either side, when the enemy made a desperate effort, and drove the Federal troops back to the river, and a panic was inevitable, and had not a strong guard been placed on the bridge to prevent, it is intimated, that a general stampede would have resulted. About that time, Meagher's Irish brigade made an attempt to strip the Federals of their arms, and a fierce struggle of the fight and yelling hideously, the Federals drove the enemy back. That fight is said to have taken place on Sunday morning, and, at night, an attack was made along the entire front of Hooker's, Sumner's and Kearney's divisions without any material results.

During the first four days of the fighting, some fifty guns, it is said, were captured by the enemy, who are represented by a reporter as having twice attacked the Federal lines over their redoubts and rifle pits, while the Federal artillery was moving them down in a most heroic manner. Dispatches from Brig. officer Goldborough, on the 30th, stated the attack on the right was a desperate affair, in which the Federal loss was great, and that of the enemy not less than fifty thousand. It was also announced that there had been considerable fighting on the left, and that the 10th Mass. had succeeded in passing through White Oak swamp, with fifty thousand men, and a thousand pieces of artillery, to secure the advantage of a new position, and had cut through the line of communication to James River. In the two days (29th and 30th) of the attack, before the soldiers were indisposed from copying intelligence, to have lost ten thousand men, in consequence

Col. Alexander, was subsequently sent by McClellan to James river to select a new base line of operations, which was established, as per report, thirty miles below Richmond, and ten above City Point.

Another account of the battle stated that Gen. Sumner, and McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw from the position he then held to another some distance in the rear, which he effected early in the morning. The enemy followed the Federals, moving slowly, fighting as they retired across the Chickahominy, to the position indicated by the General. On Sunday the 29th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a general engagement took place, which lasted till seven, when the Confederates drew off, but soon after, having been reinforced, they renewed the attack with great fury. Gen. Porter was reinforced by Slocum's, Meagher's and Palmer's brigades, and after a fierce and most desperate fight, (in which shells, grape and musketry were freely used, with telling effect,) the enemy was repulsed. The Federal forces engaged on Friday are stated at twenty thousand, and those of the enemy at fifty thousand.

On Sunday night, according to reports, the Federals left camp, under Heintzelman, Key and Sumner, fell back along the line of the railroad, and the Wilmington road, and marched to James river. The Confederates crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday the 29th, and reached the railroad, but proceeded no farther and last night, were in possession of the ground previously occupied by the Federal forces and the fortifications which they had abandoned. The stores and supplies are reported to have been withdrawn, but with considerable loss. Tremendous fighting was, as the reports go on, all the time those movements were proceeding, with great loss of life on both sides.

General McClellan is reported to have established his headquarters at Malvern Hill, near Turkey Island Bend, on Monday the last day of June, and on that evening the army was ordered to move up into trenches as fast as possible.

On the morning of Sunday the 29th, one of the latest accounts from the army of the Potomac states, the divisions of Gen. Sumner and Franklin, which had been left in their entrenchments at Fair Oaks, had intrinsic loss to amount if possible to full loss. They had hardly commenced to leave the position, before their movements were discovered by the Confederates, who immediately started with their whole force in full pursuit and their movements were so rapid that the Federal officers had barely time to get their men into trenches, before the attack was upon them. The battle commenced about two in the afternoon and lasted till dark, during which the combatants suffered terribly from the fire of the opposing columns respectively. The result of the battle resulted from the field.

While the battle on Sunday afternoon was raging, the Confederates burned the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy and a large train was precipitated into the river. After the burning of the bridge, all the commissary and quartermaster stores which could not be removed, were piled in the open woods, and a large amount of ordnance stores. There were some seven hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers in a building used for a hospital at the station, who could not be got away and were left to be captured by the enemy.

After the repulse of the Confederates on Sunday evening, the Federal troops engaged in the battle retired during the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, twelve miles from the battle field, near Savage's station. The enemy were there on Sunday morning, and the Federal troops, who had fought the battles on Friday. The Federal forces on Monday were far more numerous than on Sunday, as Gen. Smith's and Mitchell's divisions were at the bridge, and also Heintzelman's corps, and Nagley's brigade, all of which participated in the fight on that day. The various divisions were arranged in line to give them a warm reception and were in readiness to receive an attack, for which they had not long to wait, for the enemy soon came up and another most desperate and sanguinary battle ensued, and in consequence of the success of the Confederates in the afternoon, when, in consequence

Deseret News

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

TERRITORIAL MAILS.

For years, we have been reminding the government of Washington of the disadvantages to the development of the Territory, from cramped, pitched-up postal arrangements, and in bye-gone days we have had too much cause for good substantial grumbling on this score. At the present time, and in a prospect of increased postal facilities, we think some things may be profitably spoken to some post-masters and some mail carriers, so that whatever the government may be inclined to favor us with may not be neutralized by their indifference, ignorance or neglect.

For the purpose of seeing the mail expeditiously served at the offices on his route, and read rags blundering almost impossibly, the Post-master here, for some time back, has put four mail sacks each instead of one as formerly every Thursday. Co-operating with him in this interest are our subscribers, who have received those sacks on the Wednesday evenings and deposited our subscription papers therein and attached to the sacks leather "tags," with each place of delivery printed thereon. With such aids, ordinary errand persons need make no blunders in receiving the mails at their respective offices. The mail carrier should know the sack to be delivered, but should be blunder in that simple matter, a Post-master would be simple-minded to let him leave his office door and continue his journey without reading out the contents of each, yet such things we regret to say have transpired. The mail matter that was submerged the other day in American Fork—or one-fourth of it at least should have been delivered at Post office this side of the Fork only for that blundering to which we are allured.

Another thing. Will the mail carriers and Post-masters on that southern route see that the "tags" are returned with the sacks? In Utah, as in all new countries, many of the settlements have a variety of names, and very frequently many of the names are more than one settlement. It is our intention very shortly to publish a list of all the post offices in the Territory, and for this purpose we invite all the postmasters to send us, by the name of his office, all the names ever given to the settlements, and the names of the other settlements receiving mail from their offices. With such a list in every post office, there would be no excuse for blundering and the list would be serviceable above as well as below. We think we can see considerable assistance to post-masters and subscribers to the proper return of the necessary tags, give this your early attention and you will serve yourselves handsomely for your trouble.

A NEW OVERLAND AGENT.—Mr. Howe having resigned the agency of the Overland Mail route between this city and Carson, for some cause which has not transpired, Maj. Howard Egan has been tendered and accepted the appointment and has entered upon the duties of the important and responsible position. We have never heard any complaints made against Mr. Howe as an agent, and believe that he has been as efficient as any one who has acted in that capacity, but however energetic he may have been, the new incumbent will be expected to be persevering as any of his predecessors, and as faithful in the discharge of the duties required.

COMMERCE OF HARVEY.—The wheat crop is unusually late in this part of the State this year, and some little late has cut within the last few days in the vicinity of K. T. City. It will, however, be a week or two yet before harvest fields will be sufficiently ripe for har-

AGRICULTURE.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES

The now rapid growth of the vine will demand the attention of the cultivator... The best crop is the best result from the vine...

use of it, we are led to think favorably of its... The oblique, it is well known, are tender, succulent plants, and therefore seem to be a prey to a great number of different enemies...

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

The glorious anniversary of our national Independence was observed in all its pomp with the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes, so dear to our hearts...

WELLESVILLE, CALIF. COUNTY.

At day break, in the absence of artillery, by the firing of musketry by Lieut. Clark...

TRINIDAD, CALIF. COUNTY.

The citizens of Trinidad celebrated the Fourth in a manner expressive of their loyalty, by a discharge of artillery, under the command of Capt. W. N. Hancek...

SPRINGVILLE.

The citizens of Springville celebrated the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of American Independence in a spirited and appropriate manner...

Bishop Wm. Miller and E. Billingsley, followed with toasts and songs. Music by G. W. Carrole's and D. Carter's bands.

At 1 p.m. the exercises closed with benediction and approval of the Lord Isaac Higbee. The day's amusements were terminated in the usual way, by dancing.

SPRINGVILLE.

The citizens of Springville celebrated the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of American Independence in a spirited and appropriate manner...

The citizens were stowed from their altitudes by the firing of cannon. At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes, by the motto "The Constitution of the U. S., we hold sacred..."

Under the direction of Col. Dorp P. Curtis, Marshal of the day, Col. John S. Pullman's company had the honor of reviewing the citizens then formed in procession and marched to "Pai" Hall...

PAISON.

At day break, there was a firing of cannon and music by the Marine band. It was marched through the principal streets of the city playing appropriate airs.

LA JOLLA, CALIF. COUNTY.

At day break, there was a firing of cannon and music by the Marine band. It was marched through the principal streets of the city playing appropriate airs.

At nine o'clock, a salute was fired for the public square, which was the sign for the parade of the militia...

LA JOLLA, CALIF. COUNTY.

At day break, in the absence of artillery, by the firing of musketry by Lieut. Clark...

LA JOLLA, CALIF. COUNTY.

The citizens on foot and in carriage. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired for the occasion...

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States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "Ladies Aid Societies..."

KEEPING A DIARY.

If a man keeps no diary, the path crumbles away behind him as a black feet strand day gone by are but little more than a blank...

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THE MUSICIAN AND THE COUNSELOR.

The following anecdotes told of Tom Cooke, the actor and musician: At a train the Court King's Bench, June, 1832, betwixt certain publicans...

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Office and Residence 125 W. 2d, two floors above of Main Factory. 29-17

General Notices.

SALT; SALT; SALT! PURE BLENDED SALT may be had at G. S. BENTLEY'S, 24 1/2 South of the B. & O. R.R., 46-10. 46-10

General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT! GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS COOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO. HAVE determined to sell their splendid STOCK...

TO this Tom Cooke was answered: "I said that the notes in the two pieces were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in the common time, the other in six-eight time; and, consequently, the position of the accented notes was different."

WANTED.

BY MRS. E. G. REARD, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, (Owner of Groves's Building). A GOOD STRAW HAT for Cleaning, Altering, and Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats...

PROSPECT COTTAGE.

HENRY MAIBEN, SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, SEVENTEENTH WARD, Successor, Ferry, Transient Window Shades, sold in every variety of design, selected to order. 50-11

WANTED.

MR. C. R. SAVAGE, DRESSMAKER AND HATTER, at the corner of Main and Third streets, is prepared to make up all the latest styles of STRAW, STRAW, STRAW! SEASON OF 1862.

WANTED.

FOR the undertaker, have ordered into Copenhagen, Sweden, a new and beautiful organ, ready to play at \$1000. J. C. LITTLE'S FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK, DEALERS.

General Notices.

NEW USE FOR COAL OIL - Coal oil is about to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a soft brush or feather, to the places where they most do congregate.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has a good stock of READY MADE in operation, on the corner of Jordan Hill, two miles above the ford and about two miles above the bridge, where the traveling public can be accommodated in the best and most comfortable manner. A. BATH, W. B. WILLES.

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"GOD BLESS YOU."

INSPIRED BY FRANK R. YOUNG, BY E. H. HARRIS.

High land rises? 'Tis a happy power,
That comes that love that's true,
A fervent, good faculty which,
Expressed by dearest friends,

A farewell phrase, a parting wish,
How rarely do they come,
How seldom do they parting wish,
How seldom do they come,

"God bless you!" 'Tis the welcome prayer,
The words we love to hear,
But from a stranger's lips they had
A wealth of power to bear.

"God bless the people!" I have felt
The blessing often on my lips,
While yet no joy, no blessing came
To make our souls rejoice.

"God bless the people!" Almost twice,
I've said the words,
And by my spirit raised, we breathe
The glad response: Amen.

Tell not to me, ye angels, who
They the Presence know,
That the man hath the power to bless,
Who did receive the light.

My heart bleeds the prayer—"Archie,
A faith I know not lost,
That God's mercy shall be to thee
In the days Young doth dwell.

G. S. L. City, July 16, 1882.

which, with songs, toasts and various kinds
of music, constituted the principal cere-
monies. The dance in the evening was not
forgotten.

AN AFFLICTIVE OCCURRENCE.

About noon, on Thursday week, a boy be-
longing to one of the old families of this
About four and six years old, son of Mr. B. C.
Ashworth, whose residence is near the mouth
of Mill Creek canyon, in this county, was
killed by his mother in driving a cow to the
short distance off. As he did not return in
the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, an
expected, search was instituted for without
finding him, which caused much alarm on the
part of his parents for his safety.

From the circumstances which having been
seen to drive away the cows, it was supposed
that the little fellow had followed them, so far
that he had got lost on the range, and the
neighbors were roused and a general hunt was
instituted for the lost boy, which was contin-
ued several days. In finding him, every
track of ground on the prairie, in the adjoining
hills, the creek and the ravines, and every
nook and cranny for miles around was searched
over and over, and every expedient device-
able was resorted to for the discovery of the
boy, but to no purpose, and no trace of him
whatsoever could be found.

The anguish of the father under such cir-
cumstances can be better imagined than
described, and although the general search for
the boy was discontinued as useless after four
or five days, the anxiety of the relatives in-
duced them to keep looking, and on Friday
they were successful in finding the boy, who
was found in some driftwood in Mill
creek, about a quarter of a mile below his
father's residence, much bruised evidently
from coming in contact with the rocks on it
passed down the rapid current to the place of
his lodgment. He was badly lacerated, and
had searched for miles in the first instance, and the drift,
in which the body lodged and was found, had
been examined several times by different par-
ties, each leaving satisfied that the body could
not possibly be there. Although the bereave-
ment of the father of such a much loved
child and relative, their sorrow was much
alleviated by the finding of the body of their
loved boy, and by the privilege of extending
to his remains the rites of sepulture.

This is the second child Mr. Ashworth has
lost by drowning, since he has resided in
Great Salt Lake country.

ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., a young man
named John Brazier, son of Wm. Brazier,
carpenter, of the 4th Ward, in this city, was
on his way to Provo City for grain, when he
was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain,
and Joseph M. Carroll and John Gray. They
were informed by some Indians that a cow
was on the east side of the river near the
north fork of the canyon with its leg broken.
When arriving at the place opposite to where
the cow was, the deceased and Joseph M.
Carroll took off their clothes to avoid the
river—the M. Carroll first and the deceased
immediately following. The former got on
and died, after getting a little over
half way, undertook to return, and came
within a few feet of the shore when he
completely losing down stream on his back. After
floating in that position about a quarter of a
mile, he came to a whirl in the water, where
in turning round he struck a stump
with his side, and shortly after sank, and was
not seen again. The by-standers called to
M. Carroll and told him that Brazier was
drowning. He jumped into the river and fol-
lowed down half a mile, but did not see any
thing of him, doing which he exerted him-
self until he was well nigh exhausted.

The body was found the next day and taken
to Provo for interment.

FROM CACHE COUNTY.

The prevalence of storms and floods during
the past winter and spring has tended greatly
to the destruction of water-cure and communi-
cation between the citizens of Cache county,
and the great of mankind, and but little has
been done to remedy the same. A meeting was
held at the residence of some time past, but
recently. A strong belief has, however, been
obtained, that the spirit of progression
manifested by them heretofore, had not been
quenched by the storm of winter, nor the flood
of spring, and that they were pushing forward

their farming operations; their public and
their private improvements, as rapidly as
circumstances would admit, which from com-
munications of a late date, appears to have
been very so, and to the fullest extent antici-
pated.

The season there, this summer, so far as
northern counties, is nearly a month later
than usual, consequently the crops which are
represented as looking so remarkably well in
most, if not all, the settlements will be late in
coming to maturity. The floods there, as in
all parts of the State, have done considerable
damage; roads, as reported, to roads and
bridges than to cultivated lands. Most of
the water on the roads leading into the high
mountains were destroyed by the high
waters, but by the energy and perseverance
of the people, they have been rebuilt and
repaired so that the hills are accessible for
wood and timber, and things in general are
said to be in a most healthy and flourishing
condition. The range for stock was never
broken. Cattle, sheep and horses running upon
the public domain are reported to be in most
excellent order, and the Indians are not
troublesome, having mostly left for their sum-
mer hunting grounds. There is no objection
reported there, and it is believed that but
little, if any, exists in that isolated vale.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of
June, 1882, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W.
W. Phelps.

Table with 4 columns: Time (7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m.), Wind direction (S.W., S.E., N.E., N.W.), and other meteorological data.

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer
in the open air during the month:
Max. 90°. Min 45°
The amount of rain water that fell during
the month measured 2.36, which is 356 over
2 inches of water—more than has ever fallen
in the same month since our settlement in the
valley.

Direction and force of wind, with the excep-
tion of two or three showers of wind, has been mild, temper-
ate and very varying, showing the respect
of the Lord in his covenant with Noah.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1. Mostly clear and hot.
2. Clear; clear; p.m. occasional clouds.
3. Cloudy, cool; rain fell at 2 p.m. Ther-
mometer fell 46 in 12 hours.
4. Coolly and clear. Frost.
5. A.m. clear; p.m. partially clear.
6. A.m. rain, cloudy; storm on hand.
7. Rainy; growing cooler.
8. Rainy; p.m. partially clear.
9. Mostly clear.
10. Fairly clear; p.m. haze.
11. do.
12. Cloudy shower at 1 p.m.
13. Fairly clear; p.m. haze.
14. Raining moderately all day.
15. Cloudy.
16. Fairly clear; p.m. haze.
17. do.
18. do.
19. A.m. and hot.
20. Some flying clouds; rained at 6 p.m.
21. A.m. clear; p.m. cloudy, rained at 7
p.m.
22. A.m. clear; p.m. flying clouds.
23. Cloudy shower at night.
24. Fairly clear; p.m. flying clouds.
25. Clear.
26. do.
27. do.
28. Fairly clear and hot.
29. Showery; rainbow at sunset.
30. A.m. slightly p.m. clear and hot.

During the month vegetation seemed to take
the hint, and rush up as if it was in the
Atlantic States, on account of the abundance of
rain.

WOULD INSURE THE CHURCH.—Two law-
yers in Lowell, are aiming from court one day,
one a lawyer and the other a native to the
Rev. Mr. 's church; both declaring the
matter for some time. What do you think
of "Walden's" do?"
"Will, will?"
"Will, will?" "I'd do you no possible good,
while it would be a very great injury to the
church."

Die:

In Florence City, on the 14th of June, 1882, after a pro-
longed and severe illness, died JOHN A. BAY, aged
74 years.
Deceased was born in Lawrence county, Miss. He was
baptized upon the shores in Texas, in the fall of 1832,
and continued in the waters of the Mississippi River,
in the spring of 1836 he went on a mission to England,
where, besides preaching the gospel, he worked in the
mining and agricultural departments in the West. He
returned to his native country in 1842, and was twice
elected by the votes of the people of Illinois county to
the Legislature of that State. He was a member of the
General Assembly, at the session of 1846, and was a member
of the State of Deseret. He was a faithful Sunday
school and missionary to the end. His family and friends
were much afflicted by his illness, and he was the
last of his kindred in respect to the decease in following
his remains to their resting place. [Cont.]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have assumed trading
in my office, A. J. VAN RYAN, having a written
order from me.
G. W. VAN RYAN.
L. O. ST.
A SMALL Black and white cow, one out of six
on Friday last. The cow will be sold by auction
this date.
GEO. A. SMITH '82.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE person who has been arrested and taken to
the Public Square, G. S. L. City, on Monday
the 14th inst., charged with the crime of larceny,
is the person who has been arrested and taken to
the Public Square, G. S. L. City, on Monday
the 14th inst., charged with the crime of larceny.

STRAYED.
I have lost a black cow, one out of six, on
Friday last. The cow will be sold by auction
this date.
GEO. A. SMITH '82.

STRAY HORSES.
I have lost a pair of horses, one out of six, on
Friday last. The horses will be sold by auction
this date.
GEO. A. SMITH '82.

REWARD.
I have lost a pair of horses, one out of six, on
Friday last. The horses will be sold by auction
this date.
GEO. A. SMITH '82.

NOTICE.
I have lost a pair of horses, one out of six, on
Friday last. The horses will be sold by auction
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GEO. A. SMITH '82.

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CELEBRATIONS ON THE FOURTH.

From the reports which have come to hand
it appears that in nearly every city and vil-
lage in all the States of Deseret the people ob-
served the eighty-sixth anniversary, in some
suitable and appropriate manner, and had
the reports been received in time we should
have taken pleasure in complying with the
wishes expressed for their publication, but
under the circumstances it is impossible to do
so. In addition to the reports of the doing
on that day, for which space has been given,
that our friends in Iron and Sanpete may be
assured that they are had in remembrance
although far away, we give a synopsis of the
proceedings on that day, which the Deseret
may remember, in Parowan and Mount
Pleasant, the reports of which found their
way to our table just as we were going to
press.

At Parowan, the county seat of Iron county,
the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the
flag-staff at sunrise in the morning, and in
the afternoon the flag was hoisted to the top of
the flag-staff it was saluted by a discharge of ar-
tillery, under the direction of Captain C. Y.
Webb. At nine o'clock, a. m., another salute
was fired, and at ten the people assembled un-
der a spacious pavilion prepared for the oc-
casion, where the ceremonies were com-
menced with singing by the Parowan choir,
led by Elder B. Dutton, Chaplain. The
Declaration of Independence was read by W. S.
Warren, Esq., and an oration delivered by
William Marston, Esq., followed by addresses
by Hon. S. S. Smith and W. C. McGrew,
Esq. There was also instrumental music,
songs and toasts; the Parowan Brass
Band, Capt. Thomas Durham, contributing
largely to make the scene lively and interest-
ing. The ceremonies closed in the usual man-
ner with the chaplain's benediction.

At O'Leary the people sat down to a
public dinner, said to have been got up in
excellent style, after which there was music
and dancing. During the festivities of the
day all was peace and joy and no spirit of
sedition was manifested.

At Mount Pleasant the day was ushered in
by the firing of musketry, as the military, of
that thriving town have not as yet provided
themselves with artillery. The Stars and Stripes
were run up, the military were out in force,
some mounted, others on foot; a procession
followed, in which a company of young
ladies dressed in white, and the school child-
ren with flags and banners occupied con-
spicuous positions. The local authorities,
disgusted visitors and others had places
assigned in the procession, the citizens being
in the front and the drum. E.
M. Leavitt, Esq., was the Mayor of the
city, and D. C. and Mrs. Bradley, an ad-
dress was delivered by C. R. M. Allen,



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

THE TWENTY FOURTH OF JULY.

Arrangements have been and are being made for the Celebration in this city, of the thirty anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into Great Salt Lake valley, on a grand scale and in a superb style, such as the occasion demands, and will excite the gratitude of the people for the blessings which have resulted to them since the twenty-fourth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration consists of Bishop Edward Leitch, Elijah F. Sheets, Edwin D. Woolsey, John M. Woolton, Alanson H. Ballegh, Frederick Kester, John Sharp and An war Cunningham. According to the programme which has been drawn up by the committee, the ceremonies of the day will be conducted as follows:

At sunrise, a salute will be fired by a section of Major Lewis's Artillery battalion, followed by music by the various Bands and Musical Societies of the city. At a general display of banding, and in less than one minute after the firing of the first gun, the "Stars and Stripes" may be expected to flit for the top of each bastion, over every public hall and from many private residences throughout the city.

At seven o'clock, the school children will assemble at their respective school houses in the several Wards and organize preparatory to taking position in the grand procession at the Bowery, at 11 o'clock. The celebration will be witnessed from the direction of Major Sharp and Cunningham, at 11 o'clock of the day, aided by Assistant Marshals Wilson and McKean, and be ready to move, at nine o'clock precisely. It will, as arranged, be composed of the following:

The Naucroe Brass Band; Major Lewis's Battalion of Artillery, preceded by the Stars and Stripes; Pioneers; Committee of Arrangements; First Presidency; Chaplain; Twelve Apostles; Presidency of the High Priests; Quorum, Presidency of the Stake; Members of the High Council; First Presidency of the Seventies; Presidency of the Elders' Quorum; Presiding Bishop and Counselors; Bishops and Counselors; Presidency of the Presets' Quorum; Presidency of the Teachers' Quorum; Presidency of the Disciples' Quorum; Chairman and Representatives of the University, Historian and Assistant; Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools; Preceptors of the High Schools; Graduates with diplomas and educational instruments; School Teachers' Association; School Musical Association; Ball's Brass Band; Twenty-four Young Men in uniform; Twenty-four Young Ladies in white; Schools from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards; School of the Thirtieth Ward School; Representatives of the Army and Navy; Schools from the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards; Schools from the Country Wards; Beggars; Musical Band and Major Leonard's Battalion of Light Infantry.

On leaving the Bowery the procession will march through some of the principal streets, passing the residence of President Young, where the speakers and orators will be received into the procession, and the march continued back to the Bowery. When the procession shall have been seated, the doors will be opened to the public. The ceremony which will follow may be better described after the close of the procession, and will be the last specification of the programme arranged by the Martial Band and an artillery salute succeeding the benediction.

There will unquestionably be a vast concourse of people, in attendance on that day, and too much care cannot be taken to see whether participation in the ceremonies of

*Speculators, who tend the occurrence of serious accidents, which too often transpire on commensurate occasions.

THE CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAPH.

That portion of the Telegraphic Line extending eastward from Great Salt Lake city has been an ineffective, crippled, diseased, disintegrated crazy concern for a long time, so much so that it has been a very unreliable medium for the transmittal of intelligence. It has been dumb *proprio* on of intelligence. It has been a never, or so fleet that they have been spectators half the time at least during the last four months, and many are the conjectures formed and opinions expressed by sophists as to the real facts in the case, but few of them seemingly believing that it is not in a proper manner, or do exercise as much agency in the matter as it had been represented.

The most probable reasons that we have heard assigned for its inefficiency are that the construction was not hurried and the work not done in a proper manner, so that there are and have been more occasions to break the line than reported. We are strongly inclined to the belief that if permanency, strength and durability had to a greater extent been desiderata in its formation it would not have been subject to so many casualties. Emigrants, who have recently crossed the plains, frequently express surprise that the wires can be used at all for telegraphic purposes, for they were down in various places as they came along, with no one at hand to put the wires and lightning rods up, and that they were found lying across the tracks, and had to be raised up to prevent injury before wagons and teams could pass.

After having been silent about six or seven days, they became communicative again yesterday morning, and in consequence the adjournment of Council on the 17th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

There has not, so far as reported, been much said as to yet in relation to the approaching annual election, which will transpire on Monday the 4th day of August next. The officers to be elected are, Representatives and next Legislative Assembly, Commissioners to locate University Lands, and the usual county officers, elective on that day, which, in Great Salt Lake County, are, one Silestant, a Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Recorder, County Surveyor and County Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, Constables, Precinct Clerks and Pookkeepers in the several precincts.

According to the appointment made by the Legislature during the last session, Great Salt Lake Co. is entitled to six Representatives; Summitt and Green River, one; jointly; Wasatch, two; jointly; War, two; Box Elder, one; Cache, two; Toiyabe, one; Wasatch, one; Utah, three; Jaab, one; Sanpete, two; Millard, one; Beaver, one; and one, and Washington, one.

THE IMMIGRATION.

A telegraphic dispatch to Prest. Young, announced the arrival at Florence on the 12th inst., of Captain Murdoch and Dunsmuir with their trains from this city. Nothing to our knowledge has been heard since, either by train recently, but it is believed that the companies in charge of Captains Horn and Hazen were not far behind Captain Dunsmuir. The other two companies in charge of Captain Hazen and Miller had one day's start in crossing the mountains, but the immigrants were killed, and a few others slightly injured.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. M. Cannon exhibited in our office yesterday, some splendid views of President Wells' residence, some splendid grounds, President Wells' residence, the Tibbitts residence, and the Desert News Office, which for neatness of appearance could not be easily excelled.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

There was, as reported, a bit of a fight on the morning of the third instant, near the left wing of McClellan's army, resulting in the defeat of the attacking party, (Confederates) who retreated, leaving behind a few small batteries.

The Federals also took some prizeing of the fair air of a very contradictory nature. One account represents that the fighting was very severe and extended all along the line, and that many officers and men of the attacking party were killed, but the enemy was repulsed, and driven beyond White Oak swamp. In the battle, fighting was principally done, but several splendid charges were made with the bayonet. The enemy were reported to have fought fiercely and desperately, having drank freely for the purpose of making their brave, and were cut down by great slaughter. Another report stated there was not a Federal soldier killed in the engagement.

On the morning of the Fourth it was stated that the enemy was in great force on both sides of the river, and that they were about the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Feats were estimated that they would succeed in erecting batteries below Harrison's Landing, and thereby obstruct the navigation of James river. General McClellan was reported to be pushing forward up the river, and to have sent a detachment of the cavalry accompanying his advance, and that that night he was seven miles nearer Richmond than on the evening of the 2d instant.

After the seven days' battle had ended and Gen. McClellan had secured a new base of operations, he issued an address to his army congratulating the various corps, on the result of a most hazardous movement, that of causing a base on foot by a flank movement, as the object had been attained with but the loss of material, and praising their bravery for under the disadvantages of number and position, they had beaten the enemy in every conflict that had taken place.

A communication, dated the 5th of July, published in the Herald, states that the army of the Potomac was consolidated on the left wing of James river, within a space of five miles, in a commanding position. The army of the Confederates was between the river and the Chickahominy, with their right resting on Richmond, and their front pressing upon McClellan's rear; that the position of the army was strong, but if the consolidation of the army were not reinforced, the force would be overpowered, but it would never surrender.

President Lincoln, accompanied by several officers, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th inst., and on the 7th day of July, General McClellan's head quarters at Harrison's Landing. On his arrival there, according to the report, which was permitted to become public, he was visited on board the steamer by the General in Chief of the army and several other generals. Before leaving the boat, he had a short conversation with McClellan, after which he proceeded to General Sumner's headquarters, and then took horses at two p. m. and visited the encampments, continuing their ride till nine o'clock and then retiring.

In a short address to the soldiers, the President is reported to have said that "he had come to learn the situation of affairs, and that he should be glad satisfied. It had been reported that they had been whipped, but it was not so. He knew they would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been made to sleep for twenty, but after what he had seen, he would return to Washington with all his right with the army of the Potomac." He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, "who was wise and had the confidence of his country."

There was a rumor in circulation that another engagement had taken place before Richmond, occurring on or about the 11th, in which the Confederates were defeated, but nothing was known in relation to the conflict has come to hand.

Gen. Burdell having joined Gen. McClellan with his entire force, with the exception of five Massachusetts regiments left at Newbern, it was believed that he would be successful in his operations. He is said to be a personal friend of the General-in-Chief.

The President, on his return to Washington from his visit to the army of the Potomac, is said to have expressed much satisfaction in the condition of the army and of affairs in general, connected with its operations before Richmond; that McClellan had not misapprehended facts, and was satisfied that reinforcements were needed to meet the exigency of the case, and to make the army invulnerable. The President and his party also ascertained that the officers of the Federal army, in the late series of engagements, did not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, eleven thousand.

As late as the 10th inst., the Confederate army was represented as being largely retreating, and that McClellan, on the way to Fort Mifflin, near the right of the Federal line, to Richmond.

After the seven days' fighting, Jeff Davis issued an address to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, in which he assured them that "although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they had won a great and glorious victory, under Divine Providence."

According to an announcement in the Richmond Dispatch, the Federals made a demonstration against the Confederate pickets on the 17th inst., and on the 18th inst. pieces of artillery brought forward and placed in position, the attacking party required. The Dispatch thinks there will be no more fighting for a time to come, and expresses a belief that the Confederate government will not fail to improve the advantage it has gained by the late conflicts.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

At latest dates, the navigation of the father waters was yet somewhat obstructed by the Confederate defenders at Vicksburg, and the signal, designed to change the channel of the river, had not yet been put up and down without having to be put up at strong hold, it was feared would, for the present, be a failure, as, turning the water into the new channel, it did not incline to leave its wonted course so readily as was anticipated.

The Confederates, however, had not been abandoned by the Federal forces, but by the action of Gen. Butler, consisted the negroes engaged in excavating the canal, for which receipts to their owners had been serendipitously given when they were engaged or impressed for the service, and they were digging away at the earth might be in real haste, so that when another day in the river shall occur, the water may be induced to abandon the old channel and take the artificial one on its way to the Gulf.

The retreat of the enemy's batteries and the capture of Vicksburg, by the gunboat fleet, was evidence of a change of plan, which, otherwise it is plain of changing the course of the river so as to make that city an inland town would not have been entertained.

The bombardment of the city by the two fleets, one from above and the other from below, was progressing on the 17th inst., which had been erected on the west side of the river, was doing considerable execution, and it was said that it could be easily taken, but it could not be held afterwards for the want of the sufficient number of troops. Attempts had been made to force the Confederates to strengthen their earthworks, but, on having shells thrown among them, they ceased operations.

Southern papers announced on the 9th that Van Dorn had, by a rapid march, surprised and recaptured Haines Bayou, taking eleven hundred prisoners. The report was subsequently admitted to be correct, but, although Van Dorn had taken the place, he could not possibly hold it.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. James Street, well known to many of our citizens as the Superintendent of the telegraph line between this city and Salt Lake City, arrived in this city on the 21st inst. in this city. Mr. Street is, as understood, one of the contractors for furnishing materials and supplies for Col. Connor's command, destined for the protection of the overland route between Great Salt Lake City and Carson.

BOY FOUND.—The boy of Robert C. Campbell, who was drowned near the Fifth Ward bridge, on the 7th, was found yesterday afternoon, about half a mile below the place where he sank in the trough.

WAR ITEMS.

Reports from a file of a recent date represent that there were ten thousand Confederate troops there, and they were confident of their ability to prevent the entrance into the harbor had been, as they believed, effectually obstructed, and the defenses of the city were formidable.

After General McClellan landed his army on the left bank of James river, the Confederates were more than one occasion, as stated, engaged on steamers and transports that were passing up and down to and from Harrison's Landing, doing some considerable damage, but before a gun-shot could reach a point from which an attack had thus been made, the boats had been covered into "dry-docks, or artilly," and were not to be found. To prevent such occurrences gunboats were stationed on the river at intervals of only three miles, but it did not secure an immunity from the mode of warfare.

An attack was made by a force of Confederate cavalry, under Sherman, at Tompkinsville, Ala, on four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, early in the morning of July 10th. The Federal force, in the first instance, reported to have been literally cut to pieces, but subsequent statements materially modify this, and indicate that they were only four killed and a few taken prisoners, and that nine of the enemy were killed.

There seems to have been considerable excitement of late in Kentucky and Tennessee, among the Unionists, in consequence of the demonstrations of large bands or regiments of Rebels. On the 21st inst. was reported in Louisville that a force fifteen hundred of Morgan's cavalry had been in the vicinity of Cave city and had left there for Lexington with the intention of ultimately visiting Louisville. In the evening previous a detachment of the 15th Ohio Cavalry was sent in force to Confederate cavalry at New Hope, Nelson county, which were defeated after a short conflict.

The town of Lebanon was reported burned by guerrillas, and also that they had robbed the bank of the day. On the 22nd inst. was reported, with nearly five thousand of his band, was reported at Harrisburg and Danville, committing excess and depredations. A subsequent report stated that the main body of the guerrillas was only five miles south of Frankfort, and a detachment of the 13th, and the State Archives were being removed to a place of greater safety.

On the morning of the 13th, between three and four thousand guerrillas, from Georgia and Texas, as reported, attacked the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan regiments at Murfreesboro, and a battle ensued which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon, when the Michigan regiment surrendered. The Minnesota regiment, Col. Lester, supported by Howitt's Kentucky battery, held out for some time. On the time after the surrender of the Michigan regiment, and repulsed their assaults several times with great slaughter. Col. Lester was at length forced to give way and fall back towards Nashville, and subsequently surrendered. Gen. Crittenden and Duffield of Indiana were reported among the prisoners. An attack on Nashville, and other preparations are being made, by planting batteries on Capitol Hill and other commanding positions, for the reception of the enemy should they appear.

A subsequent account of the guerrilla attack on Murfreesboro represents that, in addition to the 3d Minnesota and 11th Michigan, the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry also participated in the fight and lost two hundred men, and that so far as known only three officers escaped.—Thirty thousand soldiers worth of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into the hands of the victors, who were, as stated, commanded by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Parrott and Blaine. The town of Lebanon had also fallen into their hands.

Bands of guerrillas are also reported to have made demonstrations within a few miles of Memphis, and to guard against an attack on that city. The latter were being strengthened. On the 12th, Gen. Grant issued an order requiring the families of persons, in any way connected with the Confederate army or government, to leave the city within five days on pain of death in case of any intelligence received.

An engagement between a company of Kansas militia and a band of guerrillas is reported to have taken place near Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the 11th, in which the guerrillas were defeated with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Of the militia men twenty were killed and fifteen wounded.

Gen. Halleck was reported at Corinth, on the 10th, with a large force, consisting of several divisions of his army, in fine condition and eager for conflict.

Gen. Bragg was at Tripoli with forty thousand men, and about as many more were reported at Holly Springs and in that vicinity.

Reports of the Confederates indicated that they were about to be in the offensive.

Gen. Curtis, with his command, was reported to have arrived at Helena, Arkansas, about the 12th. There had been some little fighting between detachments of his command and the enemy, on his way thither from Batesville.

Southern papers announced, after the late battles before Richmond, that the 17th Tennessee went into the fight threefold strong and came out without an effective man.

Gen. Bull at latest dates had crossed the Tennessee river and was moving towards Confederate territory.

Confederate reports there were said to have been reinforced under the direction of Gen. Bragg.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At latest dates, business at Memphis was represented as reviving, and that northern merchants were opening stores there which were liberally patronized by the citizens.

Gen. Butler has ordered, as per report, all the banks and depots, in consequence of the head-quarters of all loans due the banks in several States, and of the amounts due the State of Louisiana, and that they are to pay no drafts without a special permit from the commander of that department.

Four weeks since a strong party of Federal cavalry went to Harton, Crittenden county, Kentucky, where Judge Fowler was holding Circuit Court, and the officer in command demanded that the Judge and members of the bar present should take the oath to be administered by him. On learning the nature of the demand, the Judge and members of the bar, constitutional, and that he could not take it. The attorneys present also declined for the same reason. On their refusal they were all arrested, and required to give bond in \$10,000 each, to be present at Paducah in a few days, and to furnish the U. S. Courts with vouchers for the offence. Since the civil war has assumed such large proportions, the fit and lawful course commends to be the supine law of the land whenever and wherever they choose to "assume the responsibility."

The Government has not got the eleven million of dollars to loan Mexico, as provided for in the treaty.

Southern reports set forth that Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation requiring the destruction of all the property to let it be the means of destruction to the State of Louisiana that the independence of the South is certain; and whoever the man who was hung in New Orleans recently for pulling down the American flag, as a martyr.

Some Federal officers, who were recently sent to the imprisonment at White House, reported, on their return that they received the most kindly treatment from the Confederate officers and soldiers in whose charge they were during their detention as prisoners of war.

The Dorchester, on the 12th, assembled in large numbers at Fannel Hill, to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the recent call for troops, which seems not to be as

attractive as it was in the earlier stages of the war. Officers, Edward Everett and other prominent speakers addressed the vast assembling body the necessity of increasing the army in order to bring the war to a satisfactory termination before the close of the year.

The exportation of specie to Europe is being carried on more extensively than heretofore, the packet ships taking out New York, frequently, more than two millions per week.

LATE FROM ARIZONA.

The latest news from Arizona reports that the advance guard of General Carleton's command, California Volunteers reached Tucson about the 9th of June, in twenty days from the Pinos vil gas or Fort Barrett. The accident had principally been the loss of the men was without inhabitants the arrival of the troops, the people, who had not led in consequence of Secession proclivities had hid themselves away and kept out of sight till they ascertained what course was intended to be pursued towards them.

It was ascertained that they were not all to be made captives, most of them returned to their dwellings. A few of them were required to take the oath of allegiance and eight or ten suspicious persons were arrested and sent to Fort Yuma. The property of all known secessionists that they were not all to be confiscated for the use of the Volunteers, without pecuniary.

General Carleton, on entering Tucson, declared Arizona under martial law, constituting himself military governor, and his adjutant J. F. Taylor, acting Secretary of State. A Military Board was also organized for the examination and regulation of matters and things in general.

The municipal affairs of Tucson were overhauled, and ordinances proclaimed for the regulation of the city, including matters relating, each of which was to be taxed one hundred dollars per month for licence, with heavy penalties attached. Five hundred dollars in the shape of fines were collected in a few days for the use of the hospital, or violation of various ordinances.

Matters and things in Tucson having been righted up according to the General's notion, he sent a detachment of cavalry in the Potosi mountains, about eighty miles distant, on the border of Mexico, and arrested a gang of twenty or alleged secessionists, among whom was noted Sylvester Murray, late U. S. treasury-commissioner determine the eastern boundary of California. He is represented to have taken things quite coolly, assumed many consequential airs, and had along with him, his own retinue of secretaries.

It was ascertained that a dose of military treatment would cure him of his ailments. The troops are represented as having been in excellent health on their arrival, notwithstanding their long and tedious march. No further advance was to be made till the first of July.

Tucson, says a correspondent of the *Atlas*, Mexican on the 10th of July, "is a little old, but can't do it, and is able, and capable of containing about fifteen hundred souls. The Santa Cruz was within a mile or two of Tucson, and the reported that irrigate the beautiful little valley that extends to the high hills to the westward, and which was, a week since, one vast field of fine grain, harvest having commenced. The climate of Tucson is not particularly healthy, but the soil is fertile, and any plant that the peach, orange, fig, and pomegranate grow to perfection."

The same correspondent, in describing the country through which the command passed, says: "About thirty miles from Tucson, Barrett, and passed over the ruins of an old city, supposed by some to have been built and occupied by the Aztecs. However this may be, it is evident that time has made a desert place of what was once, no doubt, a place of human pottery, scattered for miles over the plain, are all the evidences that now remain to tell the tale of a past people."

A visit to the ruins of an old walled and stone-built city, eighteen miles from Tucson, near the Rincon, the residence of gold, is supposed to have been made, and the site was selected the elevation upon which it was built, to make examinations. The deep silence common to those wilds was unbroken, and I was far from supposing that there had ever been a habited city, so completely did

nature seem to be left to her own caprices.—When I had reached the high point of the elevation, consisting of a solid rock of granite, I saw walls standing several feet high. Upon a closer examination, I found that the town had extended almost to the mountain, and had been surrounded by a strong stone wall. Over the ground was a profusion of broken bricks and tiles, as if it had been an old Spanish Jewish mission, and mining town; and stories are told of old silver mines in the mountains adjacent; however, it may be of greater antiquity. The people who built and lived there have disappeared, and their stories are all fabulous, and untrue—whether overpowered by the older tribes, or how they perished, we do not not.

The country is represented as being rich in treasure.

GOOD FOR SPANISH FORK.

At the town of Spanish Fork, in Utah county, the stream, from which the place derived its name, by overflowing, besides doing a large amount of damage to farming and stock raising, rendered the water so turbid and impassible, as to prevent the commencement of the late spring floods, and a ferry of some kind was instituted for the benefit of the travelling public, not because the bridge across the river was swept away, but in consequence of the overflowing from bluffs and sand-banks on either side that (regret the bridge was inaccessible without swimming. The flood prevailing for a long time cut one or more deep channels across the road, and destroyed it generally so that it was not possible to pass, or to carry from bluffs to land because impeded there was no highway there, as in many other places where the thoroughfares were by water vessels submerged.

It is well known that in consequence of the abrogation of the revenue laws of the Legislature of this State, excepting those applicable to Territorial taxes, the several counties throughout the Territory have not the means of making improvements nor repairs on the public roads beyond the expenditure of the poll tax authorized to be levied and collected for that purpose, which is entirely insufficient to meet an exigency that nature and the citizens of Spanish Fork had no alternative but to repair the road and make it passible at their own expense or let it remain uncompleted for the remainder of the season. They, during the remainder of the year, "send their prayers," very wisely prophesied by Bishop Thuermer who took the lead in the matter, they want to work on mass, and after making several dams and raising embankments to confine the water within the bounds of the water courses, which is a good and substantial road across the bottom, much better, as reported, than it was before the flood. There is now no serious obstruction to travel southward on the east side of Utah Lake, beyond the Timpanogas, as a temporary bridge has been constructed across Hobble creek by Spruceville, a distance of two miles.

The experts attending the damming and embanking operations, so an got at what the road was, and then to rebuild it was not inconsiderable, and so far as the travelling public are concerned, the repairs were completed, and the road contributed to put the road in repair for their accommodation so that they can pass and return without hindrance.

This is not the first time the cliffs of Spanish Fork have taken the lead in repairing roads in that country when they have been filled with water, and washed away.

THE GATHERING EXTRAORDINARY.—Among the tales that have been told concerning tall gathering between this and the South Seas, in the country of Sumatra, that certain rivers, have been in the habit, during the late high waters, of requiring travelers to pass by crossing a bridge built by the Overland Mail Company, of which the parties, at some of them were obtained. We think the drinking of what is called "strong water" for some of them were obtained, they thought whisky, but it was a discharge from service.

General Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons entitled to claim...

CAMEL is by enclosure of the 18th of June, two bags...

OVERLAND STAGE LINE. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons...

By order of the Proprietor, ISAAC LAYTON, Supl. C. S. Line.

W. H. BINSWOOD'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE...

ESTRATED. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons...

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office and Residence 124 West, two doors east of Main Street.

W. F. A. NOTICE. I am prepared to show myself indebted to all persons...

STONE TURNING. I am prepared to turn stones for wash pans, grava...

INSURANCE. WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL BY C. J. THOMAS, with residence...

WANTED. I am prepared to be made for private manufacturing...

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General Notices.

SALT SALT. FINE WHITE SALT may be had of M. J. STEINBERG...

COOPER WARE. I am prepared to show myself indebted to all persons...

PROSPECT FIGHTING, ABOUT PLEASANT. NEAR THE AGRICAL.

HENRY MAIBEN, SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. BERRY, PLY, Transparent Window Shades, etc.

LITTLE, HUNT & ZITTING, FURNITURE AND CASE MAKERS AND DEALERS.

W. P. the undersigned, has entered into Copartnership...

On the 13th inst. a very variety of FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK...

We can not receive in exchange for FURNITURE, having the means to do so...

We will accept in exchange for FURNITURE, having the means to do so...

We will receive in exchange, cash, some of our ready...

As we believe to be a good article and as low as any...

WANTED. I am prepared to be made for private manufacturing...

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General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO. HAVE determined to sell out their splendid STOCK...

LOW FOR CASH, Consisting in part of Fancy Prints, various brands...

WE ARE DETERMINED TO TRY US!

NEW GOODS! Have just received from CALIFORNIA, a good supply...

DOMESTICS, HICKORY, &c., and expect to have a new stock...

WE ARE DETERMINED TO TRY US!

MILL SAWS AND FILLS. Now in stock a lot of...

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE WILL be anxious to the fullest that they have recently made large purchases...

WHICH, added to their former Stock, make it the largest and best assortment of goods in the Territory, which will be sold at the lowest...

LOW PRICES. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

WM. JENNINGS. WISHES to inform his friends and customers that he has just received...

MERCHANDISE, INCLUDING Groceries, Hardware, Prints, sheetings, Blue Dills, Tickings, Hickories, Denims, Flannels, etc.

For Boxes, Wheat, Barley, or Oats, Cash not returned.

BEETLEN. WM. J. BEETLEN has in his store the best quality of...

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THE undersigned has in his store the best quality of...

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. M. JENNINGS & CO. have removed their office to the new location...

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

ANNUAL ELECTION—1862.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Commissioners to locate University Lands.

IRA ELDRIDGE,
CHESTER LOVELL AND
SIDNEY A. KNOWLTON.

Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
HIRAM B. CLAWSON,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG.

Selectman.

REUBEN MILLER.

Sheriff.

ROBERT T. BURTON.

Recorder.

JOHN W. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor.

THEODORE MCKEAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY PRECINCT.

Justices of the Peace.

A. H. RALEIGH,

AUGUSTUS MOWER.

Constables.

ALBERT DEWEY,

HENRY BEATH.

Jenec Viewers.

ROBERT PIERCE,

ELM VERNER ELDRIDGE,

LEVI E. RITLER.

Found keeper.

BRIANT STRINGAM.

EASTERN MAILS.

The first mail on the new route arrived here on Sunday evening, bringing dates from St. Joseph, up to the 21st of July. Another mail arrived on Monday evening, and another on Tuesday. The people generally have got so sick over frequent disappointments in that direction, that we refrain from inspiring hopes of better times. When they come, they will be acceptable. If all the courages of overland travelers had been only as material and bulky as the tonnage that have uttered them, and they had been heaped on the heads of the contractor and his representatives, it is very probable that such of the adventurous gentlemen would be left standing. We are not supposed to be privileged with the right of judgment on such matters, and the score have dealt very softly with that eastern institution; but the thousands of emigrants who have passed through this city, and factored with a visit at our sanitarium, have been bitter enough at the disappointments occasioned by its rambling management. We notice by our western exchanges that there is an evident determination of the public power of both California and Nevada to have the whole matter investigated. California thinks she has lost somewhat over half a thousand sacks of mail matter. Emigrants are ready to swear it all, on facts and figures well substantiated. We are very favorable to the cause, and will continue to be, and would be pleased to see thus furnished the opportunity of disproving such charges as half thousands of sacks of mail matter piled up here and there, hundreds of others burned up, and the road covered for miles with newspapers, magazines, and choice vases intended for the libraries of our Pacific neighbors. We go for the investigation—"the square thing."

WAR ITEMS.

Since the seven days' fight before Richmond, the details of which have not, as yet, and probably never will be made public till after the war shall have ended, there has been but little fighting done, so far as reported, excepting the parties. That mode of warfare has evidently been very generally adopted in the districts of country overrun and can never by the Federal armies, and if the numbers of those marching bands shall continue to increase as fast as they have.

The proximity of a large guerrilla force, as stated, having caused great alarm at Lexington, Ky., on the 15th of June, the city was declared under martial law, and the entire military force of the surrounding country was assembled to resist the march of the rebels, who were reported to be at Versailles only twelve miles distant. Morgan's band are reported to have commenced retreating from the vicinity of Lexington on the 18th, and a pursuit was commenced at noon on that day by a Federal force, an officer Gen. Smith, which overtook Morgan at Paris, where a fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the guerrillas, who, after some half a score of their men were killed and a dozen or more taken prisoners, put off in the direction of Winchester hotly pursued by Gen. Smith.

On the 17th, Henderson, Ky., is reported to have been taken possession of by a Confederate force, which, when it crossed the Ohio and sacked Newburg, Indiana, doing, however, but little damage, as reported, the capture of a few arms and some sick sold out in hospitals in this place being the extent of their operations. The Confederate force, as a report, engaged in the raid, was composed of secession sympathizers residing in the vicinity of Henderson, the residence of Senator Powell, supposed by many not to be a strictly sound Union man, being the headquarters of some of the pro-secessionists.

However, could not have been one of the guerrillas who made the attack on Henderson and Newburg, unless he left his region before the adjournment of Congress, as the force was made on the day the late session of Congress terminated. When situated in the raiding band on the Illinois side of the Ohio was of short duration, and, after they recrossed the river to Henderson, where they remained several days, as appears from the reports in circulation, two of the citizens of Newburg, supposed of being an guide to the party, were shot and killed. Another, ordered to Morgan's guerrilla force on the same day that Henderson and Newburg were captured, after a fight, in which one hundred and fifty men were reported killed and wounded.

One company of Federal soldiers, from Newburg, was sent to Henderson, and, as reported, killed, very many men having either been killed or captured.

Guerrilla bands have just set the banks of Green river, near its confluence with the Ohio, on fire, and they are reported to be pressing up north, a detachment of Federal troops was sent up the river from Evansville to reconnoiter, and Col. F. ster, who was fired on by the enemy, and returned without accomplishing what they were sent to perform.

The operations of the guerrillas in Kentucky and their boldness in crossing the Ohio into Indiana, caused great excitement among the Hoosiers and Buckeyes, who I fear an invasion from Kentucky, on a large scale, to prevent such measures were taken, so far as circumstances favored. At Cincinnati, the next day, after the capture of Newburg, the wildest and most furious excitement is said to have prevailed, as the people apprehended an attack on the city by an expedition from the opposite side of the river. So great was the excitement among the citizens, that measures were taken by many to secure their treasures by sending them off in the night too. Toward evening, on the 15th, the public mind became more calm, and, so far as the representations were probable but from the representations were probable but destruction and desolation was far from being wholly elayed and the appearance of but a

small force of armed men would have produced a general stampede, and a thousand men might have easily captured, sacked, and burned the city. On the 19th, Lieut. Col. Burbank, 13th infantry, assumed command of the city, by direction of the War Department, which had a decided tendency to restore peace.

At Newport, Covington and other places in Kentucky, signs to Cincinnati, the proximity of the guerrillas caused the people to trouble with fear, and the personal safety of individuals of known or suspected secessionist propensities was rendered quite insecure.

Guerrillas were reported to have been taken from New Orleans, and to be making demonstrations on in the vicinity of that city. On the south side of the Missouri river, above Jefferson city, marauding bands have of late been dealing out destruction unceasingly, as a report, and there are no prospect that post-war security will be afforded to that degraded region. An invasion from Arkansas was much feared two weeks since and the entire military force of the State has been called out to exterminate all the guerrillas that may be found within its borders.

An order was issued by the President, on the 11th of July, signing Gen. Halleck to the chief command of the armies of the United States. On the receipt of the order he left Corinth and repaired to Washington.

The march of Gen. Curtis, from Batesville to Helena, is reported to have been attended with great difficulty and much suffering. His army was very destitute of clothing and provisions.

A fight is reported to have taken place between a Federal force of only six hundred men, under General Curtis, and a Confederate force of nearly three times that number, near Fayetteville, Ark., on the 15th of July, in which the enemy was defeated with great loss.

Gen. Price, about the middle of the month, moved the Mississippi into Arkansas, with a large force, at Napoleon and at other points.

Gen. Pope issued orders on the 10th, directing that the troops in his department, designated as the "Army of Virginia," shall hereafter abide on the enemy, taking property when it is found, giving the rebels no opportunity to be paid for their services, or to procure vouchers of loyalty, thereby dispensing, as far as possible, with baggage trains and other usual incumbrances of an army pressing rapid movement, which his army are to make hereafter. The citizens of Shenandoah valley, by the said order, are held responsible for all outrages that may be committed there of whatsoever nature they may be. The order is said to have inspired his troops with fresh vigor. There were strong indications, at latest dates, of their being highly satisfied in that department, before long, as Gen. Jackson was said to be concentrating a large force in a valley, with which it was feared, he would make an attempt to force his way into a Maryland.

There has been a manifest impotence of the effort of the Union in the late campaign of late concerning the operations of the army of the Shenandoah valley, and the fact that the body remained unchanged at latest dates, and was constantly being reinforced. The Confederate forces had far less back towards Richmond, and there advanced points were at the mouth of the river, on each side of the Cheat, Cheat, and Kanawha, and fourteen miles from McClellan's headquarters. Their force is said to be in the vicinity of Richmond is reported, by deserts, to be one hundred and ninety thousand men. They were making some considerable reply on the south side of James river, and were reported to be that they might materially interfere with the navigation of that stream below Harrison's Landing.

A fight is reported to have taken place near Memphis, on the 10th of July, between a Federal force, under Col. Merrill, and a detachment of the enemy, under Col. Porter, in which the latter were defeated. The Federal loss was reported forty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much larger. Porter was reported to be among the slain.

There was unquestionably between the 15th and 17th, considerable marching and countermarching of the Federal and Confederate troops along the Rappahannock and other streams intervening between Washington and Richmond, and some skirmishing and fighting, but it has been made public concerning their beligerent operations that it is difficult to determine which party was most

successful in their strategic movements, but as stating that the result of their maneuverings had been most satisfactory.

Reports represent that Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th of July by three Federal gunboats and a company of Zouaves, under Capt. Hooper. The pilot of the gunboat consisted of a cavalry and a strong force of artillery and infantry. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, as stated, which is evidenced by the Federal casualties—one killed and a number wounded. It was impossible to calculate the loss of the Confederates, but forty were said to have been left dead on the field.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

According to the report published in Southern papers, the Confederate gunboat Arkansas left the mouth of the Yazoo river, on the morning of the 15th of June, and moved down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas, consisting of thirty gunboats, lying above Vicksburg, which, on her approach, formed in line to receive her. With a full head of steam, she cut her way through the line of boats, driving them as she passed, sinking several and damaging others—a sad spectacle. The result of the affair states that, on the morning of the 15th, the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, with the ram Lancaster, started up Yazoo river on a reconnoitering expedition, and when about eight miles from the mouth, they discovered the iron-plated Confederate gunboat Arkansas, which soon opened fire on the Federal boats with cannon of large caliber, and a sharp contest was maintained for some length of time, but the narrowness of the river prevented success for the Confederates, and the Federal boats returned to the mouth of the river, where they were again ordered to be passing over the bar at the mouth of the river, the Carondelet made a rush at the Arkansas, and succeeded in grappling her, and an attempt was made to burn her which was repelled by steam and hot water from the Arkansas. While thus engaged, both boats ran aground, and were separated by the shoals; whereupon, the Arkansas put out all full speed down the river. The Tyler followed quickly and kept up a running fight with the Arkansas, which was by far the most formidable vessel. The Federal fleet was unable to check by a number of transports a small number of boats, rams and mortars, which were scattered over a space of nearly two miles, none of the boats had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that but few could be seen as the Arkansas as she passed without danger of hitting some of her own ranks, and she was not a single mile from the gunboats without endangering others, open down her as she passed, without doing her much damage, her heavy plating resisting all the shots but one 11-inch ball which at necker her leeward bow, passing through under her plating and splintered up bodily, beyond which she sustained no other injury. The Arkansas continued firing during the whole of her passage to the mouth of the river. The Federal loss was stated at twelve killed and fifteen wounded, several of it mortally. The Tyler was considerably damaged, and the Union and Arkansas were reported to have been disabled under the batteries at Vicksburg, after passing through the Federal fleet, when she was secure from attack.

According to the Federal account of the daring exploit of the Arkansas, Com. Farragut was informed by a messenger of her being, during the following night. His fleet passed down a river and poured a broadside into her, but it did not appear to be much injured when the morning came, as she was still lying at anchor under the batteries. The Confederate report states that she was sunk by Farragut, after blowing up her mortar boats, fled down the river with the remainder of his fleet. They admitted a loss of ten killed and seven wounded.

The r three of the lower fleet from Vicksburg has since been captured and it was reported to have been destroyed for James river, to reinforce Commodore Wilkes fleet below Richmond.

FIRST MERCHANT TRAIN FROM THE EAST.

Col. J. W. Hooley arrived here last week, with a train of ten or twelve mule wagons, loaded with provisions, and accompanied by Capt. & Gerrish. Notwithstanding bad roads and Indians, the trip from Arkansas was made in a comparatively short time, and it was reported that the party was well supplied with the California market, where they are now traveling.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

At early dawn the throngs of Pevo were awakened by... The national colors were hoisted upon the liberty pole...

At nine o'clock the procession was formed in the following order... Two companies of Mounted Rifles, under command of Major J. Brown...

Members of the High Council, Chaplain, Grand Officers of the day, Reporters, Members and Clergymen of the Legislature, Municipal Officers and vast war, in contingents.

Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, with tools, bevels, etc., playing their vocations on "land shoozers" fitted up for the occasion...

Masons, Builders, Blacksmiths, Pottery, Coppers, Tanners, and Gunsmiths, at work at their trades, and carrying tools...

Officers of the Utah county Agricultural and Milk manufacturing Societies in carriages, with a band in charge of D. Graves, Esq.

At sunrise the salubrious were saluted by music by the Marine Band... At half past eight o'clock, the drums sounded as a signal for all to assemble on the square...

The procession was formed at nine o'clock in the following order, under the direction of the Hon. J. W. Patterson, Governor of the Territory...

At 2 o'clock, p. m., dancing commenced in the City Hall... The Hon. J. W. Patterson, Governor of the Territory, presided at the table...

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The procession after marching around the square proceeded to the meeting house, where they were conducted by the band...

At 11 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order... Two companies of Mounted Rifles, under command of Major J. Brown...

Members of the High Council, Chaplain, Grand Officers of the day, Reporters, Members and Clergymen of the Legislature, Municipal Officers and vast war, in contingents.

Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, with tools, bevels, etc., playing their vocations on "land shoozers" fitted up for the occasion...

Masons, Builders, Blacksmiths, Pottery, Coppers, Tanners, and Gunsmiths, at work at their trades, and carrying tools...

Officers of the Utah county Agricultural and Milk manufacturing Societies in carriages, with a band in charge of D. Graves, Esq.

At sunrise the salubrious were saluted by music by the Marine Band... At half past eight o'clock, the drums sounded as a signal for all to assemble on the square...

The procession was formed at nine o'clock in the following order, under the direction of the Hon. J. W. Patterson, Governor of the Territory...

At 2 o'clock, p. m., dancing commenced in the City Hall... The Hon. J. W. Patterson, Governor of the Territory, presided at the table...

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A company of young ladies, C. Price, Esq., The Company's select school, under the direction of The Rev. Superintendent of schools for the Territory...

Citizens in carriages and on foot... At 11 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order...

Members of the High Council, Chaplain, Grand Officers of the day, Reporters, Members and Clergymen of the Legislature, Municipal Officers and vast war, in contingents.

Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, with tools, bevels, etc., playing their vocations on "land shoozers" fitted up for the occasion...

Masons, Builders, Blacksmiths, Pottery, Coppers, Tanners, and Gunsmiths, at work at their trades, and carrying tools...

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Twenty-four Young Ladies, dressed in white and all bearing appropriate banners, under the direction of Miss C. Abbott...

Citizens in carriages and on foot... At 11 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order...

Members of the High Council, Chaplain, Grand Officers of the day, Reporters, Members and Clergymen of the Legislature, Municipal Officers and vast war, in contingents.

Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, with tools, bevels, etc., playing their vocations on "land shoozers" fitted up for the occasion...

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General Notices.

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W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

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General Notices.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

COOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

LOW FOR CASH.

CONSIDERING IN PART OF Fancy Prints, various brands, 44 Heavy Brown Sheetings, Hickory and Denims, Cottonades and Satinets, Blotched X-Bar, and Jaconet Muslins, Irish Linen and Linen Sheetings, Hosiery, Trimmings, and Notions, Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, Hardware and House Trimmings.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL! TRY US!

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

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Small text at the bottom of the page containing various notices and advertisements.

established in different parts of Hancock and adjoining counties, and who were Joseph James, an ex-member of the party, anxious to become Governor of Illinois, took the stump at Edwardsville, and on the 25th of the polls for the State, resulting in the vast success of a religious proponent that could count against him a large number of the devout members of the Church. It is to be expected that the Governor of Illinois would extend his patronage to this man, and as an exclusive agitator in the election which elevated Thomas Foran to the executive chair, constituted his opposition.

On the 13th, Joseph Smith was arrested at Inlet Grove, Lee county, Illinois, by officers Joseph Daniels and William H. Smith, under the authority of Governor Foran, issued on a demand from the Governor of Missouri, and strenuous attempts were made to force Joseph Smith to return to Nauvo, which would have been done had not some high minded citizens of Dixon and Alton, Illinois, taken it upon themselves to raising the news of his arrest reaching Nauvo, hundreds of Saints maned their horses and started to his assistance (as being arrested while on a visit 2500 miles from home.)

Another struggle against kidnapping, another effort of local precedence, another writ of habeas corpus, another trial, and another discharge was the result. The cost of these proceedings is to be borne by the Saints to protect their leader, in addition to being in his country with himself in charge, the Illinois and Missouri authorities are sending a squadron across the Illinois river, to prevent his being rescued.

It was feared a general excitement would be kindled in a squadron across the Illinois river, to prevent his being rescued. About 1000 men and 1000 horses were on the river, in constant watch of the boats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to prevent his being rescued. Missouri authorities are sending a squadron across the Illinois river, to prevent his being rescued.

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council of the leading men of the Church at Nauvo, and the Saints of the Territory in the Union (except Missouri), concluded in the most respectful language, setting down the reasons why they should be granted the privilege of settling in their respective States, and receiving protection and religious freedom from the Government of the United States by the people of each of the States, and refused by the others.

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duy of September, after several days bombardment in driving the people, helpless and destitute, across the Mississippi river into Iowa, they had not made their beds. They had no food, and no fire. They had no shelter, and no protection. They had no money, and no credit. They had no friends, and no help. They had no hope, and no faith. They had no life, and no death.

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different fields of labor, a considerable number of the Saints are scattered throughout the United States and British provinces. The *Braver News*, published by O. E. Liberty and C. E. S. Smith, in New York City, has published an edition in St. Louis, Mo., by Napoleon S. Smith, another in the city of New York, by the City of New York, and another in Liverpool, England, edited by Elmer F. D. Richards, and last London, by the City of London, England. The *Braver News*, published in Swansea, South Wales, by the City of Swansea, Wales. The *Braver News*, published in the Scandinavian countries, by the City of Scandinavia, Scandinavia. The *Braver News*, published in the Danish islands, by the City of Denmark, Denmark. The *Braver News*, published in the Swiss cantons, by the City of Switzerland, Switzerland. The *Braver News*, published in the French Republic, by the City of France, France. The *Braver News*, published in the German Empire, by the City of Germany, Germany. The *Braver News*, published in the Italian Kingdom, by the City of Italy, Italy.

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A large reconnoitering force, under General King, it is announced, left Fredericksburg, Va., on the 25th, proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville, and advanced to within a short distance of Orange Court House, which was occupied by a superior force, and which induced Gen. King to retire. His army is now being pursued, but the Federals do not seem to be inclined to inflict the expense without loss, which the Confederates could not boast of, as they suffered severely.

The headquarters of the army of the Potomac were, at latest date, at an inclosed position near Richmond; and no movement of the kind was expected for some weeks. Both armies were represented as being constantly increasing in numbers, and, of the two, the Federals, the movements of the latter, however, were kept secret, no civilian reporter or scribe of any kind being allowed to enter their encampments. A good report of the doings of the army of the Potomac may, however, be expected before the winter closes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, died at his residence in Kinderhook, N. Y., on the morning of July 24th, being eighty years of age. The elder Adams, Jefferson and Monroe departed this life on the anniversary of the first chief magistrate of the united States, who has been "gathered unto a father" on the memorable Twenty-Fourth of July. It has generally been believed that the excellent naturally produced by the late President, especially in connection with the remembrances of the past, contributed in some measure to terminate the earthly existence of three of the nation's ex-rulers on the memorable Fourth.

Such scenes and remembrances certainly could not have affected "Old York" favorably, and have given rise to the demand on the anniversary of the entrance into these valleys of the pioneers of a people for whom, although they had a just cause, he could do nothing. Not being very religiously inclined, it is not supposed that he ever thought of anything in connection with the anniversary of the entrance into these valleys of the pioneers of a people for whom, although they had a just cause, he could do nothing. Not being very religiously inclined, it is not supposed that he ever thought of anything in connection with the anniversary of the entrance into these valleys of the pioneers of a people for whom, although they had a just cause, he could do nothing. Not being very religiously inclined, it is not supposed that he ever thought of anything in connection with the anniversary of the entrance into these valleys of the pioneers of a people for whom, although they had a just cause, he could do nothing.

The President, on the 25th, in an official order, announced the death of Ex-President Van Buren; and, as a mark of respect, the Executive mansion was, on that day, in mourning, and, excepting those of the War and Navy, were directed to be draped with black; and they were ordered to cease suitable honors to be paid to the memory of the "illustrious dead." The same day, he issued a proclamation warning all persons to cease participating in or aiding the rebellion, and commanding the leaders to return to their allegiance to the Government, under penalty of the seizure and forfeiture of their property, as provided for in the late confiscation act.

The District of Columbia has, in the past, been a place of great interest to the people of the United States. It has been the seat of the Federal Government, and has been the scene of many important events in our history. The city is situated on the banks of the Potomac river, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is a city of contrasts, with its grand monuments and its narrow streets, with its rich history and its modern progress. It is a city that has played a great part in the development of our nation, and it is a city that we should all be proud to call our home.

NOT FALLING MUCH.—The Jordan is now overflowing its banks, the waters not having receded much as yet, and the prospects are that the superabundance of water in Utah Lake will cause it to overflow during the present season. The great reservoir is now a citizens of Gen. Grant, who is now in the city, as they are and will be necessarily cut off from communication with the other side of the river, and neither force or fuel can be obtained from that direction below Taylorville.

THOUGH SMALL, NOT LEAST.

Among the obscure towns and villages of Weber County is Staterville, situated on the plains between Ogden City and Great Salt Lake, consequently not on the main thoroughfare leading from the metropolis, through the city of Deseret to Bear river, or through the third city of Deseret to the mines in Washington Territory. The surrounding country is fertile but liable to inundation occasionally, after a superabundance of snow or ice has fallen on the mountains, which may be expected to appear somewhat unfavorably to the future growth and advance of the place, and from that consideration there is no probability that the seat of justice for Weber County will soon be removed thither from Ogden City, by the consent of the people of that thriving manufacturing town.

With all these disadvantages of location, many enterprising men have located in and around that little village, and among the citizens of Staterville and vicinity, although there are but few Germans, there are as many C. I. Leas, Majors, Captains, and titled citizens, who can be found in the village, of which the Staterville, Utah, is a small town, and generally occurs in profuse abundance, and there are not being wanting in numbers, since the tide of emigration commenced setting so heavily in that direction, no anomaly in new countries; and the people generally are as loyal, patriotic, and observant of holidays and memorable events as in the most thriving town, and can make a good show on such occasions. If they have no artillery to thunder forth their joys, they have no muskets with which to salute the "Stars and Stripes" and on the "Twenty-fourth," they were invited to the house at an early hour and continued to float from the top of a lofty flag-staff obtained in the Wasatch mountains expressly for the memorable occasion. Having provided or secured the services of a chaplain, an eloquent orator, extempore speakers, a choir of singers, and an usual number and kind of officers and attendants, they assembled at 10 a. m., on that day, and performed proper and fitting ceremonies, as per programme, each acting their part in a most satisfactory manner; after which, in old desametic style, the company retired to a sumptuous public dinner. That over, the choir rendered and the toasts drank, dancing and other amusements were considered appropriate and in order, in which all participated without distinction—neither rank nor title excluding any one. The most enjoyable enjoyment of the celebration deemed fitting on that joyous day. The only thing that appears to have been wanting to render the arrangements complete, was a town clock, or something that would have designated the lapse of time, in the absence of which the hour of the day was not known. It was daylight on the following morning before their recreations terminated, which was the only thing of a order, so far as reported. The proceedings throughout were marked with fraternal good will and the speeches that were made on that auspicious day, as expressed are said to be retained unaltered the love of civil and religious liberty, of country and friend, and the taste for literature entertained by the citizens of that rural town.

FOUNTAIN GREEN.

One of the villages of Deseret but little known in Fountain Green, in the north-west part of Sanpete county, directly on the road from Nephi, the county seat of Juab, to Mast, the county seat of Sanpete. It is said to be a thriving little place, the population of which at the present time exceeds five hundred souls.

So far as our knowledge extends there is nothing very remarkable connected with the history of the place, which is not one of the ancient towns in the mountains—the first settlement here was made by the pioneers, but few years since, and the village is yet in its infancy. The location, in consequence of its great altitude, is somewhat frosty, and no effort has been made as yet to introduce the culture of tropical fruits into it, although the climate is such, which is not the case of the more hardy varieties, which have been cultivated in the country, grow fully and bear fairly, as reported, to produce abundantly.

The people of the "Mystery" town appear to be a very stable, industrious community and perform whatever they undertake in a

through business manner, attending to their amusements as well as their labors in the field, which is considered an indication of a fashionable by the majority of mankind desiring to be civilized and enlightened. In their observance of the Twenty-fourth of July they instituted ceremonies peculiar to themselves; made a day's work of the matter, and did so at an early hour in the evening. They had no firing of cannon, nor of musketry, in the morning; neither were the citizens "arrested from their slumbers" by either instrumental or vocal music, so far as represented, but all slept; awoke and arose as usual, ate breakfast, and at nine o'clock assembled in the Park Square, formed a procession and marched through and around town till noon, when they were dismissed by the marshal, Matthew Caldwell, Esq., and went home to dinner, each having provided of the good things of earth, which were eaten best for such an occasion.

At two o'clock in the afternoon they assembled at their usual place of convocation, where, after the ceremonies of prayer and singing, A. L. Siler, Esq., delivered an oration, and W. Chapman, R. L. Johnson, C. G. Cook, and J. M. Moore followed. Mr. Moore favored the assembly with appropriate addresses, which were interpreted with songs, toasts and sentiments, completed the programme, and the assembly was dismissed with the chaplain's benediction.

The remainder of the day was appropriated to dancing, singing, recitations, and sundry and divers amusements till the usual hour of retiring to rest, when their recreations ceased and all went home, well pleased with the originality and success of their performances. The citizens of Fountain Green, in common with the people of some of the cities and towns in Utah cannot, their postmaster has never been known to forward mail matter in the wrong direction.

ANOTHER DROWNING OCCURRENCE.

On the evening of the 29th ult., Hyrum, son of David H. Hanks an English boy, aged nine years and twenty one days, was drowned at Pleasant Point, on the west side of Utah Lake. The circumstances attending the unhappy occurrence are narrated as follows.

Bishop Evans of Lehi, the boy's father, has a flock of sheep at that place, and on the 29th his son and a hired man were washing sheep. The wind was blowing very hard, and the waves were running high and lashing the shore furiously. The little fellow who was drowned, caught a sheep and tried to put it into the water, in doing which he fell himself, and the sheep most instantly carried him out from shore, where the water was over his head, on seeing which, one of his brothers a good swimmer, went to his assistance, and came near being drowned himself as the wind and waves soon carried him and his brother, and in a few moments all three had their exertions after reaching his little brother, he drifted further and further from shore.

Finding it impossible to get back to land under these circumstances, the other brother disengaged himself from the younger and, after a struggle, was able to reach the shore, with great difficulty, reaching a safe place exhausted. The other brother and hired man also came near being drowned, in their efforts to save the boy, as they were also washed out in the lake, and unavailingly escaped a watery grave.

It is said that the body of the boy after he was drowned, rose to the surface of the water and floated off into the lake, till it could not be seen for the distance, which, if true, was certainly a remarkable occurrence. As stated, it was fortunate that all were not drowned.

RETURNING TRAINS.—Capt Homer Dunham's train started back from Florence on the 23d ult., and returned to Ogden on the 25th, and Captain John R. Maddox's on the 24th, and Captain James H. Stewart's on the 25th.

A subsequent telegram from President Young, announced that all the trains for the mountains had safely arrived at Florence, had taken up their regular routes, and were starting homeward on Monday, the 5th inst. The bringing of the entire immigration, not otherwise provided for, to the mountains, which numbered and twenty-five persons who were on a freight train that would leave the Missouri river about the 10th of August.

INDEPENDENT MUSIC IN THE BOWERY.—We have pleasure in announcing the organization of an instrumental band in connection with the Tabernacle choir. We believe in the praise of the Lord-making melody in our ears as well as in our hearts.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, August 6, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

There has not been much news of importance made public late concerning the operations of the war. There are no probabilities, however, of its having ended, but, on the contrary, there are strong indications that the work of death and destruction is and has been going a-head as fast as circumstances permit, and extensive preparations are constantly making to keep up the military operations for a long time to come, and having a good opinion that it is but little nearer its termination than it was in the beginning.

On the 25th of July, General Jim Lane received authority from the President to enlist soldiers under the late law, and among the families and friends, after the regular two colored regiments, and one white, which he thought he would be able to do in the course of three weeks after his arrival in Kansas.

The enlistment of recruits to constitute the increased force of the army seems to be attended with some difficulty, as men hesitate a little, and do not readily, in large numbers, appear willing to place themselves in a position where the chances of a safe return to their families and friends, after the regular service shall have been performed, are so precarious.

To encourage enlistments in Philadelphia, the city council, on the 25th ult., approved a half-million of dollars for bounties.

They have also voted to each man who would return, till the compliment apportioned to that city should be obtained. It was reported by Col. Scott, recently returned from New York, from New Orleans, whether we had been a business connected with the Post-office Department, that the loyalty of the citizens there, notwithstanding, all that has been said about the preference of the many for the old Union, is not of the first order, and but for the right course pursued by General Butler, the Federal troops would soon have abandoned the place.

Guerrillas were, at latest dates, as numerous as ever along the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Ohio and Vicksburg. The steamer Wilson, which arrived at Cairo on the 25th, is reported to have been fired on in passing Pine ton Bend, above Vicksburg, from the east side of the river, by cannon and musketry, and was hit about sixty times, principally by musket balls. One shell burst directly under her boiler.

On the 21st of July, a Confederate, a Confederate force entered Florence, Alabama, and burned all the warehouses containing army stores, and all the cotton they could find in the surrounding country. Chickasaw and Watrover were largely destroyed. They also burned a small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army. Another party made a descent on and captured a large wagon train, near Patsburg Landing, loaded with government stores.

A large guerrilla force is reported to have attacked the 10th Ohio, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, near Decatur, on the 25th, killed some forty men and tore up as much of the track as they had time to do. It was said, however, that the road could be repaired soon by putting on new rails.

A skirmish was also reported to have occurred at Boisar, Tenn., on the 27th, between a Confederate force and the Federal army stationed there. The Federals, it was alleged, had captured a large quantity of Confederate war material, and were occupying the camp of that point, near Conover. Good desertee successes in that vicinity, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, are reported, but no decisive action had been fought. There is a report that the army now under the command of General G. set.

WRITTEN FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

Father in heaven, my kind love for all thy children show...

We thank thee for the fountain and crystal stream...

We will thank the merciful God with gratefulness of praise...

While we are not a desert in America, we are in the land...

With wisdom, truth and light, to shed the chosen people...

CATECHETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FAITH AND TEACHINGS OF THE SAINTS.

It is frequently asked, "What is the reason of your being driven from place to place?"

"Did you believe and preach that God has sent the Spirit upon the saints?"

"Did you believe and preach that God has sent the Spirit upon the saints?"

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"Did you believe and preach that God has sent the Spirit upon the saints?"

"Did you believe and preach that God has sent the Spirit upon the saints?"

Because they have not the gospel, and will not receive it...

DESERT AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

To the People of the Desert: We have recently elected the undersigned President and Directors...

Our duties call us to foster agriculture, stock raising, and domestic manufacture...

The Treasurer, Mr. Elijah F. Steels, and the Board of Directors, are authorized to receive subscriptions...

The Agricultural interests of the State are protected, the people generally having an improving state...

The Agricultural interests of the State are protected, the people generally having an improving state...

A more reasonable price obtain for stock. The market here is generally well supplied...

With regard to internal manufactures, the warlike spirit of the country has increased...

With regard to internal manufactures, the warlike spirit of the country has increased...

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With regard to internal manufactures, the warlike spirit of the country has increased...

fully manufactured by Hon. H. C. Kimball, and is mostly exported to the West...

The Desert News is regularly printed on paper manufactured by the undersigned...

We think that such a fair quality can be made from the cane grown here...

It is expected to hold the annual fair in this city early in October as usual...

Mr. Condie by calling on the members of this society to renew their annual subscription...

WILFORD WOODRUFF, J. R. WINDER, J. W. ELLERBECK, E. F. SHEETS, R. L. CANNON, Board of Directors.

NEW PORTRAIT GALLERY.—More technical with the profession of portrait painting...

WM. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTRY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD.

PEOPLE'S STORE, NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

WANTED, A HORSE, Apply at the DESERT NEWS OFFICE.

LOST, A BIRD, A pair of young white on the hill and a pair of young white on the hill...

STRAYED OR STOLEN, A pair of young white on the hill and a pair of young white on the hill...

ESTRAY, A pair of young white on the hill and a pair of young white on the hill...

NOTICE TO BAVIN COUNTY, A pair of young white on the hill and a pair of young white on the hill...

LEFT HOME WITHOUT NOTICE, A pair of young white on the hill and a pair of young white on the hill...

WM. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTRY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD.

PEOPLE'S STORE, NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!

Notice: I have the honor to inform you that I have received a quantity of goods...

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Longtrob had swam with from the shore on which the company was left, the boys drew 100 m-shores, with the loss of two saddles, cooking utensils, and a good deal of clothing. Higher Capt. Coffey, suffering intensely from malaria, determined to risk everything to regain the opposite shore. One of them entirely nude, and the other with only a very partial covering to his body, they waded through the water, and, reaching for about a mile up stream, where, finding a dry log, rolled it into the water, and, clinging to it, were carried by the stream to the other side. Spencer, Young and Sharp were left on the opposite bank all night, and were obliged to resort to the same protection from the myriads of mosquitoes that literally covered them as a new suit. After the fashion of other lonely exiles, they exercised their ingenuity in weaving willow into coverings, but with them all it failed to save the draining of their beds.

Ninth Day.—The company despairing of passing over their animals and baggage, after the rough experience of the preceding day, made signal to the three to recross, and taking with them some provisions, they crossed the stream as their comrades the preceding evening, they reached the shore in safety. Being again altogether, part of the expedition went south, and part north in search of a crossing. In the afternoon they were halted at a narrow ford, and, with the north-west to the north fork of Snake river, through a terrible ball storm, which lasted an hour and a half. Killed a swan, badger and porcupine during the day, which served three excellent repasts.

Tenth Day.—Travelled a few miles, and crossed again two branches of Lewin Fork, swimming the animals, their owners following after, and holding on by the pines. Four of the boys who could not swim were placed on the raft, and the current ran so fast that they plunged into the river to guide them across. Two other boys swam from the opposite bank with another rope to the captain, and in this manner the connection was formed for crossing the raft, but the captain, finding his exertions too great, was carried away, and the current strong, the raft was carried away from him several hundred yds down the stream. Seeing the raft under water, and the four boys in danger, James Wells plunged into the water after it with a lance, and, after some time on the shore adding another farrista till he reached the raft. After considerable labor, the prize-worthy exertions of Wells were crowned with success, and the four boys were brought ashore. All safely acrossed the river, and the getting started, was drowned, taking down stream with him the saddle, pistol and clothing. Game being very scarce, the boys weak and hungry, the captain ordered Mr. Clemon's horse, which was in the best condition, to be killed and cooked for the company. The expedition started the remainder of the day, while Captain Smith, Lieut. Knowlton, Mr. Herford and a few others went exploring for a crossing, but returned without success.

Eleventh Day.—Returned on the trail, and returned to the animals by raft, and reached the south bank of the north fork, where they had camped two nights before. The remnants of the horse still held out, and the boys worked vigorously hauling logs across three or four miles in order to construct a raft.

Twelfth Day.—Mr. Herford completed the construction of a substantial raft, and crossed over the men and baggage in safety. The stream being deep, the animals swam over without difficulty, and the water was very swampy, marshy ground, that had to be bridged over with willows for nearly a mile, the men having to carry the baggage to free the animals. Forthd another stream, and got on to a high ground. After resting a few hours, resumed travel; made 15 miles, and reached the outlet of Market Lake. Lieut. Knowlton tried to ford, but had to swim, and returned again in the same manner after dark. Here the lack of the horseflesh was consumed, and the company continued their march.

Thirteenth Day.—Swam across the outlet, reached the animals, traveled 12 miles, and camped to allow the animals to graze—no breakfast to cook. Capt. Smith and Seymour went in advance of the company, and after a mile or two came up with the rest, but grant train camped for dinner. After a good deal of solicitation, they subsisted a hundred of flour, some bacon and tobacco, for which

they charged and were paid high prices. The Captain gave up his horse and stayed with the boys, and the Young packed back to the company the provisions, which were packed with gladders, and soon the kitchen battery was in operation. The company and the immigrants camped together that night. It is due to notice here that when the immigrants were in the country, they were in a position, they were kind enough, and probably sorry for their former unbelief.

Fourteenth Day.—Traveled 15 miles and crossed the Snake River ferry, owned by John Meek, in the great plenty of provisions for sale, and replenished his stores. From that time, to arrive in this city on last Saturday afternoon, the citizens on their route showed them every kindness and insisted to their work.

We have given more space to this narrative of the expedition than we could well spare, and have written it in the midst of a variety of other business; but we need make no apology for this. We must add that it has elicited the criticism, and has led to the praise of Capt. Smith. They are sincerely and affectionately attached to him, and never expect to find a better leader. Lieut. Knowlton, they likewise speak in terms of praise. It is to be regretted that we have not heard the first whisper of an unpleasant word breath, against a single member of the expedition; we conclude, therefore, they all did their duty and nobly comforted themselves in the hour of trial.

Not having had the advantages of a personal experience in the travels of the expedition, we fear that our sketch is very imperfect; what is it, however, can be relied on. We are glad that it was no worse, and that the expedition was successful. It is to be regretted that a young man, who had earned the confidence of his comrades by his constant readiness to do his duty. What the result will be, we are unable to conjecture, but such a man in the Indiana made such a desperate ride to save themselves, and in the fight between thirty and forty of the animals, would lead to the conclusion that they had the conviction that "somebody" was after them. We are satisfied that the lesson of this expedition has been so satisfactorily given, that the same determination to handle them had been manifested at the first attack on the mill hills, we should not have been called upon to record the incidents of this expedition.

The Volunteers will be mustered out of service to-morrow.

WAR NEWS.

From "the time when the memory of man is not to the contrary," when the sons of Adam have been fighting with each other, Capt. Walker, Gen. Sherman, and others, have been engaged in the same business, particularly when Christians, so-called, have been deluging the earth with blood and desolating each other's inheritances to the full extent of the power of the combination, has never been made known to any intelligent mortal, until within in progress we have seen and is permitted to be published in relation to the movements of the armies now devastating the North American States. They are evidently doing a heavy work, and are not to be despised.

On the 25th of July, Brownville, Tenn., was entered and sacked by a band of secessionists, and on the 27th there was what is called, in these days, a skirmish between a company of Federal troops, under Capt. Colles, and a Confederate force near Bolivar, in which about twenty of the enemy were killed and fifteen prisoners taken. Capt. Colles was slightly wounded.

It was reported that two Fed. regiments were roughly handled by a large Confederate force near Bolivar, on the 28th, and that a company of Illinois cavalry was captured near Columbus. The town of Hamboldt had also been taken by the secessionists, and E. R. Jackson was in their possession. Guerrillas were exceedingly plentiful in the vicinity of Cairo, Bolivar, Pink, &c. A band of this class of hell-guards captured Russellville, Ky., on the 29th, but it was thought that they would soon be compelled to evacuate in favor of a Federal force.

Colored men have been reported to have been taken, and the 24th of July, that had been taken to the westward side, and a large number of them were taken to the westward side of all that country, outside of Lexington and Frankfort. The negroes were believed by the

Unionists to have been somewhat exaggerated. By the capture of the Confederate mail train on the 26th, it was ascertained that Gen. Bragg was at Vicksburg, with an army of twelve thousand men. Beauregard is reported to have resigned his commission and gone to the Springs in Alabama for his health.

On the 26th of July, Wood was reported, at Cairo on the 30th ult., to have been captured by the enemy about one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. She was fired upon from a masked battery and disabled, when she was boarded, the officers and crew made prisoners. She was fired at, but was not fired at but escaped capture, not however without injury and having more or less men killed.

On the 29th of July, there was another skirmish between Federal cavalry force, consisting of about eighty Confederate, near Brownsville, in which in the forgoth of the fight, one-half of the Confederates were captured. They were subsequently reinforced and compelled Colonel Collins to leave the field with less number of privates. He killed two officers, and was wounded on each side was about ten. The Confederates had sacked the town again before the skirmish. The same day an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Mount Sterling, Ky., as the Confederates had several fine guerrillas, who were killed twelve or fifteen killed, twenty mortally wounded, and some seventy taken prisoners. Federal loss, four wounded.

The last intelligence concerning the war in the south, is that the Federals had ceased operating against Vicksburg, and it was believed the last guerrilla raid had been witnessed in Kentucky and Tennessee, superior arrangements having been made on that account to prevent such occurrences, but what the result will be, we are unable to say.

The guerrillas in Missouri, as we reported, had been unusually active during the last ten days previous to the 4th ult., and were visited in large numbers even in the most loyal parts of the State. A company which had been at the mouth of the Missouri, near Georgetown, near St. Louis, on the 27th ult., to join others of their fellows up country, for some expedition. They had not proceeded far before they were joined by fifty more, forming a force of about two hundred men, and an announcement it was subsequently made of their capture. About the same time a force of five thousand guerrillas entered Missouri from Arkansas, in the direction of Springfield. Five hundred men, under Gen. Sibley, and some bold demonstrations were made by them which caused many Unionists to flee towards the Missouri river. On the 28th there was a fight between eight or nine hundred of these bandits and about the same number of Federal troops, at Morris, in which the latter were victorious, killing fifty-two and wounding one hundred of the enemy. The Federal loss, ten killed and thirty wounded.

Porter's band of guerrillas, of six or seven hundred men, crossed the Missouri on their way no toward and on the night of the 31st, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He is reported to have received large quantities of supplies, and to have been joined by a large force of guerrillas with another large force of guerrillas was marching in the direction of Glasgow, where there was but a small Federal force to resist them. North Eastern Missouri was swarming with guerrillas. Porter's band, at the town of Canon, Lewis county, and carried off a quantity of arms stored there. The stores are said to have had considerably less goods in them to the place. They are not reported regularly engaged in the war, strongly believe in the doctrine that "no victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

A report was in circulation and generally believed, that on the 28th of July, a band of guerrillas, fifteen men at Marine city, Mo., some twelve miles below Quincy on the Mississippi river, by cutting their throats—a new feature of the war, shooting and hanging, having been the usual methods of taking life. The report was that a man at Marine city, who had been taken to the west into the Indian country, near Kansas, was recently reported, and the forces had come back from some cause to

while about fifty miles of Fort Scott. In relation to the army of the Potomac, the greatest era in our history was maintained.—During the last week in July, the Confederates are represented as having been very active in the Shenandoah valley and between Richmond and the Rappahannock, but no very remarkable exploits have been reported.—Great things are expected of Gen. Pope in his department, and it is not done yet. General Jackson and his army, variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand, from the valley of the Shenandoah, before many weeks shall pass away, the anticipations of some will be realized. The army of the Potomac was expected to meet the rebels before they had, as represented on the last of July, been perfectly organized and there was no want of material to prosecute the war vigorously, but had been determined upon by Government. A general mustering of forces was going on and troops were constantly arriving at Harrison's Landing. The officers and men on Fort Mifflin had been ordered to join their respective corps immediately which was looked upon as an indication that something important was about to be done. In all absence, whether officers or privates, who are not at their post by the 18th of August, are to be dismissed from the army or be considered deserters; an order that is expected to be issued by the 15th of August, which also annulled all furloughs not given by the Department, after the 11th inst., in consequence of which thousands were reprimanded as hastening to rejoin their respective commands.

On the 1st inst., seven boats of Com. Porter's fleet, from the Mississippi, reached Ft. Monroe, and five more were shortly expected. After retiring from Vicksburg, the boats passed down the river and left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. It was generally believed that Porter's fleet would be ordered to assist in removing the obstructions to the free navigation of James river between Harrison's Landing and Richmond, of which it had there are many, other than Fort Darling, and the boats of the fleet, and the boats of the steamers, which caused quite a sensation on the last day of July by dropping down the river and casting anchor off Turkey Island Bend.

On two occasions, within a short time, the boats of the fleet from the mouth of the river, commanded the Federal esca pancia, and shipping near Harrison's Landing in the night time, doing some little damage, and to prevent another occurrence of the kind a detachment was sent over the river on the 24th of July, to destroy the obstructions, and all the houses which could be found, to deprive the enemy of shelter, a service which was faithfully performed, as everything in the shape of habitations for man was burned, and no further annoyance was anticipated from that quarter by the Federal artillery.

Upon request made by a detachment sent from Ohio, in behalf of the citizens, the Navy Department has, it is said, ordered ten gunboats to be fitted out and stationed on the Ohio river to protect the States of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. The boats are to be of light draft, drawing only ten feet of water, and to carry two guns each. How effective such boats will be in times of low water those who have passed up and down that river there was only a small number of gunboats, and the boats are to be of light draft, drawing only ten feet of water, and to carry two guns each. How effective such boats will be in times of low water those who have passed up and down that river there was only a small number of gunboats, and the boats are to be of light draft, drawing only ten feet of water, and to carry two guns each.

It seems that the Confederates have not been able to obtain anything as it is reported that they are sending gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—The secretary of the Academic Institute has been appointed by the direction and superintendence of Mr. H. Doremus, in his capacity of Secretary of the Academy, and it is reported that they are sending gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known. There are reports of the Secretary of the Academy, and it is reported that they are sending gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known. There are reports of the Secretary of the Academy, and it is reported that they are sending gunboats at Charleston to destroy the blockading fleet on the Savannah, to improve its navigation, and also on the Yazoo, for purposes not fully made known.

NOTICE FOR THE 24TH OF JULY, 1862.

THE 24TH JULY, 1862.

In the following cases... I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

General Notices.

WANTED, A GOOD MESE-COPYIST. Apply to D. O. CALDWELL, A. President of the City.

NOTICE. J. MOWAT'S SHED MACHINE, at Brigham City, is in full operation, and is working properly.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF DAVID LUNDON, who came here from Leicester in 1817, and who was one of the first to settle here.

LOST. A Black Ox, marked on the left hind horn J. Stanley, on 10th July, 1862.

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILLIAM H. WATSON, has the honor to announce that he has received a supply of new instruments.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE. The Overland Stage Line, established by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is now in full operation.

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

COOKS & BAKERS. FOR THE MANUFACTURER OF BREAD AND STAPLE FOR THE... SALT LAKE CITY, 21st June, 1862.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. THE DIRECTOR OF GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY is hereby notified that the assessment for the year 1862 is now ready for payment.

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

NOTICE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward. DEKOR supplied with some of the most approved...

THOMAS HAYES, FRANK JONES. MAINT AND REPAIR CARBAGLES AND PARALIN...

NOTICE. On all good property, who will not work hard, but who will not work hard, but who will not work hard...

HOME SQU. 20th Ward WEAVING FACTORY. We have a great deal of...

STONE TURNING. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

COPPER WARE. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

PROSPECT COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT. NEAR THE ACEDRAL. HENRY MAIBEN, SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, SEVENTEENTH WARD.

BASKET-MAKING. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

CARRIAGE MAKING & BLACKSMITHING. A BRETSLING. WHO, through his many friends for public benevolence...

W.M. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD. I have a great deal of...

WHISKY AND DRANDY. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

W.M. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD. I have a great deal of...

WHISKY AND DRANDY. I have a great deal of... and it is now past time for me to... I have a great deal of...

W.M. HOWARD, DISTILLER, COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD. I have a great deal of...

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General Notices.

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WM. JENNINGS, MERCHANT. I have a great deal of...

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WM. JENNINGS, MERCHANT. I have a great deal of...



ELIAS SMITH - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Wednesday, August 20, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF GREAT MOUNTAIN, NEAR CULPEPPER.

After Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the Federal force in the field, on the "sacred soil" of the "Old Dominion," earnestly called the "Army of Virginia," in centralization to the "Army of the Potomac," such was the confidence reposed in him by the President and the people of War, and the high opinion entertained of him by the people of the North, as a "fighting general," it was very generally believed that this war in the department of which he was made general-in-chief, could bring the Confederacy to the point of its State of Virginia lost east of the Blue Ridge, between the Potomac and York rivers, would soon assume a more active appearance than formerly, and that the divisions of Gen. Banks, McDowell and Fremont, or of his associate, King, combined under such a gallant and successful chieftain, would soon make the Confederate general, Jackson, "wit out" and fall back to some position south of Richmond. So great has been the anxiety, and so much has been said, that the people in a large measure of the land—Deseret not excepted—have been disatisfied with the slow operation of the wires in announcing the exploits of the Federal army under his command, and do not patiently wait till their favorite general had reached the field of a hopes and future glory for the announcement of "battles fought and victories won." But few, it is said, doubting his success, and all, admiring his brilliant record would be made.

Whether the anticipations of the war, in relation to Gen. Pope's success, will be fully realized or not, is, as yet, problematical, as the fortunes of war have ever been and are continually subject to accidents and vicissitudes. A very small and unlooked for occurrence often turning the tide of battle in favor of the weaker party and changing, from the breast of generals, laurels destined permanently placed upon his brow. It is believed that Gen. Pope, under existing circumstances, the appointment of the Government and of the professional Union love people of the North will be very apt, but the probability is not, so far as fighting may be concerned, the expectations of all will be fully realized; and that Stonewall Jackson will have something to do to keep the "Army of Virginia" from marching south.

There has one but to be gotten through the advancing columns of Gen. Pope's army, and the Confederates near Jackson, indicating that neither are waiting in courage and military prowess; and that, when they meet to fight, they will fight "to kill."

Reference was made to the published statements, which is not very conflicting as to the main facts, one of the most dramatic and bloody battles of the war, fought near Culpepper, on the 9th of August, between Gen. Banks' division of Pope's Army, and General Confederate General Jackson, resulting in nothing very decisive, further than the killing and wounding of an unusual number of men, according to the force engaged; neither party yielding the field and both claiming the victory. There had been, as stated, on the day previous to the bloody array, some skirmishing, between Gen. Baylor's cavalry brigade and the enemy, as in the Rapidan river, resulting in a slight loss to killed and wounded on both sides, and it is said to capture a number of prisoners.

On the 9th, the skirmishing was renewed and Gen. Early, crossed the river, but was kept off by Gen. Baylor's cavalry brigade, and the Confederates, with his division came up and attacked the enemy's advance, said to be fit-

teen thousand strong, early in the forenoon, six miles south of Culpepper, and a fierce and sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Federal forces were only used, but subsequently the infantry became engaged, and there was a most desperate effort made by the commander of the respective armies to win the field. The right wing of Gen. Banks' division under Col. Fremont, was ordered to have the field. The Confederate position was in the woods on the side of a mountain and in a vain attempt to attack them, the Federal troops were obliged to move over an open field exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries which caused some of the regiments to falter and fall back in disorder—no very uncommon thing, when men of war are overcome in fields of strife.

At about six o'clock in the evening, the Confederates advanced a division with their whole force and attacked Gen. Banks in front and on both flanks, and brave men fell thick and fast over the entire field on both sides. The slaughter continuing till dark, when the Federal army, following the position of the Confederates, began firing, and the Confederates guns, according to report. General Banks commanded in person and was on the field in the hottest part of the engagement, encouraging his men and directing their movements. It is said that the Confederates were in front of the enemy, but during the battle he came in collision with one of his mounted men, who accidentally ran against him with great force, striking him in the side, effecting him so severely that he was unable to keep the field, and he crossed of his corps devolved on Gen. Williams.

While the battle was progressing, and at about seven in the evening, Gen. Pope arrived on the battle ground, re-organized by General McDowell, with the remainder of his corps, but the battle is said to have been substantially over. Gen. Banks had retired to his former position—near General Pope, with the remainder of his corps, reached the original field, but the artillery did not cease firing. It is said that the Confederates were in the field in the evening close near the enemy's lines at one time, that he was discovered, and a cavalry charge was made, having in view his capture, which came near being effected, but the timely aid of Gen. McDowell's troops, who opened a brisk fire on the enemy, while the General and his staff hastily retreated under a cross fire from both sides. Two of his body guards were killed, and Col. Ripley, chief of his staff, had his horse killed, but Gen. Pope escaped unhurt.

The first report, which is in all probability the most correct, stated that there were not less than three thousand men killed and wounded on both sides, and that the loss on the part of the Confederates was not less than that of the Federal army. The arrival at Richmond as prisoners of war, of thirty-five commissioned officers, including General Prince, has been announced, with a proportionate number of privates, and one captured flag. It is said that the Confederates captured a number of fifty-two Confederate soldiers to Washington after the battle, but it is not stated whether or not those were all who were taken prisoners, till the presumption is that the remainder were killed.

There are some little discrepancies in the several statements that have been published in relation to the bloody conflict, which has been named the "battle of Cedar Mountain," and none are more explicit than others. One of the statements is that the battle was fought on the 9th of August, and that the Confederates were on the side of the mountain and on the hills where they had been placed and arranged in the form of a crescent, about three miles in extent, commanding General Banks' position, and to the cross fire of which he was exposed some two hours. The Confederate guns, on the side of the mountain at every point, and exceeding them in a weight of metal; notwithstanding which, Gen. Banks' division repulsed Gen. Pope's army. Gen. Early's cavalry rode to cease firing and charge that death-dealing course, which duty was assigned to Gen. Crawford's brigade of Gen. Williams' division—the 40th Pennsylvania in leading the charge, and there was an oak thicket, which a Confederate force was concealed,

and first upon the advancing column, as soon as it came within range, moving down the side of the mountain before they could reach the object of assault. After the ditch had been thus roughly handled, the balance of the brigade was ordered up, and subsequently the entire command of Gen. Williams and Ager, but the ranks of the Confederates were frequently repulsed by the Federal artillery. He states that the enemy's force were estimated at twenty thousand, while the Federal, exclusive of a valiant and artillery, did not exceed seven thousand. The number of killed on both sides is not stated, but small, and the number of wounded large, but what was remarkable the wounded were generally alive.

From all the statements concerning the battle it is made to appear that both armies were so much exhausted that they were unable to renew the conflict on the next day, Sunday, and no efforts were made to bury their dead nor care for the wounded by either party, and they were left lying on the field till Monday. Jackson ordered to take two miles on Sunday and took a position higher up the mountain, giving space enough between his lines and those of General Pope for the latter to have reached the plain, and administered to the wounded and to the living, but he was thus defeated, and it is said that he was obliged to retreat on Monday, to relieve the suffering of those who were so killed outright on the sanguinary field and they were left to rot in their graves until the middle of the week of Sunday and at night on Monday—some in whom it had not been extinct, had not seen any success from their fellows who escaped from the field in the night. It is said to have been a fat and heart-breaking sight.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The published history of the war continues to be of small volume, and not very tedious. There has not much transpired for weeks in relation to the movements of the mighty armies in the field—a few small fights comprising all that has been made known; the operations of the Federal army, not ceased, and up to latest dates that continue to be as active as ever in the work of destruction.

The Confederate batteries near the mouth of the Osceola river were attacked by four or five Federal gun-boats, on the 29th of July, resulting in the capture of the batteries, and the flight lasted two hours without injury to the boats, while the enemy suffered severely from the effects of the shells projected by the fleet. The Confederate statement sets forth that the boats were fired at several times, and resulted in the capture of the batteries, and that the boats were thought to be seriously damaged, and that no one was hurt on their side and the batteries were unaltered.

A large number of Confederate cavalry is reported to have burned, and destroyed, several houses at Laighton and Jonesboro', in the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The Confederate mounted force in that region are represented as being very numerous, and from their knowledge of the country have of late considerably annoyed the Federal forces of cavalry there.

Missouri, had up to the 12th inst. been the theatre of much warfare, and bands of guerrillas were marching through the State in various directions, not to conquer, without effort having been made to drive them out, but to drive them out of the country, if they could not be killed or captured. On the 2d of August, Quanrell, with a large force, crossed the river from the south side of the Mississippi river, in the State, and among other depredate captured a steamer. A force of one hundred men was sent from Leavenworth to capture the party, which was supposed by the command at that port not to be very numerous. The steamer was not discovered till it was too late, and the troops from Leavenworth had been taken prisoners by the guerrilla chief and his band, said to have been a least eight hundred strong. He then marched in the direction of Liberty, with the intention of capturing the place, but with the aid of our troops, he was reported, either by accident or design, to have been making his movements from that time till the 15th, when, in connection with Lucher, another guerrilla chief-in-chief, he made a descent on Independence, where after a hard fought battle of four hours, fifty hands and hands were slain. Heavy Federal troops were sent to Independence to oppose the bandits, but had not been able to appear, but twenty were reported killed, and the balance surrendered. The prisoners of the fight have not been transferred, but it is said that the remainder of such excitement in the country, and about, and great preparations were being made to pursue and capture the marauders. The militia were called out a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery was detached to the scene, which report is said that the army was also put in motion to aid in surrounding and preventing the escape of the enemy, who, it was believed, would retrace his steps into Clay county. What the excitement and the assembling together of so many troops in the country has had for its result.

On the 12th Gen. Devillon assumed command at St. Louis. General Merrill being assigned to the command of the district of North-eastern Missouri, which was overrun with guerrillas. The next day General Schufeldt issued an order directing that the Federal troops should be kept in the country themselves, not to be separated, when practicable, and on Unionists witness necessary.

It was reported that on the morning of the 15th, Col. McNeill, with a guerrilla force under Porter, near Kirklville, Adair county, which retreated into the town, where a fight ensued, in which Porter was defeated, with a loss, as at first reported, of about one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. A subsequent report stated that there were one hundred and twenty-eight killed on the part of the guerrillas, and that the Federal force had the entire loss of the enemy was at least three hundred. Another fight between McNeill and Porter came off on the 10th at Sikeston, Missouri county, in which the guerrillas were also defeated with great loss. The action of the 10th, however, was estimated that of the three thousand men of McNeill's force before the battle at Kirklville, two thousand had either been killed, wounded, made prisoners or deserted their leader, leaving only one thousand, who fled from the scene of the battle.

It was reported, and after that McNeill followed, with a full determination to kill and capture the entire force.

Several other fights with, and exploits of guerrillas in northern and western Missouri are reported, but nothing very definite is stated in relation to the occurrences. The mention of them, however, shows that that part of the State has not been forgotten. The people here deal with each other with savage barbarity to go at an extent as they ever did with the Saints when they sojourned in the State.

Rebucklers are represented as having been unusually numerous of late in the western part of Missouri, with whom the State forces have had several skirmishes, in most of which the guerrillas are reported to have been victorious.

Reports from Arkansas represent that a detachment of the Wisconsin cavalry regiment, under command of Col. D. A. Nelson, numbering about seventy, with a supply train, in crossing the river near Twigs, had been captured by the rebels, and the entire train, including seven men, who destroyed the train, killed seven men and captured the others. Another detachment of ninety men, some fifteen or twenty miles from Helena, had been captured, surrounded by Confederate cavalry, and the train, including several wagons was also captured near the mouth of the St. Francis, about a few miles from the mouth of the Confederates, a few of the men only escaping.

A SHERMAN ARTICLE.—Mr. Frederick Phifer, opposite the Theatre, manufactures wheel-heads of a superior quality, as will testify who have used them. Whoever buys from him will get the worth of their money.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

There were eighteen of the escaped convicts from San Quentin at large, at least...

Personal conflicts are, as yet, reported unusually common of late. The fighting men...

The election taking place in the matter, will be wonderfully political in the nature...

The division of the Democratic party of the Sacramento valley, had a convention on the 6th of August, in Sacramento...

Post Office agent Watson has recently removed to Post Office at Vallecito, California...

On the 20th inst., in Honola, Marinon county, the mercury rose to 112 deg. Fahrenheit...

Various Indian murders and massacres in California and other parts of the upper part of the State...

During the late floods the amount of sand deposited in the channels of the Sacramento and its tributaries...

The town of Morrisonville, Sierra county, was destroyed by fire on the 29th of July.

The schooner Harrah, B. Moore, sagged and sank near Sacramento, on the 2d of August.

GENERAL McLELLAN ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

According to report, the army of the Potomac having remained inactive at Harrison's Landing over a month...

On the 6th it was reported by contrabands and deserters that a large number of troops were leaving Richmond for Malvern Hill...

On Friday last, there was a severe and a cold day, nearly clear, with half the day watering the earth plentifully.

NEWS FROM CACHE COUNTY.

Within the last few days, we have been in the receipt of communications from friends residing in various settlements in Cache county...

wheat harvest not having commenced and it is feared there will not be a sufficiency of laborers to secure the entire crop without waste.

STRICTER ORDERS.

On the 15th of August, the War department issued an order directing the United States marshals and the chiefs of Police to arrest and imprison all persons who in any way shall attempt to disseminate...

The full writing was also promulgated on the same day, by the Secretary of War: First, by direction of the President...

Every person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft be made, will be arrested...

UTAH COUNTY FAIR.

We have been requested to announce that the Utah County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, will hold their annual exhibition...

Persons will be ordered according to price hereafter to be given on all seedling fruits and newly introduced plants...

The directors are requested in each settlement to exhibit the last year's crop, and all who have not received their last year's county premiums...

On Friday last, there was a severe and a cold day, nearly clear, with half the day watering the earth plentifully.

Among the arrivals last week from the west we are pleased to notice that Mr. Lawrence, one of the editors and proprietors of the Colfax Era, San Francisco...

A KING'S JOKE.—Mr. Payne mentions, in "Wine and Walnuts," a conversation between King George II. and a rascal...

Mr. Payne mentions, in "Wine and Walnuts," a conversation between King George II. and a rascal who said to the king: "But, my general," said the King, "dost thou think that I will let thee be hanged for a rascal?"

THE S.W. SMITH'S LIBRARY.

We take pleasure in announcing it as the privilege of all interested, that we have received the following list of books...

In order that all may have an equal opportunity of procuring a complete catalogue...

All persons having books belonging to the library are hereby requested to return them without delay...

The following have been appointed Directors of the Utah Agricultural and Manufacturing Society...

MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF UTAH, Fort Churchill, Aug 6th, 1862.

By Order No. 1.—The undersigned, pursuant to orders from the Adjutant General...

In assuming command of the district of Nevada, I feel it my duty to give you my careful and earnest attention to the disbursements of the public money...

Being especially informed that there are in this district persons who, while claiming and holding office, are endeavoring to defame the principles and institutions of our government...

It is therefore most rigidly required of all commanders of posts, camps and detachments, to use their best judgment and closely conform with the laws and orders of the government...

By order of the Adjutant General, JAMES W. STEWART, Major of U. S. A.

DEATH OF A RICH ENGLISHMAN.—Duncan Douglas, a London shipping merchant of some fortune, died in London on the 17th inst.

It is said that he was worth upwards of \$1,000,000 sterling. He was a merchant as well as a ship-owner, a speculator in gold and silver, and a director in several public joint-stock companies...

troops, stores, artillery, the sick and wounded, and boats of contrabands, arrived at Fortress Monroe in safety. Most of the boats, which were used for the purpose of conveying the Landing, Gen. Porter's corps, by a forced march, arrived at Hampton on the 17th, and the other divisions in quick succession, afterwards, that of Gen. Sumner, who brought up the rear, arriving on the 23d, and from thence they proceeded to Newport News, where they embarked on transports and went up the Potomac to Aquia creek, where, at latest dates, McClellan has established his headquarters.

The future operations of that mighty army will be divided, and why it left such an advantageous point for operations against Richmond as the one occupied on the banks of James river was represented to be, is one of the mysteries not yet solved. Some-thing has occurred that the obstruction remains in and along the banks of James river between Harrison's Landing and Richmond, including Fort Darling, rendering the ascending of the river by the Federal gun boats extremely hazardous if not impossible, had the army been situated in the most favorable position of the army to a more eligible point from which a movement towards the Confederate capital could be made it was a better prospect of success, than an advance from any of the strategic points on the peninsula.

It is, however, to be regretted that what point in fact has been selected for a base of operations and by what route the next advance will be made, if in truth the reduction of Richmond is, and had come to the conclusion that the Federal city would be more safe with the army of the Potomac stationed on the banks of the river from which it derived its name, somewhere not far distant from the capital, than at the present position of the army situated in the most favorable position for offensive movements that could be selected, on the banks of the James, in the event that the army of Virginia under Gen. Pope should be captured or repulsed by the Confederate army, and that the columns of McClellan's army would soon resume their position between the Potomac and Rappahannock.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope, in his official report of the Battle of the 26th, says that he moved on the 26th of August, the enemy advanced with rapidity to, and occupied the sides of the mountain, with a large force, and opened fire in the afternoon, with his artillery but did not make an advance on Gen. Bank's column till about 5 o'clock, when Gen. Bank's force met before and the battle opened and raged furiously for an hour and a half.

During the fore part of the day, he had received report after report from Gen. Banks, that the enemy had not appeared in any considerable force, but that they were increasing in number. The increase of the 6ing towards night, rendered it probable that an engagement might take place, and it did General Lee ordered to reinforce Bank, and directed him to bring his command, which was 5,000 men in the rear, on the field as soon as possible. He then hastened to the scene of the fight, where, when he arrived at 5 o'clock, the contest was over, and Gen. Bank's force had fallen back to the position he had taken in the morning. Gen. Peck's corps on coming up, pushed forward and took position in advance of Gen. Banks. Gen. Gordon's brigade was ordered from the right, to the center, where they were ordered to move before these movements were effected, it was quite dark. The battle continued with unabated fury, the musketry and artillery on both sides keeping up an incessant fire till a late hour, and the darkness of the night rendered it almost dark. The Federal army retired to their arms, on the field, till morning. At daylight, the enemy fell back two miles, and took position higher up the mountain, upon which, the Federal position was maintained at once and occupied the banks of the Potomac position.

severe fighting and excessive heat, to a contest that neither could renew the contest, and that, on the 26th, with the exception of the Federal cavalry, which were on the lookout on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday, the 11th, was devoted to the burying of the dead and getting of the wounded; the next was the work in consequence of the great number of the slain, and which could not be prosecuted vigorously, the heat was so excessive that night closed in upon their unfinished labor. On the 12th, the enemy had been buried and left, leaving many of his dead unburied and some of his wounded lying on the ground, and strewed along the road to Orange Court House, to which place, Jackson subsequently retreated.

The number of the killed, wounded and missing of the Federal army is set down by Gen. Pope, at about fifteen hundred, of whom nearly three hundred were taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was estimated by him as having been much greater, and complaining that the Federal army did not prepare to bury their dead, as in some instances, the hands and feet of the slain were to be seen sticking out of their graves, and their bodies were but slightly covered.

On the retirement of the Confederates from Col. Field's camp, it was said to be sent in pursuit with a cavalry and artillery force, who followed the enemy to the Rapidan, a tributary of the Rappahannock, which was so swollen that it was thought not proper to attempt to cross it. After their retreat, it was reported that the enemy were in large force on the south side of that river. Gen. Sigel, with his corps, proceeded thither, and some skirmishing is reported to have occurred. It was also reported that the Federal army attempted to recross the Rapidan, but Gen. Sigel drove them back. It was probably one of these movements which, in military parlance, are called feints.

It does not appear, from any statement that has been made public, that any portion of the army of Virginia, proceeded farther southward, after the enemy than the Rapidan; but why they did not, the nation have not been apprised. There was no doubt, that the Federal army was proceeding towards the onward march to Gordonsville, where a decisive battle was expected to take place between Jackson and Pope, two of the most popular fighting generals of the war, which many who wished to have the Federal army and Co. conquer, and most respected officers and scientific and strategic principles, hoped would occur at an early day. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for up to the latest dates, nothing had occurred, and it is not probable that vicinally, and the prospects were that no conflict would take place there for a time to come.

A general advance of the army of Virginia towards the Rapidan, was announced to have taken place, and discovered by the enemy on the 27th. On the previous day, a construction train in charge of Col. Field, was sent to repair the bridge across the stream, but discovering a large Confederate force on the opposite bank within range, it was deemed prudent to abandon the work of rebuilding the bridge, which the enemy had destroyed, when Gen. Buford was following them, from their retreat from the battle field before Culpeper. Subsequent reports stated that reconnoitering parties were sent forth, without discovering the enemy, and it was believed that Jackson had gone to some other point. On the morning of the 18th, however, according to a statement which has gained publicity, an order was issued for the army to go to the front, and shortly thereafter, the whole army of Virginia was in full retreat towards the Rappahannock, and moving with great rapidity. A superior force of the Confederates which, before this, to the army, unexpected movements were in front, was thus thrown in the rear of Gen. Pope's column, and no time was lost in lessening the distance between them and the Rappahannock, the right bank of which they are represented to have crossed on the 18th. It is rumored that in addition to the overwhelming force, pressing upon their rear, the enemy were marching direct for Fredericksburg, and intending to get between the Federal army and Washington.

The Federal army has evidently considerable ammunition on hand, for the advance north of the Con-

federate host from Richmond, which was rumored and believed-and not without good cause—that the entire army of the South, which had assembled at Richmond to oppose McClellan, was en route for the Potomac.

The rapid but orderly marching of the following in the same direction, had no tendency to allay the excitement and the safety of Washington city became a matter of deep concern with professional Unionists who were apprised of the position of affairs, but as much secrecy as possible was observed, and the Federal army, which had come upon Gen. Pope's army, from which so much had been expected, was not announced to the public, so long as it could be kept hid and prevented from being published to the nation and to the world.

The corps of Gen. Banks and McDowell arrived at Culpeper, on the morning of the 19th, and, as per report, it had been their intention to cross the river that forenoon, but Gen. Sigel had not arrived with a command, and it was not deemed prudent to commence marching in that direction, had they been cut off by the enemy, who were close at hand. Up to latest dates, his arrival had not been announced, but it was expected that he would join the other corps in the course of that day, when the whole army would retire to the Rapidan, and from thence, they would not dispute the passage of the enemy.

According to the statement of the prisoners who arrived at Harrison's Landing, from Richmond, with Gen. McClellan, on the 13th, three bodies of the Confederate army had been moving north of the Rappahannock, and their exchange was effected, and, on the night of the 17th, over one hundred pieces of artillery passed their prison to reinforce Jackson. Their statement was corroborated by a person who left Richmond, on the 13th, who represented the entire Confederate army, then moving towards the Rappahannock.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The guerrillas on the north side of the Missouri river were, according to report, dealt with somewhat severely by General Merrill and Col. Galtier, who followed them as they fled, all dispersed, and were either killed or captured. Col. Galtier had a fight with Fainstetter on Grand river, about the 12th inst., and gave the guerrilla chief and his band a sound thrashing, desling out leaden bullets to the injury of many of his fellows, some into the river, where they were drowning.

Another conflict occurred a day or two afterwards between the same parties in Charleston county, where the Federal column chased the guerrillas general in a running fight of eighteen miles, as set forth, in which from 500 to 600 guerrillas are said to have been killed and wounded.

After the battle at Independence on the 11th, vigorous military measures were entered into in Upper Missouri and Kansas for the protection of the Unionists, and the capture of the guerrillas and the destruction of their camps.

On the 15th a fight is reported to have taken place between a Federal force, eight hundred strong, and Major Foster, of the State militia, and Quantrell, in command of about three thousand guerrillas at a place in Jackson county, called Lone Jack, in which the Federal were defeated with a loss, as at first stated, of two hundred killed and wounded. A later statement estimated the loss of the Federal at only one hundred and fifty. The loss of the guerrillas could not be ascertained.

The forces under Gen. Foster were marching from Lexington in quest of the enemy, and fell into an ambush, and were roughly handled, lost two pieces of artillery, and in despite of all their exertions to rally and rout the marauders, they were captured, and sent to the camp at Lexington. Maj. Foster was mortally wounded.

The fight at Independence was quite a sanguinary affair. The Federal loss is stated at twenty-one killed and thirty four wounded. The guerrillas sustained a loss of thirty-five killed and eleven wounded; but the Federal said that as many as sixty of the band were killed, besides those wounded. Gen. Huethen was among the slain.

It is stated that an anecdotal tale is the last that was heard from that part of the country.

SEANBAND—During the past week we have heard some splendid generalities from that band led by Mr. C. J. Doones.

WILLIAMS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, August 27, 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rumors were in circulation, soon after the battle of Godar Mountain, that Gen. McClellan was preparing to evacuate Harrison's Landing and to move backwards down the Peninsula. As often as reiterated, the truth of these reports were denied by government officials, but continued, on the 26th of August, the Potomac did evacuate the strategic position taken up by Gen. McClellan at Harrison's Landing, on James river, after abandoning the Chickahominy, and the army marched down to the Peninsula via Williamsburg in order to receive the enemy. It was reported News in much less time than was occupied in marching up towards Richmond, which, by some unfortunates opinion, that night army had failed in conquering, and had to retreat to strategy, to retreat from his force, in order to get away without being attacked, and perhaps annihilated.

The final evacuation of that hitherto important post, took place, from all the accounts that have been published, on the morning of the 15th of August. Some of the troops embarked on board steamers, but the largest portion of the army went by land, marching direct to Williamsburg. The movements were conducted with much stead and great secrecy, but not without the marching of the 15th of August. Some of the troops embarked on board steamers, but the largest portion of the army went by land, marching direct to Williamsburg. The movements were conducted with much stead and great secrecy, but not without the marching of the 15th of August. Some of the troops embarked on board steamers, but the largest portion of the army went by land, marching direct to Williamsburg. The movements were conducted with much stead and great secrecy, but not without the marching of the 15th of August.

The first array of the army, the first division put in motion towards Fortress Monroe was that commanded by General McClellan, who was taken prisoner by the Confederates in one of the engagements which transpired while the army was marching from the Landing to James river. The division embarked on steamers and sailed down the river on the night of the 11th. Gen. McClellan was not there, to direct the movements of his corps and to accompany it in its retreating, as he did not arrive at the Landing from Richmond after having been exchanged, till the 13th, when he came down with some four hundred other officers and soldiers who had been detained as prisoners of war, for long a number of months, and if not all of them, however, had been captured in the "battles before Richmond."

On the 13th, ten days rations were served out to the soldiers, and orders issued for every corps to be ready to move on the following day. That evening, Gen. Porter's corps struck their tents and moved, leading the way overland, towards Williamsburg. The siege guns and stores were placed on board transports during the night, which left before daylight on the 14th morning, and reaching the mountains of the place, towards which so many eyes had been turned for many weeks, and from which an advance and an attack on Richmond at an early day was confidently expected, was rendered complete, and nothing was left to fall into the hands of the Confederates. Every possible precaution was taken by General McClellan, to prevent the enemy from falling upon his rear successfully—should an attempt be made, but the Confederate General Lee did not deem it proper to move against the Potomac except the strategic movement without interruption.

That portion of the army which went by land, crossed the Chickahominy by means of a ponton bridge, and was thus saved from length. The fleet, including steamers and



LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DESERT AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, OCTOBER 1892.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will be held in Great Salt Lake City on the 21, 23 and 24 of October next. All articles intended for competition should be brought to the Clerk of the Fair during the 30th and 31st days of October, 1892, and all orders which will be forthcoming on or before 8 a.m., Oct. 31.

The respective Committees will make their awards on the 31st of October the 21, and the public be admitted at noon. Those who are members will be eligible to draw premiums.

The standard of premiums will, in all cases, be according to that best adapted to our climate and soil.

Each branch of the Society has the privilege of appointing one member to each class of the Awarding Committee and should report the appointment to the Secretary of this association immediately.

Should there be any article exhibited not advertised to draw premium, the respective committees may, should they deem them worthy of a prize, recommend the same to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

Where articles are exhibited in any class below the premium standard, no prize will be awarded for that competition.

No prize will be awarded to any manufacturer article having drawn a premium at the State Fair and State Exhibition, and no article is eligible for two prizes.

The chairman of a designate from each committee are respectfully requested to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors at the Historical Office, at 4 o'clock p.m., October 1st, 1892.

Articles which take premiums, as the result of approved collection of the respective committees will receive the award only on condition of the process being represented to the Board if refused.

A committee will be in attendance to receive stock at 8 a.m., October 31, second day of this fair, premiums awarded at 12 noon.

We like this opportunity to invite the citizens of the Territory to the State Fair. The articles of home manufacture, their native soil, cotton and woolen fabrics of every description together with the productions of the soil, from the staple grains to the choicest luxuries the gardens, orchards and vineyards afford.

We call on the stock-raisers to bring forth their finest improved stock, that in this land and important fact there may be an exhibition calculated to awaken and inspire a taste for improvement.

The premiums offered below, though smaller than hitherto, are more liberal than our present funds will admit; but we hope to put the same promptly in each branch. If other society may collect, or meet the same on our individual resources.

The strawberry and other choice plants and vines offered in the premium list have been gratuitously procured for the Society by T. W. Ellerbeck, Esq., from whose garden they will be obtained, and who will warrant the same to be of their kind. The Wisconsin Albany variety, Vicomte, Hooker and Scarlet Magnet varieties are of old in such proportion as to be very easy to grow, and if preferred, strawberry plants will be awarded in lieu of other premiums, at the option of the receiver.

CLASS A—FIELD CROPS.

Awarding Committee—Albert P. Rockwood, and Nathan Miller, Jacob Weller. Best seed and cultivated form of Irish potato... Best collection of field crops... Best collection of field crops... Best collection of field crops...

CLASS B—VEGETABLES.

Awarding Committee—Geo. B. Wallace, S. M. Moore, Wm. Westgate. Best seed and cultivated variety of cauliflower... Best collection of vegetables...

Best three Pomona... Best three water melons... Best three water melons... Best three water melons... Best three water melons...

CLASS C—FRUIT, FLOWERS AND MEDICAL PLANTS.

Awarding Committee—L. S. Hemmingsway, Levi Richards, J. V. Long. Best seed and cultivated variety of apple... Best collection of fruit, flowers and medicinal plants...

CLASS D—DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Awarding Committee—Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. M. Carrington. Best seed and cultivated variety of cotton... Best collection of domestic dry goods...

CLASS E—CATTLE.

Awarding Committee—Abraham O. Smoot, Frank Little, Brent Bringham. Best stallion... Best cow...

Best three year old cow... Best three year old cow... Best three year old cow... Best three year old cow... Best three year old cow...

CLASS F—FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND COOPER WARE.

Awarding Committee—Barnabas L. Adams, Saml. Bringham, Abrih Lamb. Best plow... Best harrow... Best wagon...

CLASS G—MACHINERY, ETC.

Awarding Committee—Fred. Keeler, James Lawton, and Zerahiah Derrick. Best three-horse machine... Best steam engine...

CLASS H—LEATHER.

Awarding Committee—Philip Puley, John McCune, and Brigham H. Young. Best harness... Best leather...

CLASS I—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Benedict, Charles W. Nield, James Stueschert. Best suit of clothes... Best hat...

CLASS J—FURNITURE.

Awarding Committee—Wm. Bell, John Collins, Wm. L. Allen. Best bed room... Best parlor...

CLASS K—PAINTING, ENGRAVING, ETC.

Awarding Committee—George M. Ottlinger, and Charles H. H. Strickland, John B. Gray. Best picture... Best engraving...

CLASS L—CUTLERY, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Robert Duff, George W. Roney, Wm. A. McMaster, and Alder. Best collection of cutlery... Best hat...

Best plow of Bennett... Best cow... Best horse... Best sheep... Best pig...

CLASS M—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Benedict, Charles W. Nield, James Stueschert. Best suit of clothes... Best hat...

CLASS N—FURNITURE.

Awarding Committee—Wm. Bell, John Collins, Wm. L. Allen. Best bed room... Best parlor...

CLASS O—PAINTING, ENGRAVING, ETC.

Awarding Committee—George M. Ottlinger, and Charles H. H. Strickland, John B. Gray. Best picture... Best engraving...

CLASS P—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Benedict, Charles W. Nield, James Stueschert. Best suit of clothes... Best hat...

CLASS Q—FURNITURE.

Awarding Committee—Wm. Bell, John Collins, Wm. L. Allen. Best bed room... Best parlor...

CLASS R—PAINTING, ENGRAVING, ETC.

Awarding Committee—George M. Ottlinger, and Charles H. H. Strickland, John B. Gray. Best picture... Best engraving...

CLASS S—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Benedict, Charles W. Nield, James Stueschert. Best suit of clothes... Best hat...

CLASS T—FURNITURE.

Awarding Committee—Wm. Bell, John Collins, Wm. L. Allen. Best bed room... Best parlor...

CLASS U—PAINTING, ENGRAVING, ETC.

Awarding Committee—George M. Ottlinger, and Charles H. H. Strickland, John B. Gray. Best picture... Best engraving...

CLASS V—CLOTHES, HATS, CAPS.

Awarding Committee—Charles H. Benedict, Charles W. Nield, James Stueschert. Best suit of clothes... Best hat...

Desert News

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, September 3, 1862.

THE EASTERN MAIL LINE.

We have no frequent allusion to the difficulties on the eastern mail route, that we react to the subject at the present time with some degree of diffidence, but we will assume that persons acquainted with the mail line and on the road have "well seen" at our strictures on their operations, and not unlikewise in their sickness have said hard things about us, but these are small affairs. Such persons are usually too dull and heavy to perceive the good others intend them—probably they never read that "the stripes of a friend are bluer than the stripes of an enemy"—no matter. When they have let some few things loose that they should not touch, and given better attention to known duties, they may yet conclude that Utah is not an unpropitious school.

Having whistled a few unpleasant facts, we feel our duty, now that the Overland line has been accomplished more than the Department or the public have any right to expect, we shall not be backward in our meed of praise, and the more especially we feel the force of our obligation on learning by telegraph from the west, that interested parties are striving their utmost to intercept the actual condition and affairs on the route between this and the Missouri river, with the view, evidently, of breaking up the Daily Overland Mail on the Pacific. At the first outbreak of Indian troubles in March or April last, we freely stated our opinion—we thought the same was no occasion for the excitement among the employees and the stoppage of the mails, and we have never since been anything but anxious to see that Had Mr. E. W. Holladay, the present proprietor, had the management of the eastern division from the commencement of the daily mail, there would have been no interruption of mails. The C. O. C. and P. E. Express Company was used-up, dissatisfied, and everything on the route from St. Joseph to Salt Lake bore evidence of its bankruptcy. A severe winter had not been provided for, and it came and smothered up everything. Mr. Holladay was not to blame, we never blamed him, we were only disgusted with the stupidity of other folks who wanted everybody to see vapor where there was laguer, and to see strength where there was weakness, and to see activity where there was nothing but stillness. We believe we were walled to sustain our attachments, we have only to refer to the same, in the condition of the eastern route when it had the personal supervision of Mr. Holladay. The western division had some slight loss of its strength from deep snows and drought, but the difficulties were battled with vigor and aided by a monitor to some advantage, and to-day there is no better regulated stage line on the continent of America, and the eastern division is far from lagging to the same extent.

Since the opening of the new routes on the Cherokee trail, the mails have arrived from St. Joseph consistently within schedule time, with a visible decrease of time every week. The stage that arrived last evening brought the latest dates up to the 21st of August, making a little over ten days between that city and this. When the stations on the route are properly established and the new road itself improved by travel, we expect to see the mail still further shortened, as it is, however, it is our estimate, and we are satisfied, and we are pleased to never find ourselves worse served than at the present time.

While then everything is favorable to expeditionary traveling, and the ensemble of the very situation is infused with new life, and giving every promise of stability, it is to be seen, we are evidently bent on moving everything to its destruction. The last of their moves is representing the mails and travelers in danger

from Indians, while positively not a person on the new route has reported a single word of apprehension. Within the last few days the Post Office Department has again ordered the Pacific through mails to be sent to New York by the Indian and sea route. Of course, the inference is danger, and travel Overland seems, we understand, that Mr. Cook, presently in San Francisco, has faced the opposition both by press and telegraph, and may possibly succeed in maintaining the public interest in it either way, but on matters of fact, we will speak out, and on this subject our testimony is that we know of no reason for apprehension, and we are not prepared to see the mails sent to New York by the Indian, and the mail service was never better performed.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Of the operations of the mighty armies before Washington from the time that Gen. Pope left back with the army of Virginia to the suspension of operations on the 24th of August, it is said, nothing was announced.

General Halleck issued all the reports south of the Potomac to occupy the right bank of that noted stream from the river, after the 23d of August, on the 24th of August, nothing was announced throughout the north.

It is believed that some very important movements were made by the Federal army of moderate array during the four or five days immediately following the arrival of General Pope's army on the banks of the Rappahannock from the Rapidan, but the public were kept in ignorance of what was transpiring, except by means of an indirect hint.

On the 23d, it became generally known that the army of Virginia had occupied the right bank of the Rappahannock, and Gen. Pope had made it a stream his line of defense. The army was in great force, and the north bank of the river was making daily efforts to get to the north; that desultory fighting had been going on for several days; that the enemy had not doubt been everywhere repulsed; that for three days a very fine fog had been laid on the river, and that the Confederates had been repulsed there, and that general orders had attended the Federal army.

A subsequent report stated that, on the night of the 20th, the Confederates contracted a bridge across the river in the Federal army's camp, and the next morning an attack was made, and three regiments of the enemy rushed across the bridge, which they soon demolished, and took most of the men prisoner. It is believed that the Federal army, under its command, under such unfavorable circumstances. An attempt was subsequently made to ford the river at another point, but success did not attend the effort, and the enemy was repulsed.

On the 27th it was reported that the Federal army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg to Warrenton—a distance of forty miles, which line was fifty-six miles from the capital, and that the Federal army was in the vicinity of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Alexandria. It was also announced that it was believed to Washington that fighting was still going on.

On the 28th it was made known through the public journals, that on the 23d there was the heaviest artillery duel fought across the Rappahannock ever fought on the American continent, so supposed. The Northern cavalry checked the Southern daily in the morning along the entire line of defense, to which the Southerners were not slow to reply. Shells were pumpefully used, it was stated, during the day, and the firing was kept up till noon on the evening. The casualties have not been reported.

The next heard from that sanguinary region, was that the Confederates had turned the right of Pope's army and had occupied Manassas Junction, following which a series of bloody battles were reported, and a bloody character, the details of which have not been made public with sufficient certainty to give any accurate statement in relation to them. It is believed, however, that the Southern army, under the leadership of the Federal and Confederate armies before Washington, during the ten days preceding the first day of September, shall be made

known, it will be fully made to appear that more blood was shed, and more men killed and wounded, during that time than during the enjoyment of the army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

A tornado similar to those which visited the many portions of the Eastern States just before the commencement of the war, is reported to have swept over McHenry county, Illinois, a few weeks since, destroying a vast amount of property. The course of the wind was from east to west, and whatever was movable when it came was blown away, over or down. Houses, barns, fences, orchards, hay and grain stacks, standing grain, and everything else of property, were taken into the ground, moved out of place and destroyed. But few lives were lost. A school-house, in which were about twenty children was demolished, but it is stated that none of the juveniles were seriously injured.

After the arrest of the editor of the suppression of publications deemed traitorous, have been frequent of late. The publishers and editor of the Democratic Standard, Ill. were arrested and started off for Washington about three weeks since. The arrest is said to have been made on the ground that the Standard was threatening, but the threats were not put into execution. The editors and publishers of the Patriot and Union, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, charged with issuing treasonable posters and stirring up rebellion, were taken into custody about the same time, and forwarded to Washington.

On the 24th of August, says the *Havlock* on the Big Shipper, of two hundred and fifty tons, from New York, New York, was commanded by Capt. Wood, arrived at Chicago with one hundred and fifty passengers and a cargo of herring, being the first European vessel that ever reached that port direct with emigrants and cargo. She left Liverpool on the 21st of August, and arrived at Quebec July 6th, passed through the Welland canal on the 21st, and was at Detroit on the 23d. She would return freighted with grain.

The members of the City Council of Louisville, Ky., on relating to the "Oath of Allegiance" promulgated by the Federal authorities, but were soon released on their resigning and entering into bonds for loyal behavior. The Mayor had filed to the Confederate army, and his property was a considerable amount. He was arrested by Hon. Verley Johnson, who was sent to New Orleans by the President to investigate and inquire into certain matters connected with the administration of affairs there by Gen. Butler, about which some complaints had been received. He was returned to Washington two or three weeks since, and had reported in the promise to the effect, as and stated, that Gen. Butler had been a little too fast in some things, and recommended the eighty thousand dollars seized in the bank belonging to or in charge of the consul of the Netherlands be returned to that functionary, and that some seven hundred thousand dollars taken in like manner be returned to the French Consul. A large quantity of articles belonging to the consul, belonging to foreign merchants, it was suggested should also be returned to the owners, the learned commissioner being fully of the opinion that the taking of those things by Butler was a violation of the laws and regulations of international law. It is reported that the President approved of Mr. Johnson's report and recommendations.

The destruction of rail road bridges has, it is said, commenced in Ohio, and two were burned in that State last evening. Secession sympathizers were accused of having committed the diabolical deeds.

Baltimore papers announce that, at the promulgation of the order for drafting, three hundred thousand men for the Federal Army, many of the citizens of Maryland subject to provide us immigrated hither, and in some at least five thousand went south, and in some sought refuge in the British provinces. All of those who thus immigrated, of course, had secured their exemption from military duty.

On the 21st of August, a steamer was snagged and sunk near Memphis, by which about eighty persons, mostly convalescent soldiers returning to their regiments, were drowned. An order for the impressment of twelve or fifteen hundred negroes in recruits to work

on the railroads in Kent-cky, and Tennessee which have been damaged by the operations of the war, we are told, without distinction as to owners, further than loyal men were to be paid for the services of their slaves thus required without delay, while the disloyal would be referred to Washington for payment.

NEVADA ITEMS.

From the multitudinous accounts given of the mining operations in Nevada, the mines of that Territory must be exceedingly productive, and fortunes are often made in the course of a few days. New discoveries are constantly being made.

Some fears, it seems, are entertained, by the residents of that Territory, in that Territory, that the government will assume to exercise the right of domain over them in consequence of the embarrassed state of its finances, a measure which will not be endorsed by the Nevadans, their loyalty to the government, as it is, to the very last, will withstand.

When Col. Sines' army, attached to Col. Connor's command, were in need of barley for their animals, in passing through Carson to join the expedition, there was some for sale on government terms, not however in consequence of the distastefulness of the dealers, as it was understood they were willing to furnish all that was wanted in exchange for specie.

The arrival of several trains from Salt Lake, recently, is announced, among them the train of the Overland Mail, which is now in connection with the California Company to Middle Gate station, sixty or seventy miles east of Fort Churchill, and return-d freighted with government stores for Col. Connor's command, and that of Walker Bros., with fifty thousand pounds of butter, and which, after discharging freight, proceeds to California for merchandise for the Utah market. A train is also reported to have arrived from Utah at Unionville, Humboldt county, a few weeks since, with an hundred and thirty thousand pounds of flour, which was being sold by the agent, Mr. Martin, at thirteen dollars per hundred.

About two hundred thousand dollars worth of bullion, it is stated, is transported over the route from Washoe to California weekly, by Wells, Fargo & Co.

The number of applications for divorce in the Probate Court of Nevada are said to be multitudinous according to the number of inhabitants. The age says they are a liberal people, and that the Legislature will enact a law allowing people to enter into marriage contracts for a term of five years on trial. An arrangement of that kind might not be without its conveniences in that Territory when so many matrimonial marriages have been dissolved. The State have had no excuse for late to find fault with the liberality of their western neighbors, but cannot ignore all their Christian practices and expedients.

The "fighting seasons" had set in, according to appearance, and personal combats have been of frequent occurrence of late. Sunday being a favorite day for such performances, magistrates, lawyers and ministerial officers have plenty of business, and offenders are many a time sent to the penitentiary, especially this in some of the Territories. Officers pay well in the mining districts.

Governor Nye and Indian Agent Wasson are reported to have arrived at Carson, on their return from California, on the 20th ult. The appearance of both evidencing that they had fared well and been furnished, while on the western slope, with a good article of brandy.

The California estimate that the freight brought from California, consisting of machinery, merchandise and provisions, will, this season, amount to nearly thirty millions of pounds, at a cost of nearly a million and a half of dollars.

REMARKABLE CELEBRITY.—Within the past few days we have been in receipt of some valuable mail matter—letters and papers—which must have been transmitted with great expedition, as they were dated from the Territory, that had been only three months, and letters from Nebraska Territory, that had been only two months in transit, found their way to our table yesterday morning. These letters were full of glowing words which excellent mail facilities exist. This is certainly a fine age.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

THE WAGONER'S LAST SIGHT.
We question a pioneer in all the history of "hair-bread escapes" parallel to the following can easily be found...

"It was about the year 1765 that I settled in Virginia, near the falls of the Canadian wilderness. But few settlements had been made then...

I lived here alone with my wife for several months, and was busily engaged in preparing perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making quite a large clearing in the forest when I had planted my corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

There, said the wife, 'the cow is in the corn field.'
The ear of the backwoodsman becomes by education very acute, especially so from that time that he is engaged in the arduous and nice cultivation of that sense. I was not easily deceived, I listened—the sound was repeated.

Believing this to be the case, I took down my musket (I had no gun) I placed my rifle was properly loaded, I stole cautiously around the field toward the point from which the sound seemed to proceed.

Not knowing but that he might be accompanied by others, I returned with all speed to my house and my family arranged in a circle, I watched all day from the port-hole, in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian.

Night came on as usual. A brilliant moonlight shone brightly in the sky, and I was gratified, as I would be able to observe the movement of the enemy as they approached the clearing.

I had previously placed my wife upon the ground, so that in case she should be detected as she was about to attempt to climb out through the low chimney and might be rescued.

With break here anxiety I watched of the clearing, and when I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground toward the cabin.

Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning.—There they were, the five Indians, mounted on their horses, gathered with the rest of the other. I carried the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians, until it reached the river, beyond which I could not discover any traces.

wounds, and in order to prevent his body from falling into the hands of his white foe, he threw his rifle into the river, and then blew himself into the current which had borne him away.

"The Indians had killed my cow, and that you may be assured was no trifling loss, and yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I did not have entirely forgotten to have made such great sacrifices. I immediately took from the slain Indian a commission taken from the slain Indian in case of a second attack, but this fortunately was not the case.

"Alas!" exclaimed the old man, while the tears gushed from his eyes at the memory of the scene, "I was a glorious shot, and the best I ever made."

DRESSING WITH TASTE.
FROM THE MIRROR OF FASHION.
It is strange that with all the fine American men bearing down the dress, so few know how to prepare a simple toilette with taste.

Where the household duties have to be performed, and the care of a child revolves around the hearth, it is not the most prudent dress better for morning wear than the faded muslin, which is more proper for the street.

One of the secrets of dressing well, is to dress appropriately, another to be careful of the details of the toilette. To rough personal cleanliness, glossy well-combed hair, is at times an stockings, are as good as the material and fashion of the dress.

Many persons have an extreme horror of being "caught," as they call it, in a morning dress. They wish to be seen in the street at the point, it is difficult to say. If it is clean, and adapted to the work in which they are engaged, they will wear it.

Creating Interest of Railway as a means of conveying the people, and as a cutting way for commerce through the hills, instead of coming travelers of their money to the disadvantage of the poor who were left without it.

GRAMME.—A German savant, Herr Helmholtz, has the following eulogium on grammar: Grammar is a symbolic language—in contrast with the language of nature, which is not arbitrary, but determined by the laws of the universe.

CHARACTER OF THE GENTLEMAN.

I have striven already that the forbearing use of power is a sure attribute of the gentleman; indeed, as we may say the power—power is a great, powerful, central on gold one of the touchstones of genuine gentlemanly power. The power which the husband has over his wife, is not the power which he has over her, but the power which he has over himself.

Every traveler knows at once whether a gentleman or a rascal is searching his trunk. But the use of power does not only tend to a certain degree, even of the manner in which he wears his coat, his hat, his shoes, and the other, is a test. No gentleman can boast of the delicacy of his superior health.

THE AMERICAN IMITATES THE FRENCHMAN.—It is true that the American imitates the Frenchman. Who shall care to say that he is wrong, seeing that in general matters of origin and nature the French have been for centuries the leader of the world.

It is not merely a matter of taste, but of principle. The Frenchman is a man of principle, and the American is a man of principle. The Frenchman is a man of principle, and the American is a man of principle.

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ABSTRACT

Table with 3 columns: 9 a.m., 2 p.m., 9 p.m. and 4 rows of data for Barometer, Thermometer in open air, and Wet Bulb.

Highest and lowest range of thermometer on the open air during the month.

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, measured 1.175, which is one inch and one eighth of an inch.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1. Clear.
2. do.
3. do.
4. do.
5. A. m. cloudy; sprinkled at 2 evening.
6. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy; cool.
7. A. clear; p. m. cloudy; cool; sprinkled.
8. Clear.
9. Clear till 8 p. m.
10. Clear and cool.
11. Clear till 10 p. m.
12. Partly clear; shower at a distance.
13. Partly clear.
14. Clear; p. m. cloudy and haze.
15. Cloudy; rained at 8 p. m.
16. Partly clear; light showers in p. m.
17. Mostly cloudy.
18. Partly clear and hot.
19. Partly clear; rain near.
20. Clear, clearing; few clouds.
21. Mostly clear.
22. Partly clear and hot.
23. Partly clear and hot.
24. A. m. do.
25. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy; rain at 8 p. m.
26. A. m. clear; p. m. partially do.
27. Partly clear and hot.
28. Partly clear and hot.
29. Partly clear and hot.
30. Partly clear and hot.

A small comet appeared about the middle of the month, near the "Little Bear," head and tail, in a little distance, when it was thought "Bootes," "Hercules," etc., for some higher destination than our astronomy resembles, with a very terrific center, instead of our stars, like the star-six stars.

The Specter of Hallowe'en.—Colonel Beawood, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Worcester, in the Royal Army, was taken prisoner by Cromwell, and narrowly escaped being put to death. During the Commonwealth, the colonel lived in retirement, and at the Restoration, he was appointed to a small office in the Tower, barely sufficient to afford him and his family a scanty maintenance.

Henry Laan.—George Perry brought from New York a letter, a gift in the case of Block-ton, a load of wheat weighing 31,901 pounds, recently received from the King of the Netherlands, bearing such loads are familiarly designated "patriot schooners," and it must not be forgotten that the King of the Netherlands offers parts of the world to learn what manner of men are borne along by the King's kindness and goodness or overpowered him, that, sitting down on a bench, he sleep from excessive joy, even before the King had left the Tower.

AGRICULTURAL

"PLEURO-PNEUMONIA" OR LUNG MURRAIN IN BEAT CATTLE.

[FROM THE AMERICAN ANIMALIST.]

This disease, at present unknown at the West, with us at the East is so far-advanced in its virulence that it is now so well known to all persons interested in the raising of stock that it is no longer necessary to describe it. It is a disease which is now being spread in Massachusetts and other New-England States to a considerable extent, and it is also spreading in the West, and the existence of the disease at other points along the coast where ship cows have been bought, though frequently recognized, has not given rise to extensive disaster. We have no doubt the disease may be very soon stable, for it renders the cure so much the easier.

RIPENING PEARS

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, (September 26th) the subject of "Ripening Pears" was discussed. The speaker, Mr. J. W. Lester, noted that pears could be removed from the trees and ripened in fruit rooms at the rate of one pear per bushel per week, and fall pears are now ripened on the trees. Several admitted that the Seckel would ripen better than the Bartlett. The speaker also noted that many of the summer and fall pears were better when they were ripened on the trees. The speaker also noted that many of the summer and fall pears were better when they were ripened on the trees.

PRESERVING FRUIT

There is nothing so badly needed among fruit-eaters as a certain method of preserving fruit. Some people are very successful in this respect, while others are not so successful. The secret of success lies in the proper use of salt. Salt is a natural preservative, and it is used by the ancients and the moderns alike. It is used in the form of salt brine, and it is used in the form of salt powder. It is used in the form of salt brine, and it is used in the form of salt powder.

ACTION ON WIND

MARKING THE BEST.—Nearly all the herds of outdoor manure are now being treated in a similar manner. The manure is kept in stables or warm houses, and it is kept there until it is ready to be used. The manure is then spread on the ground, and it is kept there until it is ready to be used. The manure is then spread on the ground, and it is kept there until it is ready to be used.

—A BEGGAR IS

born. It is a beggar who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He is a beggar who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He is a beggar who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

TOBACCO EXCITEMENT IN CONTRA COSTA.

A success for experiment has been made this season in our old Contra Costa. The tobacco plant has been raised in the Contra Costa Valley. They have planted about 100,000 plants. They have planted about 100,000 plants. They have planted about 100,000 plants.

HOW PAT NICELY MANAGED.

A lady and gentleman recently married in the neighborhood of Boston, left home in their own automobile for a short tour of the mountains of New Hampshire. In order to avoid the curiosity attracted by persons in the town, they decided to travel in the most unobtrusive manner possible. They decided to travel in the most unobtrusive manner possible.

AN EXPENSIVE HAIR.

John J. Arnold, a rich oil magnate, who lived some years ago in Pittsfield, Mass., in making his will, left a large sum of money for the education of his children. He left a large sum of money for the education of his children. He left a large sum of money for the education of his children.

AN EFFECTIVE RETORT.

Sheridan was very desirous that his own fortune, but knew that his wife would not consent to his doing so. He knew that his wife would not consent to his doing so. He knew that his wife would not consent to his doing so.

RETICULOUS WIT.

During the stormy days of 1844, two strong merchants carried the bank of the late Enoch A. Knickerbocker. They carried the bank of the late Enoch A. Knickerbocker. They carried the bank of the late Enoch A. Knickerbocker.

RESULT OF A SPORTIVE FIGHT.

A young man from Boston, who had been defeated by the winner of the prize fight, had been defeated by the winner of the prize fight. He had been defeated by the winner of the prize fight. He had been defeated by the winner of the prize fight.

A GOOD STORY.—Remie, in the good old days, while traveling in Scotland in a single-conviction outfit, met a man who was a member of the "respectables". He was a member of the "respectables". He was a member of the "respectables".

A COUNTRY CREDITORS' QUESTION.

Recently, in consequence of a sudden reverse, a number of country creditors were called together, and at the meeting a formal statement was made by the debtor. He made a formal statement by the debtor. He made a formal statement by the debtor.

TRAIN OF ARMY CHEAPLINE.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Observer writes that the military authorities are preparing a train of army cheapline. They are preparing a train of army cheapline. They are preparing a train of army cheapline.

A BLESSED LIFE.—The late Mr. Sande made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage.

TWO FOR THE NIGGER AND ONE FOR THE WHITE.

The late Mr. Sande made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He made a wealthy daughter for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage.

THESE ARE THE DOCTORS.

There are two bold doctors still living at Sulbury who will remember rowing out Towhee on his little boat. They are the doctors. They are the doctors. They are the doctors.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
S. R. BRIDGES & CO.
Sole Agents and Retailers for Utah, two doors east of
Main Street.

LOST.
From Summit Creek, Iron County, a red and white
dog named BRUCE, six months old.

STRAYED.
From the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a
black and white horse, brand A. A. U. N. N.

BLACK HEADS STRAYED.
A FOOTED HORSE, ONE OF THE BLACK HEADS, FOUND
ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CITY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The undersigned has made arrangements for running
a Coach and Stage, for the convenience of the
Salt Lake and Hill Country.

CITY POTTERY.
The Proprietors of the above establishment, situated
at the corner of Main and Third Streets, have
readily loaned to those who have any articles
prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of
table-ware, Lead and Leadless, at all times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Administrator
of the Estate of WILLIAM ALISON, deceased,

MUSIC.
H. L. RAYMOND
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt
Lake who are desirous of procuring the services of a
Teacher of the PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON or ORGAN,

VINEGAR.
F. J. PASCOE.
NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17TH WARD, G. L. CITY.

NOTICE—QUALITY.
WILL sell various kinds of goods, at a discount
through the month of May. A. J. SAGU, dealer in
goods, on the corner of 17th and 18th streets.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.
PER MULE TEAMS.
CALIFORNIA,
A NEW STOCK OF
STAPLE MERCHANDISE.

General Notices.

LINED OIL.
PRESIDENT B. C. KIMBALL has on hand and
for sale a good quantity of LINED OIL.

FOR SALE.
NORTH KANON and WEST FALLS, with adults
Hens, other birds, Grain and other produce, together
with a two-horse team of thirty year old experience.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF UTAH
COUNTY.
I WILL attend at the office of Collector and Fourth
Receivers in Provo City, every WEDNESDAY

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
I WILL be pleased to give instruction at my residence,
Main street, opposite the old Fort Office, on
Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 o'clock to 12.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.
FOR the information of those who have intrusted me
with Orders for Goods to the Eastern States, I beg
to say that all my orders have been promptly
filled.

W. B. GODDE.
AT H. DENWORTH'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
opposite the Telegraph Office, 35 1/2 CORNER OF LAM
AND MAIN STS.

WANTED.
I HAVE for sale a quantity of White Pine,
7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

COOK'S EXTRACTOR.
FOR the Manufacture of Butter and Soap from the
Cream of Swiss Cheese Skim.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!
JOHN C. TATTON.
HAT MANUFACTURER.
Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
near the Quarantine Station, where he has the
various articles with dispatch and at the most reasonable
prices.

JOHN LARSEN,
CABINETMAKER.
I FORMERLY lived and conducted my business removed to
the WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

C. P. WILLINGBEK,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Near the Constitution House.)

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO PELLICHOKE.

HENRY MAIBEN.
SIGN WRITER AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.

NOTICE.
A NEW, Improved Window Shades, etc., in
every variety of article, constantly on hand.

UNITED STATES
MAIL STAGE,
FROM
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO PELLICHOKE.

PER MULE TEAMS.
CALIFORNIA,
A NEW STOCK OF
STAPLE MERCHANDISE.

W. M. JENNINGS.
A and in the petition of which is involved.

General Notices.

SALT SALTI.
FINE WHITE SALT may be had of J. S. BRIDGES,
at 40 S. W. CORNER BALDWIN ST.,
between all kinds of THINGS. O. R. 4-6.

WEAVING FACTORY.
GEORGE BONELL, 19th Ward.
BEING supplied with some of the most approved
looms, I wish to inform the public that I am
now engaged in the business of WEAVING
all kinds of cloth.

THOMAS HAWKES.
MACHINERY AND REPAIRS UNBARRLED AND PARAS-
ITIC.
Sole Agent in Utah for the famous
MACHINERY of J. B. MANTON, and all other
of the most improved and reliable.

NOTICE.
Ob, all ye good people, who raise your breath,
and fill your mouths with your own words.

HOME SPUN.
THE Subscriber here to inform Wm. Gordon and
others, that he has prepared a list of names,
which he will exchange goods of every kind
for wool of SPINNERS' Wools.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP.
(Hat Back Shop at the Court House.)
CHARLES F. JONES.
I HAVE just returned from the
Eastern States, with a large quantity of
goods, which I will exchange for wool of
SPINNERS' Wools.

NOTICE.
I HAVE for sale a quantity of White Pine,
7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

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General Notices.

HAND IN HAND
BAKERY,
ICE CREAM SALOON,
AND
DINING ROOMS.

DANIEL GREIG.
I AM hereby notified to inform the subscribers of
the above establishment, that I am now
engaged in the business of WEAVING
all kinds of cloth.

ICE CREAM SALOON.
With Sweetmeats, Ice Cream and Cakes at the
DINING ROOMS,
with kitchens and seats at all hours, on reasonable
terms.

ICE Cream and Lemonade.
Is in the market for past favors, and family
supplies of all kinds of goods.

GREAT INDEBTMENTS
TO CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
I AM in possession of the claims of those who
they have recently made large purchases of.

WM. JENNINGS.
Groceries, Hardware, Prints, Sheetings,
Blue Drills, Ticking, Hickories,
Denims, Flannels, etc.

WM. HOWARD.
DISTILLER,
COUNTY ROAD, BIG COTTONWOOD.
I FORMERLY lived and conducted my business removed to
the WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

WHISKY AND BRANDY.
I HAVE for sale a quantity of White Pine,
7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.
I HAVE for sale a quantity of White Pine,
7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

ADVERTISING.
I HAVE for sale a quantity of White Pine,
7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

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7 1/2 feet long and 4 inches thick.

AGRICULTURAL.

CAN FARMING BE MADE PROFITABLE?

Can there be farm theory a good matter? Why not, if they lead us to more profit? ... It is, then, the object aimed at, money, that we must first consider in profitably carrying on our farm.

It is, then, the object aimed at, money, that we must first consider in profitably carrying on our farm. But we must also take into account the value of the soil, the nature of the crops, and the labor required.

"This peculiar substance appears to play such a large part in the nutrition of plants. ... It is, then, the object aimed at, money, that we must first consider in profitably carrying on our farm.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is contained in the soil of the most fertile lands has naturally grown more abundant as the cause of the fertility. ... It is, then, the object aimed at, money, that we must first consider in profitably carrying on our farm.

A LECTURE ON PIG-BREEDING.

This may seem a dull subject for a lecture, but we suspect it might be quite an interesting one in competent hands, and more profitable, than some of the lectures which are now being given at the University.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The backwardness of the season in early autumn caused many to fear that much of the crop which would be planted and grown maturely, but the weather has been so favorable that the crop is now ahead of the average.

MRS. ANN BOTTEN FROM ASPHORE CROPS.

Mrs. Ann Bottén, of Asphore, who has twenty-five acres of land, has raised a fine crop of wheat and other grains, which she has sold to the advantage.

"This peculiar substance appears to play such a large part in the nutrition of plants. ... It is, then, the object aimed at, money, that we must first consider in profitably carrying on our farm.

GENERAL NOTES.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, \$3.00 per 100, very fine fruit, a large yield. YICOMTESSE, \$5.00 per 100, very fine and productive. MAGNATE, \$3.00 per 100, large, good fruit.

PERSONAL HABITS OF GREAT MEN.

Several paragraphs have been given the trouble in relation to the habits of great men, and the result is that we are all more inclined and hobnobbing with all the great men of the world.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION IN 1889. It is announced that a permanent Universal Exhibition will be opened in Paris in the summer of 1889, under the patronage of the Emperor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A large lot of choice fruit, including various kinds of apples, peaches, and pears, for sale at a low price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A large lot of choice fruit, including various kinds of apples, peaches, and pears, for sale at a low price.

ATTENTION ALL.

BEHETI duly calls those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, my right in this respect being as important to me as yours.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FULL, CORNER LOT, well situated for business, with a fine view of the city, and is located on a corner of the city.

STRAYED.

FROM THE 18th WARD, on last Monday week, one BROWN & SONS' dog, black and white, with red collar and white spots.

HOME SWEET HOME!

WANTS ad to offer for sale a certain tract of ground, situated in the City of New York, and is located on a corner of the city.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

SALT SALT. FINE WASHED SALT...

FARM FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM IN DAVID COUNTY...

STRAYED. FROM THE CHURCH PARISH...

BLACK MARK STRAYED. ABOUT TWO DAYS AGO...

REMOVED. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGEMENTS...

WANTED. T. B. DINGWORTH'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE...

NEW ARRIVAL. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGEMENTS...

COOK'S EVAPORATOR. FOR THE PREPARATION OF PURE CONDENSED MILK...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

CITY POTTERY. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGEMENTS...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED...

MUSIC. H. L. RAYMOND. WORLD REPUTATION AS THE TITLES OF HIS LAKES...

NOTICE - CAUTION. DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER...

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LENSSED OIL. FOR SALE A GOOD SUPPLY OF LENSSED OIL...

SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE. AT PRICES FROM TWO TO FIVE DOLLARS...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILLIAMS' METHOD OF P. J. THOMAS...

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGEMENTS...

WANTED. T. B. DINGWORTH'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE...

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WEAVING FACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGEMENTS...

HOME APTN. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.

FIFTEENTH WARD LIN SHOP. (Half Block South of the Court House).

CHARLES F. JONES. RESPECTFULLY THANKS HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS...

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER. TO COMMENCE 12th September.

JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER. RECENTLY HAD HIS PATRONS...

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC...

RECENTLY HAD HIS PATRONS. JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

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UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC...

This Day Received, PER MULE TEAMS FROM CALIFORNIA.

A NEW STOCK OF STAPLE MERCHANDISE.

WM. JENNINGS. A SARTY IMPECTION OF WHICH IS LISTED.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WILL BE ANGRY TO THE EXTENT OF THAT THEY HAVE RECENTLY MADE LARGE PURCHASES OF MERCHANDISE.

LOW PRICE. JOHN LARSEN, CABINET-MAKER.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EIGHTS. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

C. P. WILLINGDEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. HAVING THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BEST BOOT AND SHOE...

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO FILLMORE. L. I. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

FOR PASSENGER, THE FOLLOWING RATES ARE CHARGED: Lodi 100 00 Cedar Springs 81 00...

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE INQUIRED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE INQUIRED...

MESSRS. SAVAGE & OTTINGER. I HAVE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR IMPROVED...

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED. IRYTHYTES, CARTS DE VISITE, ALBUMS, PICTURES, ALIQUOTS, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, FRAYONS IN OIL, WATER COLOURS, AND INDIA INK.

MATCHES FOR THE MILLION! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DR. J. L. DUNYON. WILL DEVOTE HIS ATTENTION TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE...

BOTANIC MEDICINES AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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DR. J. L. DUNYON. WILL DEVOTE HIS ATTENTION TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE...

CONFERENCE

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

LEAVES, Sept. 8th, 1862.

EDITOR DESERT NEWS.

Without wishing to learn whether my communication printed at Nephi was an accurate picture of my feelings...

My heart is still in the same place as when I left you on my journey...

It was thought prudent by the President not to hold meetings there, calls and mail rendering it very unpleasant getting about.

Bishop Callister, fully alive to his calling, accompanied by the Thompsons...

Our country reached Fillmore at twelve noon on Friday. The first thing we did was to look to the house of the patrons of the "Western Field."

Our country reached Fillmore at twelve noon on Friday. The first thing we did was to look to the house of the patrons of the "Western Field."

Bright and early on Saturday morning horses and mules were fed and dressed, and the men were called to prepare for the journey before us.

Long runs at Covee were to give our animals the benefit of the cool limpid water which goes trickling along that way.

The journey from Fine creek to Beater is mostly on nice rolling ground, running a rapid drive, on a warm day like Saturday, pleasant and agreeable.

The conversational powers of some, coupled with the native wit and general hilarity of spirits possessed by others...

Our ladies for trimming were greatly excited when we called to consider the "early evening light," a phrase found in an epistle of many renderings.

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A hymn sung by the choir commenced the morning meeting...

After the afternoon the people re-assembled, and it being the first Sabbath in the month...

In speaking somewhat cynically of the moral total, however of our own country...

It is reported that the number of emigrants from the East last year...

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SECESSION ON THE PACIFIC

There has been much said concerning the secession element existing on the Pacific coast...

Since the South rebelled and separated from the Union of States, particularly on the eve of elections...

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. ONE NEW FLY-SEETLE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OF HENRY STAIN...

THE Utah County Notice. The Board of Agricultural Experiment in the State of Utah...

STRAYED. I have a fine heavy cow, a red and white cow, a black cow...

AN OWLER WANTED. For a large, heavy-set, well-bred bird, for a small one...

LOST. A SETTED AND SAVED on the State Road, between the North Fork and Utah City...

FOR SALE - TWO FARMS. HAVING been called on a mission to the Cotton Kingdom...

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. THE citizens of Young County are hereby notified that the Auditor...

COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS FROM THE EAST!!!

NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO. WOULD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City...

NEW MERCHANTISE. Just received from the East. Consisting in part of: Merceries, Spragues, Hamilton, Corsets, American, and Pacific

PRINTS. A LARGE STOCK OF BROWN SHEETING. Silicates, Flannels, Lincays, Checks, Denims, Hickory, Jeans and Tweeds.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and Cigars, Dry-Staffs, Soap, Candles, and other GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO. (At the Store formerly occupied by STRAIN & CO.) NEDLHAM & CO.

NAVES OF IMMIGRANTS.

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

Christina, Karren and Judgeberg; Peter and Maria, Ovia and Peter Anderson; Peter and...

CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

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John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

Han, Meta and Doria Peterson; Peter, Maria,...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

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CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

Mr. Nash, Amanda Norton; Mary Nielson;...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

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[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

Alexander and Agave Nels; Jonathan, Mary Ann and Lorenz Neelha; William,...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

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CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

Elizabeth, Rees and Thomas Richard; John Rees, Edwin and John Rollinger;...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

[SHIP CHURCH TRANS.]

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CAPT. J. VAN NEEBEN'S COMPANY.

John and Doria; Anna Bergstrom; George Bergson, William, Mary and William Brown;...

THE ONLY TRAVELER NOT AUTHORIZED TO RE-SIGN.

HE THAT IS IGNORANT OF NUMBERS IS SCARCED BY A MAN

CHARLES JULIUS OF SWEDEN.

In the present attempt to convey to the minds of our readers, a slight knowledge of mathematics...

A recognition of the value of numbers is essential to the development of our young community.

An inability to reckon by a few numbers is always a proof of mental obscurity; and the various nations...

Among our various Indian tribes any great number which the mind is unable to perceive...

In the first advance of any early people toward civilization, it would be found impossible to secure justice to each individual...

This is, no doubt, what gave rise to classes of numbers, which are different in different countries...

The Greeks certainly contrived to overcome many difficulties in the business of calculation, and they could perform operations...

The numbers now in use, and the mode of counting them, have heretofore supposed to be of Indian origin...

It would be impossible to calculate even to a great transcendental power, the service which an efficient calculator can perform.

The Arabic numerals take the following form, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

The true character of the Arabic numerals is in reality taken by itself, expressive of a simple unit, or a hundred.

There are four elementary departments in arithmetic—addition, multiplication, subtraction, and division.

When several numbers are united in one sum, the number thus obtained is called the sum, or addition.

When a number is added to another, what a number amounts to when repeated a certain number of times, is called multiplication.

When a number is subtracted from another, or what remains when a less number is taken from a greater, or the difference between two numbers...

is taken from a greater, or the difference between two numbers, may be found how many times one number is contained in another.

The rule of three, which has been considered in all the foregoing, is a rule of vital importance to the arithmetician.

Proportion is equality of Ratio; four numbers are said to be in proportion...

In making this statement, we reason thus: Sixty is to one hundred as 9000 is to 15000.

A sold to B 200 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to C 10 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to D 20 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to E 40 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to F 80 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to G 160 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to H 320 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to I 640 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to J 1280 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to K 2560 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

On selling to L 5120 dozens of molasses, at a loss of 10 per cent.

All calculations in arithmetic refer to some particular individual question, whereas those of algebra refer to a general question.

The general question in algebra is, that all the parts of any particular course of reasoning...

By the aid of algebra, the student can obtain the solution of a question, which he is unable to solve by arithmetic.

The doctrine of equations constitutes by far the most important part of algebra.

The doctrine of equations constitutes by far the most important part of algebra, and is the basis of all mathematical science.

It is not necessary for the special rules for the solution of questions in arithmetic.

The pupil who now adopts the course of making his solutions of a great extent as possible, by a purely mechanical process.

By the aid of algebra, the student can obtain the solution of a question, which he is unable to solve by arithmetic.

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NEW ARRIVAL OF N. S. RANSHOFF & CO.

WORLD meet regarding their alterations. All the changes will be published in the issue and columns of THE DOCTRINE.

NEW MERCHANDISE. Just received from the East. Consists in part of Merrimack, Sprague, Hamilton, American, and Pacific.

PRINTS. A LARGE STOCK OF BROWN SHEETING. Satisfactory, Finsland, Lennox, Checks, Dinny, Hickory, Jeans and Tweeds.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and Cigars, Dye-Stuffs, Soap, Candles, and other GENERAL GROCERIES.

These Goods were purchased here the recent advance in prices, and they are the same as the wholesale prices, to satisfy purchasers. The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited to this advertisement.

N. S. RANSHOFF & CO. (As the Sole Importers) by STRAIN & CO. NEWBERRY & CO.

dark, during which two or three men were killed and four wounded, two mortally. The observations of the sentinels at about 6 or 6 o'clock in the evening, most of the Indiana drew off, whooping and singing wildly. Soon after the Indiana retired, the seven men who were unbent, with the two men and each man broke, left their position just as the moon was rising, taking with them the two who were mortally wounded, and carrying them down to the bank of the creek, where they placed them side by side lying in each being nearly extinct, and then left them and moved back, and finally in the direction of the settlements in Box Elder. They were five days without food, and fortunately met a large company of emigrants some six miles below Bear River, bound for Ft. Hall, from whom they obtained relief. Samuel Riley, one of the wounded men, and two others, about Jackson and Crater, returned with that company, who had some thirty wagons and about eighty armed men. The other six, C. McBride, J. Andrews, James White, Ed. Wilkins, John G. Cook and John Foster, the latter wounded by the arm, came on to Brigham City, where they arrived on Thursday, and from thence to this city, where they will remain a few days, and then proceed on their way to the east.

The Indians were killed in their horses, blankets, etc., got a considerable quantity of ammunition and most of the arms which the company were well supplied. How many of the Indiana were killed and wounded was not known, but many of them were seen to fall.

The names of the killed, as given by Mr. McBride, were John Cook, whose relatives reside near Jules, Callaway county, Mo.; John Sharp, from Calla way county, Mo.; Goodrich, from near St. Albans, N. H.; Joseph Smith, of Napa Valley, Cal.; William Davis, of Stockton, Cal.; and Benjamin White, from Missouri or Arkansas.

This is reported to have been the fifth or sixth company of emigrants, some of them large and having considerable stock, which has been attacked and wiped up at this vicinity within the last six or eight weeks in the same band, as supposed.

DESERTEE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

We are pleased to learn that at the last weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, a few new us were entered into the rolls, and are performing fair. The Board have divided themselves into Committees to facilitate matters and to endeavor, if possible, to make this, the seventh annual exhibition, equal if not superior to any of its predecessors. Wm. Edging, Esq., has been appointed as assessor, and will be authorized by the privilege of choosing his associates, and John Jaques, Esq., Receiving Clerk of the Fair.

Our citizens are making rapid strides in the home manufacturing department, and are continually developing new resources in our mountain home, it is to be hoped that they will not be behind in bringing forth suitable specimens that will truthfully represent the art and advancement of Denver.

Although our country is said to be unimpaired in range and produced with all the elements necessary to produce cattle of the first quality, it has ever seemed to us that this department has been but meagerly represented, notwithstanding the fact that the stock which has been improved to the raising of stock and the advancement and excellence of the bovine species which seems to be the particular hobby and pride of so many.

As a public institution, we have ever tried to secure the effects of the respective boards which have been called to operate, through the medium of this society, for the benefit of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our isolated home, and if there is one field of action to which we wish to call for greater zeal than another, or which we wish to call for general co-operation, it is in this department; for the signs of the times loudly proclaim that we live in a surrounded with the comforts, the pleasures and luxuries of life, which most are free from the elements which exist in these valleys.

If the nations of the old world as well as the new, have gained with satisfaction and beneficial results, as we wish to call for some of the gas of Utah tell us why these results may not accrue here from a similar

course? We have looked upon it as a settled question in the minds of the civilized nations, that the advancement of the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of a country were among the primary interests of the nation.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Within the last few days the news from the seat of war, in western Maryland, has been constantly interesting, for although the accounts of the battle which have been fought there between the numerous hosts of the Confederates, under General Lee, and the Federal army, under General McClellan, are exceedingly vague and evidently slightly seasoned with the smoke of battle, yet the fact, which has been announced to show conclusively that the commanding generals could not well, with all their strategy, avoid fighting. General Lee, seemingly having been unincumbered to retreat from the Potomac without making a lag as with McClellan, and so the two armies have met on various fields, and fought several bloody battles, but no decisive conflict had occurred up to latest dates by mail.

Although it is quite certain that the Confederates crossed the Potomac several days previous to considerable force, according to the published reports, the fact that they had occupied Frederick city was not known in Washington till the evening of the 7th, and then there was much surprise and alarm manifested, and large bodies of troops were put in motion for the Upper Potomac immediately. The Federal force at Frederick, on the approach of the Confederates, forty thousand strong under Jackson, as reported, retired to Harper's Ferry, after they destroyed the hospital and the arsenal. The whole country around was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, and especially the State of Pennsylvania, and great preparations were made for defence of the State and particularly of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other cities, which were in danger of a hostile visit from the invaders, and every able-bodied man in the State was called upon to be ready to go forth to war.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Rockville, Md., on the 10th, and the troops were ordered, which left Washington the next, soon after arrived, and matters at this point shortly assumed a warlike aspect in that vicinity. The Confederates, under Jackson, took possession of Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 15th, and according to our statement, and according to another, on the morning of the 11th.

Gen. Lee, soon after entering Maryland, issued a famous proclamation to the people of that State, assuring them that the South would be as anxious to purchase the wrongs they had suffered, and believing they were too proud to submit to such oppression, he had come with an army prepared to assist them in throwing off the yoke, and to assert and maintain their rights, of which they had been deprived. Some few, it is commonly, looked to his standard, but not as many as was expected from the numerous tables of disaffection which had been previously promulgated.

On the 12th, as we reported, the Confederates were ejected from Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Frederick, by a Federal force detached for that purpose. A Confederate cavalry force, the same day, visited Westminster, and made a raid on Frederick, as stated, by striking upon non-combatants, and their families, forays and raids are reported as having been springing daily, if not hourly, and troops were being put in motion from Pennsylvania and other States towards the seat of war, and the Federal army constantly on the march for the purpose of procuring for the comfort and maintenance of the people of the north, who were more than a little alarmed, and feared that the results of the invasion would be that the Confederates desired—that the invaders were retreating, and that they would recross the Potomac, which, to be a common phrase, was not believed in official circles, and which subsequent events proved to be untrue.

Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th, were evidently days of preparation. The Federal force under Gen. Frederick, which was immediately taken possession of by Gen. McClellan, a full back to the mountains towards Hagerstown, where Gen. Lee had established a headquarters. The Federal cavalry force, retreating, annoyed the Federal divisions as they moved off, not a little,

capturing a few and causing the destruction by the Confederates of their baggage trains, during which movements considerable powder was burned, but no serious results were reported.

Sun's day, Sept. 14th, from what has been made known, was a most stormy day, and it was about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, till long after midnight, the sound of battle raged along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, from Middletown to the Potomac, and at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, south of the river. Gen. Burnside commanded the Federal left, and attacked the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet and Hill, and fought the battle of "3rd Mountain Gap." General Franklin commanded the right wing, and fought the Confederates at "Burkittsville" and "Cedar Creek." The fighting on both fields presented as having been the most desperate order, done principally with musketry, and resulting in the Federal army, in both instances, occupying the hill tops at the close of the day, the enemy falling from the "3rd Mountain Gap" in great numbers. Gen. Lee and his subordinates had selected those positions and awaited General McClellan's attack. It is said the retiring force had died and wounded on the field, how many in number is not known, so confidentially that the reports do not make it impossible to determine the extent of the casualties on either side, but from the length and fierceness of the conflict, they must have been exceedingly great.

The reports of the movements of the two armies on the 12th, 13th and 14th are so various that nothing definite can be determined in relation to them. Most of the statements represent that the Confederates fell back and made for the Potomac, which they crossed on the 14th, and the Federal army were in hot pursuit and taking prisoners by thousands. Most of the reports put in circulation during those two days were subsequently contradicted, and recent announcements set forth that the great battle of the war thus far was fought on the 17th, after which the Confederates occupied the south side of the river, but how much their armies decreased in numbers from the time they crossed till they re-crossed the P. totnac, if known to the commanding generals has not been, and probably will not be, ascertained. It is also to be understood, however, that the number of the killed and wounded on both sides, particularly in officers, some of them of high rank, was unacceptably great.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANISH COMPANIES.

The independent companies of Scandinavia, Saints, Cajmans Madson and Lejeune's, consisting of five hundred persons, and thirty wagons, and a number of men, of that stock, arrived from over the plains yesterday afternoon.

The immigrants are in good health, and their stock in good condition. According to the reports of Elder Van Cott and Capt. Madson, these two companies, which travel together most of the way from the Missouri river, have had most remarkable good luck, having lost but six or seven head of cattle.

Only one accident that occurred to their wagons, was the breaking of one tongue in the log over the mountains near the close of the journey, indicating good management, not only on the part of the captain, but of the drivers, only two or three of whom, as understood, were killed before they were started on the long westward journey, which they have so successfully accomplished.

Capt. Duncan's company is expected to arrive some time to-day.

THE COTTON CROP IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington County, report that the cotton crop, when they left, was far more promising than expected the fore part of the season. Much of it having been planted late, near the close of the season, it was fully mature before it would be plucked by frost, but the late warm weather has been favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been produced.

All walls, whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the State will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be realized.

WELLS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, September 21, 1862.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON EMIGRANTS BY INDIANS—SIX MEN KILLED.

On Saturday last a rumor was in circulation that another company of emigrants had been attacked in the vicinity of City Rocks, near the junction of Sublette's Cut-off with the Salt Lake road, and that about one hundred of their number had been killed. The report was confirmed in the evening by two of the party, Mr. Chas. McBride, formerly of Kentucky, and Mr. John Andrews, who came in passengers that afternoon from Brigham City, by the northern stage coach. These gentlemen state that their company consisted of fifteen men, some of them from California and some from Canon city, Cold Hill, and other places in Wiscon, who met at Lawson's Meadows, which place they left on the 3d inst., and some of them bound for Denver, and the balance of the company for Missouri and other States where they had formerly resided. The company were all mounted, well armed, and had four pack in addition to their riding animals.

They traveled up the north side of the Humboldt, and arrived at the junction of the north side, near City Rocks, on the evening of the 11th without interruption, in the vicinity of which place they encamped that night. The next morning, having taken the Salt Lake road, they traveled but a mile or two before they heard the lowing of cattle, which led them to suppose that a company of emigrants were encamped near by, and, on describing a way, produced by some fire, their distance from the road, some of the party rode towards it for the purpose of purchasing some meat, if possible, of which they were in want. They had not gone far before they discovered that the cattle belonged to an Indian and not an emigrant, and were greeted with some of the Indians, who appeared very friendly, among whom was their chief or leader, and seeing a very large herd of cattle, some four or five hundred head, near by, which the chief said belonged to him and his band, they made known their wants. The chief told them that if they would go into his camp he would sell them all the beef they wanted. They did not mistrust that their was a killing wrong; they had rode on for some distance further, when the chief raised one of the men if he was captain, and being told that he was not, the chief requested them to go back to the road and tell their captain they should have the beef they wanted. They accordingly returned to the Indian camp, but instead of going into the Indian camp, mistrusting treachery, they thought it prudent to increase the distance between them and the chief and men, and proceeded on their way, but did not go far before they were fired on from the road side, upon which they started as full as up, followed by from thirty-five to forty Indians, mounted on good horses and foot. A running fight was kept up for twenty miles, during which all their horses were wounded, but only one man was hurt, and he but slightly.

On reaching De Cassara creek, a branch of the river, having been compelled to abandon four of their horses, and two others giving out, they dismounted two of the party, they took up into the knaps, and endeavor to make a position among the rocks, where they could stand their ground, so as to proceed until they could obtain clear to all who would be unharmed, while the savages continued their pursuit, which they would in all probability do still, but that man would be killed; but the Indians noticed their movement, and before they searched the rocks three of their number were killed. From that time, which was about the middle of the day, they fought the Indians, who swarmed around them thickly till after

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Although but little has been published in relation to the war movements in Kentucky of late, there are good reasons for believing that the Federal and Confederate forces there have been idle, and extensive preparations have been made on the north-side of the Ohio river to prevent the Confederates from making incursions into the States of Ohio and Ohio, which was greatly feared, especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which point a large concentration of troops, including regulars, volunteers and militia or home guards, was ordered, but how many thousands of combatants have been assembled there is not known to the country. The numbers, however, must have been considerable since some deemed sufficient for the defence of the city, without the assistance of the Ohio home guards, which were discharged.

On the 9th of September, it was announced that Gen. Bragg's forces were crossing the Cumberland, with a view of landing the northern part of the State, and also that the Confederates had burned all the bridges on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, excepting the one over the Kentucky river.

It is known, as per report, considerable excitement in Cincinnati on the 10th, because it was suspended and all military organizations were called upon to be in readiness to meet the foe, who was reported to be advancing in strong force in two divisions. At noon all the boats on the north side of the river were drawn up in line of battle. About five o'clock the Federal forces evacuated Lebanon, which was occupied shortly after by the Confederates.

Many skirmishes were announced to have taken place from the 7th to the 10th of Sept. in various parts of the State, but no particulars were given. It was also stated that Gen. Buell, with his entire army of forty-two thousand men, had arrived at Nashville, on his way to Kentucky to counteract the movements of Kirby Smith, Bragg, and other Confederate generals, who were moving northward.

On the 10th, Gen. Smith is reported to have made a speech to his troops, assuring them that he would quarter them in Cincinnati in a few days shortly after the 10th, and that the enemy fell back from near Cincinnati to Florence, ten miles southwest of that city, it was supposed to await reinforcements.

Gen. Buell, with fifteen thousand men, left Nashville on the evening of the 12th as stated, with the intention of falling upon Kirby Smith's rear. Gen. Duncan, with some five or six thousand men, was reported to have attacked the Federal forces, stationed at Manfordville, two thousand five hundred in number, early in the morning on the 14th, but was repulsed by the latter, their dead numbering, as per statement, four hundred. The Federal loss tolling.

It was reported at Louisville on the 15th that Gen. Bragg with his forces was at Tompkinsville, and that Buckner was on his way from Sparta, Tennessee, Kentucky. On that day it was announced from Cincinnati, that the enemy had advanced from Florence, driven in the Federal pickets, and man fasted a disposition to occupy their former camping ground within sight of the Federal intrenchments.

On the 15th it was represented that they were still in position near Florence, throwing up intrenchments; that Humphrey Marshall's forces had come over the river, and they were still awaiting the arrival of other troops. A Confederate force of six thousand men was reported to be on the bank of the river, nine miles below Cincinnati, but left on the approach of the gunboats, which went down to pay them a visit.

Mayville was reported to have been captured by Confederate forces. The Union citizens fled, taking with them their most valuable property.

The immense gathering of troops on the right bank of the Ohio, it was supposed, would soon work the evacuation of the Confederates from Kentucky, if it was as expected they would quit the State till they were compelled to by force and arms.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Rumors of Indian depredations, in Minnesota and Dacotah continue to be announced, and it is evident, that fears are entertained by the government, that the savages may not be induced to bury the tomahawk, for Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command

of the Military District of the North West, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and Territories of Nebraska and Dacotah, with special reference to the Indian difficulties in that region.

Governor Jayne of Dacotah, issued a proclamation some weeks since, calling upon the tribes to organize for defence, and made a return, in answer to it, by which he reported Fort Leavenworth, and for the same number of men, of which the settlers were extremely desirous. It was reported that an attack on the settlers had been made within a few miles of Yankton, the seat of government. The northern part of the State was reported to be threatened by the Indians along the border, and the Mill in that Territory were organizing and drilling for defence.

Forest city, Minnesota, is reported to have been attacked by one hundred and fifty Indians on the 21st of Sept. but were repulsed, after fighting two hours. Three of the whites were killed and fifteen wounded, as per report.

A Federal force was attacked, sometimes about the 6th of Sept. near Fort Ridgely, by two thousand and fifty Indians, and their number was estimated to be about forty-seven wounded. The Indians had the best of it in the early part of the fight, but the whites managed to construct temporary breastworks—their dead horses furnishing part of the material, behind which, they fought till reinforcements arrived, and they were relieved from their perilous condition. The Indians had also beleaguered Fort Abernethy, and given off all the stock about the fort and all the wood, according to the report of Capt. Vanvorob, who was not admitted shortly. If reinforcements were not about.

Mr. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, had written a letter from the vicinity of the Indian difficulties in Minnesota, stating that there was a diversity of opinion in relation to the expediency of believing that it was a temporary affair, growing out of a personal difficulty with government employes; others that it was a universal and wide spread dissatisfaction with the general government, in consequence of wrong done those, which, if not speedily remedied, may have taken the opportunity to avenge. After considerable delay and difficulty, Mr. Dole succeeded in getting H. J. in-the-Day, the principal chief of the Chippewas, to meet him in council, but, instead of bringing the chief men of his tribe, he brought only a few, and the interview was not at all satisfactory during the interview, and nothing definite was accomplished.

WAR OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Federal troops stationed at Martinsburg, under Gen. White, evacuated that place on the 12th of Sept. and retired to Harper's Ferry, to prevent being captured by an overwhelming Confederate force. According to the published statements, which was marching on that place. An attack on the troops in the vicinity of the latter place was subsequently made, and have been announced at noon on the same day, and Gen. Miles in command there, was soon beleaguered. The fighting was continued during the 13th and 16th, the Confederates being reinforced by the regulars. Ours were given up at noon on the 15th to spike the guns on the heights, and throw them down the mountain, which was obeyed, and the troops stationed there fell back to the Ferry. That night about two thousand cavalry succeeded, it is said, in breaking their way through the enemy's lines, crossed the river and arrived at Greenestee at noon the next day, and at about the same time, Gen. Miles hoisted the white flag, and surrendered his entire force, including some Confederate men, holding the Ferry, under Gen. Wise, with all the military stores, which are represented as being not inconsiderable in amount.

Gen. Stuart seems to have been in command of the Confederate force on the north side of the river, and the capture of his men is reported to convey the intelligence to Gen. Lee, revealed to Geo. McClellan the disasters that had befallen the Federal army on the north side of the Potomac, which produced considerable consternation in the ranks, but throughout the country where the news was announced.

The news from western Virginia of late has been unfavorable to the Federal cause, and all the troops were ordered to be recalled, and called to fall back to the Ohio, after having

fought several severe battles, burned the town of Charleston, and lost about half-a-million dollars' worth of commissary and other stores. The extensive Salt Works on the Kanawha also fell into the hands of the enemy, and intelligence from that quarter stated that they were working them night and day to supply themselves with that article, of which they were much in need.

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The town of Spencer, Va., was surrendered to the Confederates by Col. Ratham, on the 5th of Sept. About the same time Col. Jenkins, with a small Confederate force made a raid on the town of Newmarket, near the Rappahannock. The raid was successful, excepting the driving away of a few horses. The incursion was made up the Buckeyes in that vicinity, and masses were entered into, to prevent any more visits of the kind from their unsuccessful neighbors.

On the 7th, a Confederate cavalry force, was reported to have attacked Martinsburg, Va., but was repulsed with considerable loss. A steamer was captured on the Ohio river near the town of Hannawont, about the 6th, by a guerrilla band, the command of which was about a score of Federal officers.

In consequence of the demonstrations of Quarrell and his guerrilla band, along the borders of Missouri and Kansas, Geo. Robinson, was issued a proclamation, calling on all the able-bodied men in Kansas, to organize and arm themselves for the defence of the State.

Clarksville, Tenn. was announced to have been taken, by a Federal force under Col. Lewis, and several Confederates, who went out to meet him, on his approach from Fort Donelson, were quickly dispersed.

Gen. Wood was assigned in the command of all the Federal forces north of the Susquehanna, in view of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, by the Confederates, after their crossing into Maryland.

Washington, N. C., was, as per report, attacked recently by a Confederate force, which was repulsed after a short conflict, by the assist of one of the gunboat Louisiana, the gunboat Pickens exploded during the engagement, killing twenty men, including her Captain, whose name is not given. On the 9th, a small Confederate cavalry force, with three pieces of artillery, under William H. C. Gwynn, Va., and an engagement of half an hour duration ensued, resulting somewhat disadvantageously to officers, as the Confederate commander, Col. Shingles, with eight of his officers were killed, and Col. Campbell and his men were repulsed. The casualties were about equal.

Gen. Canby is being suppressed in command of the Department of New Mexico, by Gen. Canby.

A Confederate force took possession of Palmyra, Mo., as per report, on the morning of the 12th, but soon evacuated in favor of a Federal regiment sent out from Quincy to see after them.

Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report himself for duty to Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

At latest dates, General Morgan, with the Federal army at Cumberland Gap, was still beleaguered by the Confederates, but there seemed to be but little chance for them to starve out the garrison, as they were occasionally helping themselves to provisions and forage, by the returning mercantile parties into the Bowers on Sunday forenoon and afternoon, in addition to the other clerks who addressed the Saints. It was very pleasing to listen to the brethren relating their experience about the capture, and their testimony to the great work of conversion.

CONFIDENTIAL.—We have heard with regret that some of the emigrants who escaped from a recent massacre on the northern route had to pay some parts a north high enough for the San Juan river we had given them credit for. We are glad to hear that some will grow together, that weeds and trees will grow together, such Separatism as a disgrace to the human race.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Amiel, of R. I., has with declined the United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator, resigned.

On the 4th of September, Mr. Stanton resigned his office as Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck became his successor. General McClellan was again constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and ordered under arrest. Gen. Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the troops on the south side of the Potomac at Alexandria, and Gen. Pope sent to fight the Indians in Minnesota. The news from Virginia evidently evoked great dissatisfaction in Washington, and the general's and others who had managed affairs, accused each other of being the cause of the misfortunes that had befallen the Federal Army, hence the changes that were made for the temporary relief of affairs.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, is reported to have visited Washington about the 10th of September, for the purpose of presenting to the President a plan which he has devised for annihilating the Indians, by cutting the Gulf States with emigrants from the North, and the world with such formidable numbers as to defy all opposition. His success has not been announced.

Gen. Hunter has been successful in command in the South by Gen. Mitchell.

On the evening of the 9th, a train conveying the 9th Illinois to Louisville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, ran off the track, by which accident several soldiers were killed, and about fifty wounded. The morning near Gray's Ferry, Penn., two trains collided, killing a number and wounding more, mostly if not all soldiers.

There was a heavy rain in Pennsylvania, and especially in the vicinity of Philadelphia, on the 12th, which caused the overflowing of the Schuylkill and other streams, with a great destruction of property and some few lives.

The sleep of war Adirondack, was, according to report, wrecked off the Carolina coast recently. The crew were saved.

An arrangement is said to have been made by government for the settlement of free negroes in Central America. The initiative in this matter will fall under the supervision of Senator Patterson, of New York.

ARRIVAL FROM OASCO.—Mr. W. H. Groves, and seven other persons, arrived at New York last from Oasco. They came by way of Powder River Mine and Salmon Falls, travelling much of the time by night and off the road, while passing through the country of the Indians, and hundreds of men, women and children have been killed while passing through the desolate country over which the Bannocks and Sioux roam.

PASSING THROUGH.—Dr. O. M. Woodcraft—one of the five commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to join the Santa Fe Express in the preliminary business of the route, was reported to have arrived here on Saturday from the east on his way to California. He do not look an active part in the Convention at Chicago, and from the reports of the proceedings of the Convention, he only was reported to have equal rights with other States and Territories in the building of the railroad. Notwithstanding the terrible war with the South, the Convention was anxious that the railroad would be speedily built.

FOUND.—The body of Charles E. Parker, an Mr. W. W. W. of this city, one of the crew of the ship "The Enterprise," was found on Monday last, just two weeks after the accidental capture, some eight or nine miles below the Jordan bridge. The body of E. Baker, the other boy drowned, is not as yet recovered.

OTHER VICTIMS.—We notice in the city A. J. Custer, Esq., of New York, the Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company. Likewise, Jesse D. Carr, Esq., of San Francisco, and H. L. Adams, Esq., of the same city.

RE-ELECT.—Fred. C. Coke, Esq., and Secretary Fuller are expected in the city on Friday next, and probably make the trip to Fremont in four days.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence No. 124, two doors west of ...

FOR SALE. FINE BIRD BALLS may be had at M. J. ...

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE Farm in Davis County, 14 miles north of ...

BLACK MARBLE STRAVERS. ABOUT two days ago BLACK MARBLE STRAVERS ...

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE undersigned has made arrangements for running ...

WANTED. AT B. BRIDGEMAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE ...

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. THE Subscriber desires to raise a GAME MILL ...

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General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. GEORGE BORELLI, 19th Ward. BREADSTUFFS. GEORGE BORELLI, 19th Ward.

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General Notices.

WEAVING FACTORY. GEORGE BORELLI, 19th Ward. BREADSTUFFS. GEORGE BORELLI, 19th Ward.

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General Notices.

This Day Received, PER MULE TEAMS FROM CALIFORNIA, A NEW STOCK OF STAPLE MERCHANDISE.

WEN JENNINGS. G. S. L. City, Sept. 23, 1862.

GREAT INDEMNITIES TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WE wish to announce to the citizens of Utah that they have recently made extensive purchases of

MERCHANDISE, which, added to their former Stock, makes the largest and best assortment of goods in the Territory, which will be sold at the

LOW PRICES. TO W. W. W. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, 26-27

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS. JOHN LARSEN, CABINETMAKER.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, near to the Court House corner, where he is ready to execute all orders with dispatch and at the least reasonable

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, JOHN LARSEN, CABINETMAKER.

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DE STILL, AND TRUST IN GOD.

BY EMILY H. MILLER.

When sweeping waves of sorrow flow swirling o'er the sea, When overhead the darkness Doth his ways control; When tempests gather round thee and bare the clouds...

Be still, for He will save thee; Trust out to His loving care; He'll make the winds break 'er thy, The day dawn bright and fair...

CORRESPONDENCE

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

TOUQUERVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, } Friday Morning, Sept. 12, 1902.

Editors DESERT NEWS:—Having the opportunity of forwarding a letter to Cedar city, where it can be posted in time for the northward bound mail on Sunday, I thought it well to write you as to authors should do, viz, to write what I think, and not to think what I shall write...

We left the folks at Cedar feeling well, most of them showing signs of convalescence, evincing a determination to improve the habitations of both man and beast by the time of the President's next annual visit...

It was a most unusual visit, with more than a dozen of the best of our people, some from as far west as the Sierra Nevada, and some from as far east as the Atlantic Ocean...

On the Wednesday previous to the crossing the bridge at this place, a heavy shower of rain added, it is supposed by the crossing of a cloud, caused the water to rise three feet higher than the planing of the bridge, resulting in a considerable loss to some of the citizens.

At 5 p.m. a meeting was held in the bowery. The address consisted of by the choir singing some appropriate songs...

President Young preached a discourse, commending our condition, privileges and blessings of this great Republic, and then proceeded to the duties of the Saints in the southern Kingdom of God on the earth, expounding the patriarchal duties that are obligatory upon those who have been called to the Kingdom of God.

At 8 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city, who were all very anxious to see the President and his family.

The President and his family were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city, who were all very anxious to see the President and his family. The President and his family were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 10 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

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At 11 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

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little group, and blessed them and their teacher in the name of the Father. I told that at this little flourishing settlement they keep about a thousand sheep and one hundred head of cattle. The prospect here is bright, and consequently for the people's being clothed in the robes of glory. The little farm and Parowee city are true specimens.

At 11 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 12 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 1 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 2 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

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At 4 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 5 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 6 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 7 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 8 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

At 9 o'clock the President and party, with the Bishop, and the members of the Stake, proceeded to the residence of the President, where they were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

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The President and his family were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city, who were all very anxious to see the President and his family. The President and his family were met by a large number of the citizens of Cedar city...

assistance, and you will have an article equal to new honey.

If you have any time, for that forms a constant supply of the most pure honey. You may use it for candy, and for all other purposes.

Boil your syrup thick enough to prevent fermentation, put it in casks, and seal with wax. It will keep perfectly good for several years.

In choosing the following directions, it is not difficult to make. SUGAR FROM SORGHUM. Take one-third from the middle of the stalk; put it to press at once—as soon as prepared—on a cloth, and squeeze out the juice.

If you have no instrument to determine its softness, watch for the little jets of steam that come up occasionally, and when they appear, set off your pan and pour into another.

Let those who wish a good yield of good honey, to be sure to have a good supply of bees, and to have them well cared for.

When wanted for table use, let it soak in warm water a few hours; then boil till soft. It is then ready for use.

PICKLES may be made by taking equal weight of onion, cabbage heads, and green (mainly dry) tomatoes, and vinegar, and salt.

VINEGAR now is the time to do it cheap, quick and easily. If you have some that is quick and easily made, it is the best.

Plums, apricots, nectarines and almonds may be made into pickles, and stock them in jars. They are common and cheap.

At Cedar City, Sept. 25, of industrious abolitionists, Miss. South-west, near Meritt's Falls, South-west, near Meritt's Falls.

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FOR SALE.

A GOOD Able HORSE and LOT, in the 10th Ward. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HALLSTONE, 251 1/2 Main Street, West. Markes.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE. PLEASANTLY situated on the Main Northern Road, Cedar City, a well-finished brick building, well-lighted, with a well-kept garden.

I HAVE now on hand for sale and in charge a large quantity of fine quality of PRACIFIC, by the ton or in great quantities. Apply to C. MOTTING, this Ward, 13 F.

WILL have for sale, Cedar City, California, the "Star" and "The Eagle" Press, with all the machinery, including a large quantity of type and other printing materials.

I HAVE now on hand for sale and in charge a large quantity of fine quality of PRACIFIC, by the ton or in great quantities. Apply to C. MOTTING, this Ward, 13 F.

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THE REPUBLICAN

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

NO. 14.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

VOL. XII.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

After the bloody conflicts of Sunday the 14th of September, from all the statements which have been published, it appears that the Confederates fell back towards Burnside and Sharpsburg. The Federal forces under Gen. Hooker, Franklin, Banks, Porter, Sumner, Couch and other commanders, followed them by various routes, through the defiles of the hills and mountains, and the result of skirmishing and light fighting is reported to have occurred during the 15th and 16th, and from the announcements that were made by the fighting, during those two days, the public were made to understand that General Lee, with his mighty army, equal, if not superior to that under General McClellan, was hurried by re-crossing the Potomac, and proceeding up the valley of Virginia towards Winchester.

While the people of the North and West were rejoicing over the success which had attended the Federal arms in the battles of the 14th in Maryland, and the expulsion of the enemy from that State, sad tidings were flashed over the wires that evening, which caused a "fall" in the hilarity indulged in by the high and low throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every eye was turned to the news, and the result was that the glad news had come that the enemy had retired across the Potomac, and was again encamped on "sacred soil." The announcement made which caused considerable alarm, and so little attention, was that two divisions of the Confederate army had met on the north side of the river, the united force of which amounted to seventy-five thousand men, and that a battle had been going on all the afternoon without any favorable result.

The morning of the 17th dawned, and it was ascertained that the battle had been re-commenced and was raging with great fury, that Gen. Jackson had reinforced Gen. Lee at Antietam creek with forty thousand men, and General McClellan had received an addition of twenty thousand more. It was reported that the greatest fight that had been witnessed was in progress, the result of which would no doubt be favorable to the Federal army.

The subsequent reports of the sanguinary conflict, said to be the greatest since the battle of the continent, (C) set forth that the battle commenced on the afternoon of the 17th, and was renewed on the morning of the 18th, on the center and right wing by Generals Hooker and Sumner, and at the end of two hours the enemy had been forced back about one mile, which ground they soon after, by a desperate charge, regained. About that time, General Hooker was wounded and carried off the field, after which, the command devolved on Gen. Sumner, who rallied the Federal columns, and drove back the Confederate ranks, who were routed and gained a little more, and at five in the evening, all the enemy's positions had been carried but the right, and Gen. Burnside was ordered to drive them from that. He advanced with his infantry, after opening upon them with artillery, and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, but was forced to abandon it immediately and retire before a superior and overwhelming force, who faced death with a determination not to yield.

The battle is said to have raged for five or six mornings in seven attacks, fourteen hours without any cessation whatever. At that time darkness put an end to the shedding of blood, for when it came, both armies being exhausted, ceased fighting as if by mutual agreement. The first report of the casualties represented that they were about equal, the Federal loss being estimated at ten thousand, and that of the enemy not greater. General Mansfield was reported killed, and Generals Ross and Richardson, and Colonels Duryea and Duna wounded. Gen. McClellan was on the field, and after Gen. Hooker was wounded, he at once proceeded to the front of the line. It is reported that he was to have inspired the Federal soldiers greatly, who, under his eye, rallied and forced back the advancing foe.

What transpired on the 18th, on, and until to the vicinity of the battle-field cannot well be determined, so conflicting and contradictory were the reports which found their way into the public journals; but that the main body of the Confederate army, soon after the battle, and before the 21st of September, re-crossed the Potomac there seems to be no doubt.

The result of the conflict was unquestionably a Federal victory—according to the various statements that have been made. From what was announced after the fighting ceased on the evening of the 17th, it would seem that although Gen. McClellan and his officers claimed the victory, they did not consider it a very decided one, and that the final result would probably depend on which of the contending armies should obtain reinforcements. The presumption is, that both armies were so badly crippled and exhausted that neither of them were in condition to renew the battle, and reports say, there was but little or no fighting—none on the 18th, and at night the enemy retired towards the river, which they subsequently crossed, but where is not certainly known, so contrariety are the reports as to their retreat, which is said to have been conducted solely by "Stone-wall" Jackson; the other generals having been wounded and were so fatigued that they were unfit for duty.

The loss of the Federal army is stated to have been unaccountably large in proportion, and that of the enemy equally so great in proportion. Their entire force, while in Maryland, is stated to have been about 100,000 men.

The exact Federal loss will probably never be known, and great complaints are made by some of the eastern journals about the secrecy maintained by the War Department, in relation to the incidents and casualties which occurred during the late fighting, as if justice is thereby done to many a brave man who fought, bled and died for his country.

There were many reports in circulation concerning the movements of the two armies, after the Confederates retired into Virginia, that across the river, others, that the forces of Gen. Lee occasionally made their appearance along the south bank, and on one or two occasions had re-crossed into Maryland, but were soon driven back. From all the statements made thus far, it would puzzle a Jesuit to determine what transpired between the 19th and 24th of September, but the latest accounts received represent that the Federal army occupied the left and the Confederates the right bank of the Potomac, and that no arrangement had been made by which the pickets of both armies were to desist from shooting at each other across the river.

CHIEF JUSTICE KINNEY.

Hon. Chief Justice Kinney, who left this city in June last to return to his family in New York, has just returned, and as it is supposed, and so stated, has been nominated by the Democrats of that Territory, in convention assembled, for the office of Delegate to Congress, which nomination, although according to reports was not altogether acceptable to his friends, he has accepted, and as reported, has been, and is now surpassing that Territory, haranguing the people as a stump orator, to induce them to give him their votes for a seat in Congress, which he proposes to the law. His prospects of success, according to his showing, are decidedly favorable, and if he fails in obtaining what he is seeking after, it will be because a majority of the Nebraskians who attend the polls cast their votes for some other man for that office.

There seems to have been a strong opposition to the Judge by the Republicans who aver that he is ineligible to a seat in Congress from Neb. as, as he holds the office of Chief Justice of Utah, and as such is drawing his salary of \$10,000 a year, and such dollars a year, and that while he continues to receive

pay as a Federal officer in this Territory, he is required by the law to reside not only in the Territory but also in the District assigned to him by the Legislative Assembly, and consequently cannot be a citizen of Nebraska within the meaning of its statutes, nor eligible to hold the office for which his aspirers should be successful at the polls.

The Judge, in reply to the charge that he is not in any proper sense a citizen of Neb. and ineligible to election as Delegate therefrom, in his speech admits, as alleged, that he is Chief Justice of Utah, and as such he is receipt of his stipend, and contends that it is no more a legal necessity for him to reside in this Territory while holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for Utah, than it is for a Delegate to reside in Washington city while acting as D-Delegate, which argument is not conclusive to his opponents, and they are of the opinion that it will be impossible for him to convince them that his *ipse dixit* is not illogical, and that he has within the last year received favorably from the Nebraska.

The Nebraska Republicans, in alluding to the Judge's position, say, "it would be correct were it not for the fact that the law requires a Judge to reside in the District where he is appointed," and as a clear and pointedly requires that a Delegate to Congress shall reside in the Territory which he represents," and adds, that "there is this slight difference in the two cases, which the Judge will find it very difficult to explain away. The fact in point is all men who have accepted the position, that Judge Kinney is either drawing his salary as Judge of Utah Territory, unlawfully, or that he is ineligible to a seat as a Delegate in Congress from Nebraska."

With the political wrangles and sectional feelings of Nebraska, the people of Utah have nothing to do, and they care not whether an avowed, ultra-Republican or a Hard-shell Democrat shall be elected Delegate to Congress but if the prayer of the Unionists for the admission of Deseret into the family of States is to have any chance of being heard, and the supposed political necessity for exporting Judges hither from other Territories, or States, shall not cease to exist, the dwellers in these mountain valleys, and particularly the citizens of Deseret, and the Third Judicial District, desire to have a say in the Judging, so far as we know, and would prefer the return of Judge Kinney from his "temporary visit" to Nebraska, and the resumption by him of the duties of his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Utah, at his election to Congress, which would of course cause a vacancy in the Federal Judicial department here, which would have to be filled under the rule, by the imposition of some foreign aspirant, whose popularity, or whose political complexion, or of obtaining even a nomination for Delegate or Representative to Congress, for although Judge Kinney has heretofore been exceedingly fortunate in being paid by government for services not performed, he can hardly expect to receive the salary of Chief Justice for Utah, and the emoluments of the office of Delegate from Nebraska at the same time. To be sure there might be an arrangement made, as suggested by a contemporary, for the holding of Courts in his District in Utah during the absence of the Chief Justice, but it would be an easy matter for those not thoroughly learned in such matters to construe the law of domicile as to make it plainly appear, to a sceptic, that he could legally hold both offices at the same time, and therefore Judge Kinney is represented as being very averse of his election, he may not expect to be in receipt of his salary as Chief Justice after the 31st day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. That he will be in receipt of his salary as the Federal Judge for Utah, unless superseded, will be taken at the oath of office as Delegate from Nebraska, in the event of his election to that office, there can be no doubt, as whether he remains in his District or not, as Uncle Sam is extremely liberal in such cases.

The Judge will not be likely to render him more popular with his friends in the morning for seeing to obtain a more desirable office than the one of which he is now the incumbent, let the result be what it may, and should be returned to serve out the residue of his term of office as Chief Justice, he may receive as an ex-officio, as well as he would have been if he had never aspired to Congressional honors.

ARRIVALS OF TRAINS DURING THE WEEK.

On Wednesday the 29th ult., Capt. Homer Duncanson's company of infantry having arrived, as expected, being the first church company, so called, the teams of which were sent from the mountain last spring, and have been to the Missouri river and back with ease, accomplishing the entire journey in one hundred and thirty days, and the return trip in sixty-four days per report, including all delays and hindrances, which certainly must have been few in number.

Kimball Lawrence's freight train, so called, in which were about thirty wagons, including several loaded with merchandise for Mr. C. Bassett, mostly dry goods and others, came in on Thursday, and on Friday, Capt. Wardsman's independent company arrived.

The second church train, Capt. J. M. Marlock, arrived on Saturday, the report of which, made by the clerk, Mr. Reid, is published in this number.

The teams in Captain Duncanson's and Marlock's companies, which have been Florence and back in a season, have returned in excellent condition, and generally look better than those which were purchased on the frontier, and a fine stock of deer skins from there stuck the 1st of July.

There has been some sickness among the immigrants while crossing the plains, more than common, mostly among fever and dysentery, and cholera, and the children of each of the church trains after leaving the Missouri river before arriving in this valley, principally children, as we are informed, which is certainly a very small percent, considering all the exposures to which the immigrants from the European countries, have been a subject while traveling by land and sea, and will bear the chief of the globe.

Capt. Hare's company is expected to arrive some ten or twelve days, and Capt. Harms' in the course of a week.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The annual Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, which was announced to be held in the State House, and will be open to the public on to-morrow, and continue open on the 31st and 4th inst. The arranging committee are busily engaged fitting up the building, and treating things in general, and it is to be hoped that the public, especially the ladies, will attend their efforts, by bringing at an early hour to-day the various specimens of home manufactures, as well as the choice products of the field and the garden, not forgetting at an early hour on Thursday morning to have a faithful representation of fruit and flowers.

The Stock will be exhibited on Friday, the 31st, at the Tibbits' Office yard. Abraham Hougland, Esq. has been appointed a committee to receive the same.

The arranging committee meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 29th ult., as Joseph C. P. Field, son of Joseph and Frances Field, of Grant, in a boat alone on the river, was leaning a horse to water, the animal took fright and ran away, dragging the lad, who had been carelessly engaged in the last, until him, breaking his eye, dislocating his shoulder, and otherwise wounding him. He died some instants.—[Missouri State Press copy.]

MURDER OF EMIGRANTS IN THE HUMBOLDT COUNTRY.

A few weeks since, the bodies of twelve human beings are reported to have been discovered in a canyon near the South Humboldt, about eight miles from Gravelly Ford, by a company of emigrants who were passing westward on that route. The corpses were badly mutilated, and had been thrown into a deep hole in a stream of cold water which prevented their decay, although it was supposed they had been lying there for over a week.

The following is a description of the bodies as published in the Silver Age: "One boy with dark hair, about 12 years of age, with long hair, having two large tufts in the back part of the head, a lady, with dark hair, rather small in size, supposed to be about 20 years of age (perhaps not an old) of age, with several bright gashes on the head and face, and a small plain silver ring on the third finger of the left hand; one boy, about five years of age, with sandy hair, a severe cut in the back part of the head and on the cheek, with dark hair, twenty five years of age, cut through the back part of the head and stabbed in the back, had an old scar on the leg below the knee, indicative of having been broken, a snoker, 25 years of age, three or four bullet holes in back, dark hair, had on a blue jacket, checked skirt and new white woolen socks, a woman, supposed to be 25 or 30 years of age, stabbed in the left breast, hair black and braided, dark eyes, throat and face cut in the back, a boy, about 14 years of age, sandy hair, cut in head, one infant girl, about 7 months old, stabbed in back part of neck, also one girl, about 10 years of age, sandy complexion, cut in back part of the head, a girl, about 4 or 5 years of age, cut in the head."

The bodies were taken from the creek and buried in the common grave, by those who found them. A body was found near by, which was written "G. W. Smith."

The murders were supposed to have been committed by Indians, but it seems to have been believed by some that while men had succeeded to do in the matter.

Subsequent reports had reached Carson that other bodies had been found, not far distant from where the twelve were discovered, and active measures had been taken by the citizens of Humboldt to raise a company of volunteers to pursue and punish the murderers, who were moving in the direction of Nevada. Gov. Nyce was notified of the matter, and application was immediately made to the officer in command at Fort Churchill, but there were no troops at that post which could be sent out to hunt up the Indians or white men who had committed the bloody deed. Col. Conner, at Ruby, was then apprised of the state of affairs by telegram, who announced in reply, that a company of cavalry would be dispatched on the 15th ult., to ascertain the facts, and if possible to find and chastise those who committed the murders.

The Enterprise, in referring to the murders and depredations committed by the Indians on the northern routes in the vicinity of Fort Hall, says: "It is quite true that something was done to reach the average 'emigrant reason' and suggest that as winter is the best season to operate against them, they should be attended to promptly, and as 'Col. Conner's boys have been spilling for action,' that it 'would be a wise plan to let them wait a little of their pent up fighting spirit upon the savages, who, if let alone and not punished for their atrocities, will soon become as emboldened in their acts, that there will be no such safety beyond the limits of the larger settlements."

DAVIS COUNTY FAIR.—The report of the awards made at the Davis county fair, held on the 29th ult., has been received and will appear next week.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTIES

Remaining in the Salt Lake City Post Office, for sale to the best bidder, before Nov. 15, by the following parties:

- GENTLEMAN'S LIST.
Alfred S. D.
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LOST.
A CERTAIN pair of silver on the Public Square or between the corner of the Public Square and the corner of the Public Square, on the 29th inst. The finder will deliver the same to me, or inform me of its whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded.
J. W. KELLY, 141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS!
SUBSCRIBERS TO HITCHCOCK'S CITY OF THE SAINTS will be delivered to them, or on their order, at the Office in this City, after they shall have paid the present month's subscription.
I now supply this interesting edition to the citizens of Utah at the 20c per copy, 50 cts. per volume. One of a set of stories, in the Salt Lake edition, allowed 10c per volume.
T. B. H. STENOGRAPH, 141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
MRS. E. G. READ, MILLNER, DRESSMAKER, &c., INFORMS the public of having removed from Green-street to the new building on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets. All kinds of Sewing and Washing goods cleaned and pressed. The work is done by the best workmen and will be worthy of the highest praise. Orders will be promptly filled, and all orders in advance and short notice.
141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN LARSEN (BATEFELL) informs his friends and the public in general that the Partnership between him and GEORGE W. BATEFELL, as Partners in his saw mill, which will be dissolved on or under the 1st of Nov. next.
JOHN LARSEN & G. W. MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, &c., West side of Main Street, near the Central Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
White pine lumber, quality and red pine log, well seasoned for building.
141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NORTHERN MAIL.
THE undersigned has made arrangements for issuing a North-west weekly, for the convenience of the public, and will be published on the 1st of Nov. next. It will contain all the news of the West, and will be published on the 1st of Nov. next. It will contain all the news of the West, and will be published on the 1st of Nov. next.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 29, 1882.

- Alfred S. D.
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FOR SALE.
A GOOD ACRES OF LAND, with a good HOUSE, and a good FARM, situated on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
WILLIAM DALTON, 141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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WILLIAM DALTON, 141 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

AGRICULTURAL



Alphabet by the Domestic Grower Club, to be used in raising a series of Apples, Peaches, and Plums for Cultivation.

RULES

The favor not equal to good as termed by good judges of fruit, or the flesh tough, disqualifies the fruit from receiving counts...

APPLES.

The favor not equal to good as termed by good judges of fruit, or the flesh tough, disqualifies the fruit from receiving counts...

PEACHES.

The favor not equal to good as termed by good judges of fruit, or the flesh tough, disqualifies the fruit from receiving counts...

PLUMS.

The favor not equal to good as termed by good judges of fruit, or the flesh tough, disqualifies the fruit from receiving counts...

DAVIS COUNTY EXHIBITION.

- Report of awards made at the Davis County Fair, Farming on Sept. 23rd and 24th, 1863. Hest salaried, (Duroc) F. N. Francis...

do mile horse, Ezra T. Barnard. do half mile horse, Ezra T. Barnard. do quarter mile horse, Wm. H. Haight...

REPORTED DEATH OF DESPERADOS.

A report was circulated in Carson a few weeks since, according to the Age, of a man from the mountain which was decreed, to have been entitled to some reward...

GOVERNOR NISBET.

GOVERNOR NISBET, immediately on the receipt of the report that two men had been made on the authority of two men who had...

THE CONY.

THE CONY.—This Spruce-Croft of the Interior was last visible to the naked eye on Friday evening, Sept. 12th, at 8 o'clock, near...

THE EYES.

THE EYES.—Tint the color of the eyes should affect their strength may...

INTERNAL REVENUE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The undersigned would give notice to the public that he has been appointed by the President of the United States...

PSALM II.

Translated from the Hebrew of Michaelis by H. W. Putnam. 1. Why do the nations rage and the people meditate evil? 2. The kings of the earth have taken an oath...

12. Join the Son lest he be angry and ye be destroyed when he goes forth he will burn up the world as stubble. He will punish the soul that confides in him.

THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD.—I do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament which shows itself in its domestic life...

—A Californian Advertiser.

—A Californian Advertiser was recently lamenting to another his folly in leaving the comforts of a home, with a kind wife and two beautiful children...

THE CONY.

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General Notices.

WANTED, SEVERAL TONS OF Green Sarsaparilla from North or South. Also several tons of...

FOR SALE, A Good Two-Broomed Allston Buggy and one new, in Green Bay...

FOR SALE, A Large lot of Property, consisting of a large lot of land...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A Good Two-Broomed Allston Buggy and one new, in Green Bay...

REMOVAL AND ARRIVAL, CHISLETT & CLARK

1863 we are anxious to announce to the public of this city that...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A Good Two-Broomed Allston Buggy and one new, in Green Bay...

REMOVAL AND ARRIVAL, CHISLETT & CLARK

1863 we are anxious to announce to the public of this city that...

NEW GOODS

from the East, with added to their former Stock of Groceries...

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES AND DYE-STUFFS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

White Lead, Oil of Varnish, Glass and Nails, Sheet-Iron, Tinware, Brass Kettles, Cooking-Stoves, Brass Kettles, Iron Kettles, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.

NEW MERCHANTISE.

Just received from the East. Consisting of pairs of Merrimack, Sprague, Hamilton, Consolida, American, and Pacific

PRINTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF BROWN SHEETING. Satinets, Flannels, Lincens, Checks, Denims, Hickory, Jeans and Tweeds.

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco and Cigars, Dye-Stuffs, Soap, Candles, and other GENERAL GROCERIES.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!!

N. S. RANSHOFF & CO. WORLD most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory to their large and well-selected STOCK of

NEW MERCHANTISE.

Just received from the East. Consisting of pairs of Merrimack, Sprague, Hamilton, Consolida, American, and Pacific

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N. S. RANSHOFF & CO. At the Store formerly occupied by BRADLEY 14-4

LIVE TO DO RIGHT.

Live to do right and do it with thy arm... Live to do right, though they call thee traitor...

Live to do right, though they call thee traitor... Live to do right, though they call thee traitor...

Live to do right, though they call thee traitor... Live to do right, though they call thee traitor...

Live to do right, though they call thee traitor... Live to do right, though they call thee traitor...

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CORRESPONDENCE.

G. S. L. CURT, Oct. 2, 1862.

I wish to give you a short sketch of my observations from Santa Cruz to this place...

On Saturday, the 27th ult., I had the pleasure of attending the county fair of Humboldt county at Napa... The exhibition of field crops and cane was creditable...

From Nephil I proceeded down Salt Creek to Goddard, over which route a road might be made that would be more easily made...

FROM FOOLE COUNTY. TOXOLEE CITY, September 28, 1862.

ESTABLISHED NEWS. I wish to inform you of your reader's... what of matters in our beautiful region...

On the 25th inst., the Terele branch of the Desert Agricultural and Manufacturing Society held their Third Annual Fair in this place...

lands of Deseret could be well clad with wool... manifested that our persons are not... The fair department, I venture to...

On the 27th inst., the day following the Fair, a race track having been prepared near Bates' ranche, and all things previously arranged, the people of the Territory...

EXPLANATION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF NAME.

Having been requested there we copy the following from the minutes of the meeting...

President G. C. Cannon. Dear Brother, I feel to write you a few lines, explaining the reasons why the desert which I loved at different times...

On the 27th inst., the day following the Fair, a race track having been prepared near Bates' ranche, and all things previously arranged, the people of the Territory...

In the fall of 1848, when I went up to pay my tithing, as a private soldier, to the church records before me, it therefore became necessary that I should adopt some figure 3 was selected, and from that time...

Now, after having many questions propounded to me as to the why and wherefore of this 3, I have resolved to omit it altogether...

ANGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Denton, brother of the F-aker of the House of Commons, who has been staying in the Caledonian Hotel for some time, had a very small fish...

About six in the evening, while fishing at the foot of the Naris, he hooked a salmon, which he knew was of a size...

on Saturday morning at which hour, in making one of its sudden darts, the line, in running along, was fastened into the pike of the angler, broke in twain, and the fish was free, after a battle of ten hours...

PICTURE OF NAPOLION.

He was every thing. He was completely. He had in his face every form of faculties that a man could possess... He was every thing. He was completely.

ADDRESSING SEPARATIONISTS TO PAY DANVERS.

Col. M. Keefe, holding a command in Kentucky, has been appointed to the command of the 4th regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps of the army of the United States...

REMARKS BY THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

One sectional was assessed \$1,000. "How long a time will you give me to raise the money to pay it?" "Three years or during the war," replied the sectional.

GEORGE III. AND HIS WIFE MARY.

George III. and his wife Mary. George III. and his wife Mary. George III. and his wife Mary. George III. and his wife Mary.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK. The recent Indian and British military operations... The recent Indian and British military operations...

DEAD. In Mason city, Cache county, on 8th, of 4th inst. 1862, died Mrs. H. Ann Adams aged 32 years...

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed a Carpenter's helper in regard to JOHN LINDEY, and is to be engaged...

WANTED. ONE good wood turner for good workmen in the wood yard to work mostly on Farming. Apply to...

TAKEN UP. In September of this year, a female, entitled HEPHER, black hair, whose father's name was James, was taken up...

CAME INTO MY GRAVE. A YELLOW DOG, brown face, a little white under the throat, was found in the grave of my father...

MODE STOLEN HORSES. I HAVE several horses and one horse, horse, with hold these and with your goods and money. Also a bay mare...

REMIKED HOLMAN. EREKKE HOLMAN, Cook, Wash County.

REWARD. ONE black and white cow, with red spots on the face, and a white cow, with red spots on the face...

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS! SUBSCRIBERS TO BERTON'S CITY OF THE SAINTS are requested to pay their contributions...

CITY ACADEMY. THE next Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, 18 November.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LAURA READ & CO., MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS AND UP-HOLSTERERS.

PAINT WOODWORK. Painted and varnished in the most beautiful manner. Good and true.

600.000. MALE OR FEMALE, CAPABLE TO SELL HATS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEW BRITAIN.

EVENT RAILROAD STATION. The Washington and Annapolis Railroad Company is to be established in 1863.

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WAR AND MILITARY.

THE BATTLE OF ANTETAM.

The following is taken from the account of the great conflict of Sept. 17th, near Sharpshurg, written from the battlefield by a special correspondent.

The day was Wednesday, September 17, fought a few miles from the Potomac, near the confluence of that river with the Antietam river, one of the best of battle-grounds, and most hotly contested of the war. No conflict has thus far been fought upon so confined an area which has been so extensively brought into action, in which so large a number have fallen before such terrific showers of shot and shells, and in which every strip of ground which was won and every advantage which was achieved cost the victor a more determined and continuous effort. In no battle, thus far—no war more reliable and most vigorous general affairs—had there been such persistence in the mastery of the infantry. From no side, until evening the lines of our army were engaging the enemy, and both sides were content each other for twelve full hours, with the musket and bayonet. Besides the infantry regiments, we met in the line of batteries, in one instance throwing of shells, round shot, grape and cañister, and in many instances to snare, and even late into the night.

Between sunrise and sunset of Wednesday, September 17th, the fighting was most general on both sides. I do not include in the reserves. The number killed were actually over 25,000. The whole army of the Federal army cannot be properly stated at present, but it is stated by many whom we have seen, that there were more than 80,000 men, and numbers one hundred and forty thousand.

The rebel army exhibited the most astounding and almost unprecedented concentration of troops, which were brought into the field at every point through the entire day. When once they had been an hour was allowed ready to be put in its place, and at no point were there seen any evidence of weakness or fatigue.

The battle-field was one that could be fought in any way that we could see. It was a long, narrow strip of ground, with a rising of the ground on both sides. Both sides were engaged in the morning and evening, and in the evening of the morning. The rebels were in want of the things which we could observe the shifting of the line, and in the evening of the morning, the Antietam creek runs for a distance directly toward our center, but turning slightly toward it passes by the town of Sharpsburg, and then extends to the east.

I shall not endeavor to describe all the various changes in the positions of the various corps and divisions. The whole army of the Federal army from right to left and from left to right, as one and another position could be temporarily strengthened. The various lines of the army through the various phases of the engagement would each require an elaborate description about twenty columns of diagrams for illustration. The most important changes of our lines will be mentioned in my account. It will not only state the position of the corps from the right to the left, in order, General Burnside's corps on the right, in the afternoon preceding the battle upon the extreme left. His corps (formerly McDowell's) corps was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. The Ricketts' division, and the Pennsylvania Reserve. General Burnside's command was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. Intermediate between these two extremes were Sumner's and Frederick's corps, and Banks' and Porter's corps. There were upon the left and right of the brigade, and their disposition will not be made up of the cover of the night should give assurance of its safety.

General Porter, as it approached the position of the rebels, was upon the south side of Antietam creek, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. He crossed the creek at Kelly's Ford, and advanced to and the center of the battle, with a large number of his troops, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. An important advance was effected, and the enemy's flank, which was not our center of the battle, was broken, and the enemy's center.

The great resistance was experienced as General Hooker attempted to move upon the right flank. The enemy was the intention, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. The intention was to move upon the right flank, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. The intention was to move upon the right flank, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. The intention was to move upon the right flank, and was in front of the town of Sharpsburg.

General McClellan promptly and most appropriate

terrible effect. But the enemy, apparently never giving up his intention of a bold and hazardous enterprise, broke in a bold manner from the woods against the center of the line, which was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. He broke in a bold manner from the woods against the center of the line, which was in front of the town of Sharpsburg. He broke in a bold manner from the woods against the center of the line, which was in front of the town of Sharpsburg.

The battle was commenced by a most vigorous attack upon the very position which General McClellan had taken the greatest pains to strengthen. With the spring day came the commencement of the fighting. The cause from many an eligible position, of which there was no reliance on either side of the field, commenced their work all along the lines, with an evident concentration of their fire upon General Hooker, and his supports by the enemy, upon General Hill and his supports by our side. The first attack showed how human were the losses which each side of the battle, but the impetuosity and desperate character of the fight. From east to west, over a space of three miles, and at times sung in a terrible roar, came, from every quarter of the scene of the contest.

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fight seemed tending—three or less, the entire day. The sound of musketry given evidence that the fighting was not yet over, and which has already established. Several times in the morning the firing upon the left side of the line, and the firing upon the right side of the line, and the firing upon the left side of the line, and the firing upon the right side of the line.

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REMARKS

By President SMITH of the Young Men, August 31, 1852.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

We have just been listening to the testimony of one of the Apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ... He called in our day to establish his kingdom no more to be overcome by wickedness on the earth...

Joseph Smith was the chief Apostle of this last dispensation... He laid the foundation of the kingdom of God in the last days; there will be no superstitious reverence for his person, his blessings and privileges have laid before all people who would hear, the testimony of God...

Joseph Smith testified that he had received revelations from God, that holy angels were manifested to him, that he had seen the glory of God, and that all people who would acknowledge him to be the Christ—the Son of God—should be obedient to his commandments...

As we are determined to build up the kingdom of God on this earth, to bring forth Zion in the judgments of the Lord, it will be necessary for us to be obedient to his commandments...

What do we now see abroad? Confusion in all the ramifications of society. In the city of New York, where the Church has founded their language, and spread confusion and dissension among them, and ultimately sent away to their native land...

When Joseph Smith came to the people with the message of the gospel in its fulness, he was met with the same opposition, their customs, overthrow our religion, make proselytes in foreign lands and shoot our missionaries down...

that if we would do this we should be made the children of all the blessings promised in his gospel.

We have already been made partakers of the same by the death of our Lord Jesus Christ to his disciples. One in particular I will name, and that is peace. Jesus says, "These things will I do unto you, that whosoever shall love me, shall be loved of my Father, and I will come and will dwell with him, and will be with him, and will be glorified with him." The world is now a scene of tribulation, but of good cheer: I have overcome the world, and there is nothing now before me, we can testify that in the world they have had tribulation, but in the gospel, as we believe it, they have found peace.

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What do we now see abroad? Confusion in all the ramifications of society. In the city of New York, where the Church has founded their language, and spread confusion and dissension among them, and ultimately sent away to their native land...

When Joseph Smith came to the people with the message of the gospel in its fulness, he was met with the same opposition, their customs, overthrow our religion, make proselytes in foreign lands and shoot our missionaries down...

one who speaks for believing in him. Are they still upon a race? They are.

In a correspondence from Mr. Greeley of New York, and the President, Mr. Lincoln said that he had been informed that the Union was this way to do everything in his power that he thought would save the Union. This was very just and correct in him, for he would have willingly yielded to save the Union? Time will show.

On the occasion, in the wars of the kings of Israel and Judah set on fire all the prophets they could find to prophesy good and righteous things, and they were slain by a lying spirit who went to speak through the mouths of false prophets...

We are determined to build up the kingdom of God on this earth, to bring forth Zion in the judgments of the Lord, it will be necessary for us to be obedient to his commandments...

Every good and perfect gift cometh from the Father of our Heavenly Father, and it is really true and useful to mankind, it will be found to be so in all things, although but few acknowledge it...

sons shall be broken but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind them to powder." If you will not believe this, you will find that it is a lie which the powers of evil have said, and that the law of God is not to be broken, but to be established in the hearts of men...

My heart is filled with pain for the inhabitants of the world. We desire with all our hearts to do them good. There are scores of orders, church societies, and sects of various kinds which are doing good to the world, but have preached enough to convert the world, I have myself traveled many thousands of miles, and have preached the gospel to many thousands of souls...

The Lord is willing that he should carry out his purposes, and that he should give the world the truth, and that he should give the world the truth, and that he should give the world the truth...

We should seek substantial information, and true testimony to that kind of so-called "truth" which is the truth of the Lord, and which is the truth of the Lord, and which is the truth of the Lord...

After introducing our school, we are to be obedient to his commandments, and to be obedient to his commandments, and to be obedient to his commandments...

Every good and perfect gift cometh from the Father of our Heavenly Father, and it is really true and useful to mankind, it will be found to be so in all things, although but few acknowledge it...



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, October 22, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Capt. Carville's company (Indiana), arrived late on Thursday evening, Oct. 16th, having occupied three weeks in the journey across the plains. Elder James McKnight, chaplain and cleric, reports that they had an exceedingly prosperous journey; that there was but little sickness and no deaths in the company, and their losses in cattle were inconsiderable—only three or four, and those mostly belonging to a small train, frightening themselves, which travelled with the company part of the way.

We are informed that the immigrants in this company were more strict in their doctrinal exercises than some others have been, and generally held meetings every evening, during the entire journey.

On Friday, 17th about noon, the fifth church train, Capt. H. W. Miller, arrived, to which were about six hundred and fifty immigrants, and sixty wagons. It seems there was considerable sickness in the company on the plains, and about thirty deaths, mostly children. The train generally returned in very good condition.

Mrs. Goble's freight train of twenty-two wagons also arrived on Friday, in which there were a few immigrants.

The sixth Church Train, Capt. H. D. Hight, came in on Sunday, which were about four hundred and fifty passengers. There were, as reported, thirty deaths in the company on the plains; most of whom were sick when they left the Missouri river, principally children. Gen. David P. Kimball's freight train arrived yesterday afternoon; how many wagons there were in it we did not ascertain.

The large freight train in which there are some few emigrants, mostly Swiss and German, is expected to come in the vicinity of Yellow Creek last night, and may be expected to arrive in the course of five or six days. Capt. W. H. Dunn is in charge.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

So far as known, no very important movements have been made by the army of the Potomac since the Confederates were driven out of Maryland. Many reconnoissances have been made from various points on the Upper Potomac and from Alexandria and Centerville to ascertain the position, number and movements of the enemy, which, as per reports, have generally resulted in discovering their force at places not far distant from the Federal outposts; and from all appearances, at latest dates, another great battle was expected to take place in no distant period. A forward movement of the Union army has been loudly called for by the people of the North during the last two weeks.

In Kentucky, no great battle has been reported since the conflict at Ferrisville on the 7th of October, but it appears from the newspaper statements that have been sent forth to the world, that there has been considerable marching done by the Federal troops in pursuit of the enemy, and that although the loss has of daily occurrence. At latest dates, however, the Confederates had not left the State, and guerrilla parties were committing depredations in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio river.

Gen. Schenckel is reported to have driven the Confederates' troops out of Missouri into Arkansas, and a letter has been expressed in "Military relief" that that State will soon be cleared of the bushwhackers, who have infested the country by the commencement of the year.

The New York Herald and some other journals have expressed a belief that the "chick-bone" of the rebellion has been broken, but there are not a few who are of the opinion that it has not as yet been so much as fractured. Time will eventually wear that quarter.

CONFEDERATE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

After the battle of Antietam and the retirement of the Confederate army across the Potomac into Virginia, it was generally believed, from the reports put in circulation, that they had been so badly whipped, and had become so disheartened and demoralized that there was no danger of their making an further demonstrations on the right side of that river. In a little more than a month, however, Gen. Lee's force, the country had reason for believing that every ford, bridge and ferry on the Potomac by which it was possible for the enemy to cross back into Maryland in any considerable force was so closely and strongly guarded that it would be impossible for a successful movement to be made to get in the rear of the Federal lines by any portion of the Confederate army, in consequence of which, the greatest security was felt by the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians in their distance from their proximity to the hostile armies; and it seems that no arrangement had been made to resist a helligrent force which might, by any means, get in the rear of the Federal army under Gen. McClellan.

While it was not possible for many days to day, that the Cool-rail-regions were falling back upon the Shenandoah Valley as it towards Richmond, and that the strictest watch was being kept upon the movements of the enemy, no means not yet fully explained, Gen. Lee managed to cross the Potomac at Hancock, above Williamsport, with a cavalry force of some three thousand, with six pieces of artillery, marched through Maryland to and occupied Mercersburg, Franklin county, West Virginia, and proceeded on to Chambersburg before it became known to the Federal army that a movement of that kind had been effected, or to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania that their respective States had been invaded by the enemy.

The first announcement made to Governor Curtin that a Confederate force had entered his State, and was committing depredations, was on the evening of the 10th inst. The reports were to the effect that the force was not confined, and its progress made it necessary to take to check the advance of the enemy and cause him to return to the "Old Dominion." No resistance was made by the citizens of Mercersburg to the advance of Stuart's force, and the only military force that attempted to prevent the enemy from occupying Chambersburg, which they did, as per report, about eight o'clock on the evening of Friday the 10th of October. The main body of Stuart's force was preceded by fifteen or twenty men, and consisted of the 11th, and two regiments, and consisted of the first man chosen, and designated of them, in the name of their commander, its unconditional surrender, which was immediately complied with, as there was no other way to do, their being no military force able to hand to prevent its occupation by the enemy.

The unexpected appearance of a Confederate force, so far back in the country from the Potomac, excited no little surprise, and an extraordinary interest in the Key-stone State, and throughout the country wherever the news came, and a great stir and extensive preparations were made that might result to capture the invaders.

General Stuart is reported to have remained in Chambersburg with his troops, till some time in the forenoon on the 11th, when falling destroyed what public property there was stored there which they could not carry away, and the damage they could to the railroad and telegraph wires, and gathered up all the horses that could be found, they then retreated back towards the Potomac by way of Gettysburg, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at N-W Market, which they destroyed to the great extent as was possible, in their effort to block Gov. Curtin's cavalry force, which was in pursuit, and arrived at and crossed the Potomac below the Monocacy, narrowly escaping capture. It is about the same time that Gen. Pleasanton reached the south bank of the river, when their retreat ended.

It had been the intention of Gen. Stuart on his way back to Virginia from Chambersburg, to destroy the telegraph wires at Gettysburg to Frederick, and destroy the government stores at that place, but his movements in that direction had been anticipated by Gen. McClellan, after hearing of the capture of Mercersburg and Chambersburg, and a large Federal force was sent to Frederick for the protection of the place, of which Stuart became advised while within a few miles of the city, and took a more easterly route and thus avoided falling into the trap set for his capture, from which, if the army had succeeded, he could not well have escaped. It is said that in marching from Chambersburg to the Potomac, Gen. Stuart with his force traveled sixty miles in twenty-four hours.

The amount of damage done by the Confederates during their raid was considerable. It is said, however, that they generally respected private property, and for what they took pay was offered in Confederate treasury notes. Railroads, telegraph lines and public property were destroyed wherever they went, and it is said that Stuart expressed regret, on his re-occupation of "sacred soil," that he had not carried out his programme, by destroying the canal works at Frederick and the Monocacy bridge. Besides the public property which they carried away, consisting principally of clothing, they gathered up, during the excursion, according to the most reliable statements, between five hundred and six hundred mules, which they took away with them regardless of ownership. The only prisoners reported taken were the city authorities of Mercersburg.

After the termination of the raid, and the thousands of troops, both Federal and State, put to motion to guard the residue of the enemy, and, if possible, to "hog" their former positions, the country was informed that the invasion of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, and his success was not considered important, and that an unceasing anxiety had been created by it among the troops composing the army of the Potomac. The officer in command at Potomac, near where Stuart recrossed the river, was the only officer who was actively engaged, and in his conduct a strict and vigorous warfare was ordered by Gen. McClellan. Gov. Curtin considered a State disgraced by the invasion, and the success attending the enemy in the carrying out of their intentions, and at latest dates, the various arguments which so efficiently prevent another violation of the kind.

MI-CCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Several iron-clad gunboats will soon be launched, and made ready for sea, at the Navy-yard New York. Four at least are expected to be completed by the 1st of December.

A few weeks since, it became necessary, as reported, to remove the cannon from the ammunition, from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, but no drydock could be procured, many of these saying, that they had not and would not haul for government. Shortly thereafter, forty of them were actively engaged, in refitting the cannon and other equipments, when were kept to the railroad depot, having been imported into service for that purpose.

It is stated that the Treasury Department is issuing daily, eighty thousand dollars in notes, and that the daily issues of small notes will soon be doubled. The Ohio river, is said to be lower this fall, than ever before witnessed by the "oldest inhabitants."

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll County, Mo., have recently been assessed, from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars each, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and taking their property.

The money way is to be forthcoming, in ten days after receiving notice of the amount of the exaction, otherwise, their property would be seized a dull without redemption.

It has been ascertained of late, that large quantities of cotton, the obtained by European merchants on the Rio Grande, produced in Texas, and take from there across the river into Mexico and A.M. to driers, who dispose of it advantageously for exportation to Europe. The trade has become important.

On the 19th inst. there was a meeting in New York City, fifty thousand people are reported to have been in attendance. The speakers were Hon. Horatio Seymour, candidate for Governor, John Van Buren and others.

The Confederates, on the retreat of the Federal forces from Kanawha Valley, took possession of the extensive Salt Works in that country, which have, as reported, been working them ever since advantageously. Gen. Cox has been assigned to the command of the Federal force in the vicinity of that place, and it is expected that he will soon devise some means by which the enemy will be forced to leave that section of country, and abandon their Salt making speculation.

By the order of Governor, a grand parade and review of the militia of this State took place at St. Louis. Fifteen thousand mustered, and it is said, made an imposing appearance. All business was suspended. The display inspired the hope many, that the city would recover to be safe, and the State soon enjoy an immunity from invasion.

THE KILLING OF GEN. NELSON.

Major-Gen. Nelson, who was killed by Gen. Davis, at the Gall House, Louisville, on the 29th ult., is represented as having been beyond all precedent a paphemous, indecent, and abusive in his department towards his equals and inferiors, and paid no attention whatever to the common civilities and decencies of life in his intercourse with his few low beings, and it is said to be a wonder that he was not killed by some of the Federal officers, for his abuse to them, long before he was killed, was so common.

There are various statements in circulation in relation to the tragedy which did not differ materially as to the main facts of the case.

It seems that Gen. J. G. Davis was not an officer in Nelson's division, but commanded a brigade of the 10th of Kentucky, and when Louisville was the alarm was raised that the enemy was marching on that city, and being unable to join his corps, he went to G. Nelson, and tendered his own services in the emergency. Gen. Nelson assigned him to the command of the 10th of Kentucky, and he organized, which Davis proceeded to enrol and muster without delay. When the organization had been completed as far as possible, Davis called on Nelson and informed him of the condition of the army, and Nelson, who was in the army for his own sake, and Nelson asked how many men he had mustered; to which Davis replied about twenty-five hundred. Nelson roughly and angrily repeated the answer, and cursed Davis for not having a larger number of his command, and to which Davis replied that he did not expect to get the arms then, but simply wished to know when and where to apply for them, and then draw for the exact number needed.

Nelson, pacing the room like a madman, cursing and swearing the while in a blasphemous and indecent manner, and ordered you to re-act yourself to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, and I've a d-d mind to put you under arrest. Leave my room, sir." Gen. Davis replied that he should not leave till he had received an order, which he made Nelson more furious, that he would make him feel his curses and anathemas with greater vengeance. He again ordered him out of his room, and told him that the Provost Marshal would receive an order to arrest him, and take him to city secure guard.

Gen. Davis finally concluded that he had better withdraw from the madman's presence, and left the room, and in order to avoid arrest, crossed over the river to Jeffersonville, and was joined by General Burbridge, who had also been relieved by Nelson for a trivial cause. Davis then went to Cincinnati with General Burbridge and reported to General Wright, who ordered General Davis to re-act himself to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, with which order he complied. Nothing further is said to have occurred between Davis and Nelson till the morning of the fatal occurrence, when General Davis, seeing General Nelson in the presence of the Provost Marshal, and Gen. Morton and requested him to stop, and take him to General Nelson and witness the conversation that might pass between Nelson and the Provost Marshal, and the two went out to General Nelson, when the following is reported to have taken place:

Gen. Davis: Sir, you seemed to take advantage of my authority the other day.

Gen. Nelson (snarling, and placing his hands to his ears): Speak louder, I don't hear you.

Davis (in a louder tone): You seemed to

take advantage of your authority the other day.

Nelson (indignantly): I don't know that I do, sir.

Davis: You threatened to arrest and send me out of the State under a provost guard.

Nelson (striking Davis with the back of his hand in the face): There, d—n you, take that.

Davis (retreating): This is not the last of it; you will hear from me again.

Gen. Nelson then turned to Gov. Moore, and said, with an air: "Did you come here about result of my?"

Gov. Moore: No, sir; but I was requested to be present and listen to the conversation between you and General Davis.

Gen. Nelson (violently to the bystanders): Did you hear the disgraceful insult me? and then retreat into the arms of my?"

In a few minutes Gen. Davis returned with a pistol he had borrowed from a captain, and confronting Nelson, fired, the ball entering the left breast.

After receiving the fatal wound, Nelson conveyed to the room and placed upon his bed. He requested that the Rev. Mr. Tibbel, an Episcopal clergyman, standing in the house, might be sent to him at once.

The reverend gentleman arrived in about five minutes, and found Gen. Nelson extremely anxious to have the sacrament and deep repentant about the many sins he had committed. He knew that he must die impenitently, and requested the ordinance of baptism to be administered, which was done. The general then whispered "It's all over," and died.

According to the statements made, the dying man's repentance and baptism were not done in fifteen minutes as he having been conveyed to the room.

Gen. Davis immediately surrendered himself to the military authorities, and will be tried by a court martial. The article of war under which he will be arraigned reads as follows:

"Article 9—Any officer or soldier who neglects his superior officer, or draws his sword upon him, or strikes him, or draws his sword against him, being in the execution of his duty, or in the presence of whatever, or shall strike any soldier, or any other person, or officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the court may think proper in his offense, he in addition on him by the sentence of a court martial."

This case is said to be the first of the kind in our history, and in the Federal army. It seems that the sympathies of the public are on Davis' favor, and in the event he will be convicted by a court martial, it is believed that he will be pardoned by the President.

On a brief review of Gen. Davis' military career, published in connection with the killing of Gen. Nelson, it appears that he was born in Indiana, and is about thirty-four years old, and was married about six months since, and that his wife is living near J. Jefferson, that he went to Mexico as a private soldier only sixteen years of age, and on June 17, 1848, entered the Regular Army as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and that he was with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and fired the first gun on the rebels at that celebrated event.

After the surrender of Fort Sumter, he sailed in the Hatteras for New York, and was from there ordered to Indianapolis as a mustering officer, quartermaster and commissary. Remaining there here months, he was appointed Colonel of the 23d Indiana Regiment, and was ordered to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained for some time, and then under him. While there he held important correspondence with Gen. Fremont upon the necessity of reinforcing Colonel Mulligan at Lexington.

He was subsequently ordered to report himself to Gen. Leavenworth, and other regular officers. Arriving at St. Louis, Gen. Halleck told him to report by letter and remain with him. Davis was then sent to Tripoli, and there moved, in conjunction with the forces of General Curtis, Johnson, Springs, and Gen. Davis commanding the third or central division. After the battle, the officers of his division petitioned the President to appoint Major-General. The President, however, commanding the first division, ordered Maj. G. P., and he was ordered to report to him. He was then sent to Jefferson City, and he was ordered to report to him. He was then sent to Jefferson City, and he was ordered to report to him. He was then sent to Jefferson City, and he was ordered to report to him.

his command, and thus he was thrown into Louisville.

Gen. Nelson is said to have been a Kentuckian, and went from that State into the West. Since the commencement of the civil war, he has figured, as is well known, principally in Kentucky. His former residence was near Louisville. He was a bachelor, and among his numerous relatives is mentioned Mrs. Lincoln.

ARRIVAL OF COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

Col. Connor, with five companies of the Third Infantry, and two companies of the second cavalry, California Volunteers, arrived at Fort Crittenden from Ruby, on Friday last, on the 17th inst.; but contrary to the expectations of some he manifested no disposition to make that, & de-late place, his headquarters, and after camping near there, at stated, over night, moved on the next morning without consulting any of the patriots there.

On the 18th inst. the command encamped near the point of the mountain on the west side of Jordan, and on Sunday night, near the bridge below the mouth of Little Cottonwood.

From thence, on Monday forenoon, the troops marched into the City, coming up the State Road, first to South Street, and then turned east passing the residence of Gov. Harding, where a ball was made, and the troops were drawn up in two lines—the infantry in front, making quite a military display. Governor Harding, in the presence, and, on being introduced by the Colonel, presented the command and others present briefly as follows:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It will please that I meet you all here, and I am glad to see you all here. To see the day, that I will not be rejected to see the flag of my country in hands that are able to defend it. I am glad to see you all here, and I am glad to see you all here. To see the day, that I will not be rejected to see the flag of my country in hands that are able to defend it.

The individual, if any such there be, who supposed that the government has sent you here, that minister might come out of it, know that the minister might come out of it, know that the minister might come out of it, know that the minister might come out of it.

An American soldier, employed under the plumed helmet, and with the bayonet fixed to his rifle, has done his duty, and he has done his duty, and he has done his duty, and he has done his duty.

Most of our company visited the new meeting house now being erected, under contract by the residents of this place. The building is 185 by 100, quite a large house for the present inhabitants of a large town, but it is being built in view of the enterprise with a view to the future increase of its denizens.

At a quarter past two the President started for Ogden City, for the purpose of seeing and commencing to descend the bench land west of the town, and the route of the proposed road would be through the city.

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properly, and disregard that discipline that is the only possible safety for yourselves, then that I will not be rejected to see the flag of my country in hands that are able to defend it.

At the close of the speech, three cheers were given for the President, and the crowd of old flag, and three huzzas were given for the President, and the crowd of old flag, and three huzzas were given for the President.

The troops looked as they passed through the City like a hairy set of fellows; capable of performing any service that might be required. They were somewhat covered with dirt, and were very abundant on that day.

Some of our boys made a little joke, and said in good condition as might be desired for an Indian campaign.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

OGDEN, WENNER COUNTY, Monday the 20th, October 20, 1862.

DEAR SIR—I embrace the first opportunity of forwarding you a transcript of my journal of the trip north.

Leaving the city about eight o'clock on Friday morning we trotted off in brisk style through the beautiful country of Great Valley, Ferrington and to the Kiawis, where we halted for dinner.

As we approached the town we were met by sixty scholars of a public school taught by Mr. Wm. W. Burton, a young man of good talents, and excellent character.

A meeting was held in the Bovey adjoining the residence of Mrs. G. A. Smith, John Taylor and Charles C. Rich addressed the congregation on the building up of Zion, making two addresses, the lack of literature, such as necessary for the State, and the general comfort and convenience of the people.

Most of our company visited the new meeting house now being erected, under contract by the residents of this place. The building is 185 by 100, quite a large house for the present inhabitants of a large town, but it is being built in view of the enterprise with a view to the future increase of its denizens.

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quite, as great an area of country as the environs of London, assembled in the Tabernacle, and the line of the Great Salt Lake, Young preached, and the line of the Great Salt Lake, Young preached, and the line of the Great Salt Lake, Young preached.

Elder George A. Smith the call-upper, and read from page 518 of Moore's sermon, and read from page 518 of Moore's sermon, and read from page 518 of Moore's sermon.

In the afternoon the congregation was called to order by President Parr, and the opening prayer was by Bishop A. A. Kalkiel. Elder John Taylor preached on local improvements and the building up of the Kingdom of God on the earth in the last days.

Doctor Rutten, a gentleman who has just arrived from the scenes of carnage and blood in the east, was invited to give some of his experience in military life. He rose and said that he had been in the army for the present war of brother against brother in the West, speaking particularly of the battles of Fort Kearney, and the battle of Little Bighorn.

His estimates and figures of the killed and wounded, and the number of the living, and the number of the living, and the number of the living, and the number of the living.

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ARRALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

From the Millennial Star of Sept. 20th, 1862, we learn that Elder Haas C. Hanson arrived in Liverpool on the 4th by the packet-ship, J. A. Smith, and John Taylor, Elder Taylor's address was upon self-government, and Elder Haas C. Hanson, and the number of the living, and the number of the living, and the number of the living, and the number of the living.

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General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE at Residence 131 1/2 Ward, two doors west of the...

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for any...

SALT SALT! SALT SALT! SALT SALT!

FOR SALE. A GOOD Article of HIDE and LOTS in the 12th Ward.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE FARM in the County of Santa Fe.

FOR SALE. HOUSE and LOT, west of the Terrace, on Broadway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrator...

WANTED. A T. B. BROWN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

WANTED. A LARGE BRICK HOUSE with LOT, west corner...

WANTED. A FARM, one mile from the Terrace, west side...

WANTED. A HOUSE and LOT, west of the Terrace, on Broadway.

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LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE on hand, ready to sell...

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW. PUBLISHED, wooden boxes, hats, shingles, lumber...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by G. J. TRIMM, a first class teacher...

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. THE Subscriber desires to make a CASE MILL in the...

WANTED. A T. B. BROWN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

WANTED. A LARGE BRICK HOUSE with LOT, west corner...

WANTED. A FARM, one mile from the Terrace, west side...

WANTED. A HOUSE and LOT, west of the Terrace, on Broadway.

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WANTED. A FARM, one mile from the Terrace, west side...

WEAVING FACTORY OF GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

Persons applying with rolls of the most approved...

ROBEY'S PATENT. THE Subscriber begs to inform Wool Carriers and...

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP. CHARLES F. JONES.

RESPECTFULLY thanks his numerous friends and the...

TAKE NOTICE. THE People of this County are hereby notified...

NOTICE. SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCES...

NOTICE. E. T. HARRISON, TEACHER. To teach the English Language...

AN ADULT CLASS. Began last winter, for tuition in Drawing the...

SECURE THE SHADOW REE SUNSHINE FADE. Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER...

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED. IYVOTYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELANOTYPES, GRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN WATER COLOR, AND INDIA INK.

BOTANIC MEDICINES. MEDICAL DISPENSARY. Dr. J. L. DUNYON.

WILL receive his attention to the Practice of Medicine...

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East...

Wanted to sell at once a large quantity of...

Wanted to sell at once a large quantity of...

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Wanted to sell at once a large quantity of...

WANTED. THIS COMING FALL AND WINTER, ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD HIDES.

Either Fresh or Salted, for which I will pay the Highest Market Price.

MERCHANDISE. WM. JENNINGS.

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!!! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MATCH FACTORY. MAIN STREET, O. S. L. CITY.

POSTERS throughout the State are invited to...

800,000. MADE OF FEMALE SKINS in Salt LYOONS...

EVERY RAILROAD STATION. Guaranteed safe...

Wanted to sell at once a large quantity of...

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Wanted to sell at once a large quantity of...

W. F. MOSELEY, Printers, 10th Ward, G. S. L. City.

EMMALL & LAWRENCE, No. 10, N. 1st Street, Feb. 18, 1862.

EMMALL & LAWRENCE, Second door West of Main Street, No. 10, N. 1st Street, Feb. 18, 1862.

EMMALL & LAWRENCE, No. 10, N. 1st Street, Feb. 18, 1862.

THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS.

They sang and told the damsel, Ask of any whatsoever...

With music sweet and tinkling jars, To these good balls the case...

The light of his lamp came streaming gorgeously...

And upon his throne with harp, Music tunes...

And while those dancing round and round his feet...

With much good wifery, and shuffling feet...

CAPTAIN H. W. MILLER'S COMPANY.

PALMERS PARK, 14th Oct. 1862. ERROR DESERT NEWS. Permit me to inform you and your numerous...

LITHOGRAPHY.

The operation of cutting for stone in the bladder was performed in this city a few days...

Two of the principal instruments used on the occasion, the staff and forceps, were manufactured...

FOR THE COTTON CULTIVATOR.

The settlements in Washington County, under present arrangements, will soon receive a considerable addition...

CONFERENCE.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY. FILLMORE CITY, Oct. 12th, 1862. BR. ELIAS: I resume my pen to give you a few items...

Married:

A. Lahti city, Wash County, on the 4th of Oct. by Rev. Bishop...

Died:

In this city, October 19th, 1862, of Dropsy, JOHN STEVENSON...

New Advertisements.

STAYED OR STOLEN. BROWN BOOK YAKS, near the Overland St. Station...

FOUR MULES. One dark bay mare, about eight years old...

One mare-colored M B on right lip. One three-colored M B about six years old...

ANY person who shall discover, or give information of, any person...

RENT A WAY. FROM my residence in the 17th Ward, on the 15th inst...

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS! THIS interesting work is now ready for delivery in attractive...

WANTED. TWO CHAINSAWS, five or six inches, in the 16th Ward...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6000 THE CHOICE BUTTER, 17-1/2 By WALKER BROTHERS.

LOST. BETWEEN S. E. City and W. Street in the State of Nevada...

LOST. ON the 25th inst. one pair of SLACK POCKET SHOES...

LOST. TELEGRAPH CODES, the 14th Inst. in Elizabeth...

LOST. A LIGHT RED CO. Watched 3/4 of An on the near half...

LOST. A pair of Brass Nails, one inch long, one inch wide...

LOST. A small sack containing 10 lbs. of Sugar, one of the 16th Ward...

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MURKIN FOR DIEMER! "An illness" is not an ailment which may occur to an individual...

ENTRAGED OR STOLEN. FROM R. L. Adams' Post-office, during Conference, one parcel...

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A Good Two-story Frame-work HOUSE, with kitchen...

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A Good Two-story Frame-work HOUSE, with kitchen...

COTTON FOR SALE. A quality of California Cotton, of the best quality...

ATTENTION. PROPERTY for sale, consisting of two good buildings...

A GOOD CHANCE. B. D. HAMPTON.

CABINET MAKER. R. M. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE. A fine lot of choice fruit, consisting of...

FARMERS STOCK AND FINE GOWNS. ANY person who has purchased these values a private...

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS. WM. H. POSTER.

D. M. & M. SOCIETY. NOTICE: A person to whom Presents were awarded...

DENTISTRY. DR. W. H. GROVES, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. LARSEN & MAGLEY.

LARSEN & MAGLEY. CABINET MAKERS, ETC. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

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General Notices.

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of...

FOR SALE: BROWN BREAD... WHITE BREAD... RYE BREAD...

FOR SALE: ONE HOUR and LOT, west of the Terrace, on Jordan Street...

A GOOD CHANCE: Property, as intended to have, provided on lot being...

A GOOD CHANCE: BING called to go down, I try for sale my house...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE: THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON...

JAMES TOWNSEND, GROOMER, BROWN ST. LUTON.

MUSIC: H. L. RAYMOND WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake...

VINEGAR: VINEGAR WHO WANTS VINEGAR? F. J. P. PASCOE...

WATER: THE UNDERSIGNED has for sale a quantity of water...

HOME SWEET HOME: WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME? HATS and bonnets for sale...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS: C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS: WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, HATS...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS: CLOTH ACADemy. THE first Session of the School will commence...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS: G. W. MOOREY, Printer, Salt Lake City.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT'S C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by C. J. THOMAS, music residence...

FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

FOR SALE: LAST year's introduced into the new variety of...

FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

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FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS. I WOULD inform my friends and the public generally...

HONEY SPUN. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THE Silesia Broom Co. of North Wood, on Orleans...

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP. (Half Block South of the Court House.) CHARLES F. JONES...

PERFECTLY thanks his numerous friends and the public...

TAKE NOTICE. The undersigned offers for sale the following choice...

PEARL PEARL, PEARL, APROOF, &c. The Fall being the most preferable season to secure...

NOTICE. SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER. The undersigned is engaged in Plan Drawing, with...

AN ADULT CLASS. Established last winter for tuition in Drawing...

SECURE THE SHADOW KEYS THE AUSTRIAN PADE. Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER...

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED. I HAVE FOR SALE, VIZ: THE VEST, AMBROTTYPES, MELAINOTTYPES...

TO ARRIVE!! WALKER BROS. Consisting of 1800 Packages of American and English Prints...

Consisting of 400 Packages of Hickories and Checks 600 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs...

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy. TIN PLATE, HOLLOWWARE AND TIN-WARE...

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee. 6000 lbs. of Tea, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING, 70 Denims, Cottonades and Drillings. 100 Doz. White Granite Caps, Sarcors and Plates...

FANCY SHIRTING, HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN, School Books, Slates and Letter-Post. 5000 lbs. of Cocoa, Sweet and Natural Leaf...

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES (Best Quality)...

SCOTCH, Candles, Gunpowder, Honey, Indigo, Glass, &c. &c. Our Stock will be complete, embracing GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION...

THE PATRONS of the Public and Country Dealers respectively solicited.

OFFICE—ON MAIN STREET, Second door below Post Office.

WAREHOUSE—THIRD BLOCK EAST OF MARKET STREET, and on corner of a Block South, on South Ward. G. E. & C. City, Aug. 29, 1862.

WANTED: TWO CHAINMAKERS, by the Subeditor, in the 15th Ward. JOHN COTMAN.

DR. W. H. GROVES, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. DENTISTRY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, &c. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET...

GOOD HIDES, MERCHANDISE, WM. JENNINGS.

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE MATCH FACTORY...

POSTMASTERS throughout the State are invited to send their Orders and act as Agents...

INDIA INK. THE undersigned has for sale a quantity of water...

FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

FOR SALE: A Four-roomed house with a new fire place...

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, November 5, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is an old saying that "large bodies move slow," the truth of which has been and is being fully verified by the movements of the Federal armies since the commencement of the existing war. They have fought many battles, but the commanding generals have rarely, much inclined to make many long marches, nor have they been able to move rapidly, nor farther than has been absolutely necessary to carry out their strategic schemes and keep the enemy within a short distance of their base, where they could be fought without reconnoitering in the eve of their getting ready to fight, which occasionally occurs.

Since the Confederates left Maryland, during the battle of Antietam, it seems to have been no easy matter to explain the rations of their encampments. Reconnoissance after reconnoissance was made with no great success, and the exact position of the main body of Lee's army was not ascertained till quite recently, when it was discovered to be but a short distance from the Potomac, and right in front of Gen. McClellan's lines. As soon as the discovery was made, a portion of the Army of the Potomac was put in motion under Gen. Meade, which pushing down the river below Harper's Ferry crossed over into Virginia, and at latest dates was moving on slowly in a southerly direction, followed by other divisions of the army.

So far as reported, there had been but little fighting and not much skirmishing done, with the exception of one severe action, which lasted five hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. The fierceness of this battle, fought exclusively with artillery, can best be determined from the numbers of shells reported, those of the Federal being unusually large, one killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the enemy not known, farther than it had been satisfactorily ascertained that five were killed.

From late dates from the seat of war, Gen. McClellan had established his headquarters once more on "rusted soil," and a great battle was expected soon to be fought, the report of which will in all probability, come to hand in the course of the coming week. Of the movements of the Federal army in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, but little is known, and it is believed that they remain in statu quo.

LITERARY LECTURES.

We are gratified to learn that lectures of a literary character are to be delivered on two evenings of each week, during the winter season, in the Sylvania' Council Hall, commencing on next Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The first lecture will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Young, sen., subject: History of the rise, progress, and persecutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and on Tuesday evening, by Mr. J. V. Long, subject: The will be the lecturer; subject: Popery and the Pope, in the first six centuries of the Christian era.

Among the numerous subjects already selected for lectures, are the following: Astronomy, Geology, Architecture, Mechanics, Eloquence, Witchcraft, Hydrophobia, Mahomedanism, Evidence of Divinity in Mormonism, and General History.

The committee who have the management of these lectures appear to be anxious to the true interests of the community, and to be imbued with a desire to disseminate scientific and other useful knowledge, among the citizens of Nevada. We feel assured that the lectures will be well attended.

See Notice. The returns for the cotton company will soon all be on our way thither.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It was estimated, a few weeks since, that there had been twenty thousand disabled soldiers in the hospitals in Washington City, and fifty thousand more in the immediate neighborhood.

The 7th Maine regiment is reported to have gone home to recruit its strength and number. It was estimated, a few weeks since, that there had been twenty thousand disabled soldiers in the hospitals in Washington City, and fifty thousand more in the immediate neighborhood. The 7th Maine regiment is reported to have gone home to recruit its strength and number. It was estimated, a few weeks since, that there had been twenty thousand disabled soldiers in the hospitals in Washington City, and fifty thousand more in the immediate neighborhood. The 7th Maine regiment is reported to have gone home to recruit its strength and number. It was estimated, a few weeks since, that there had been twenty thousand disabled soldiers in the hospitals in Washington City, and fifty thousand more in the immediate neighborhood.

Some of the Western States are getting more contrabands than they know what to do with, and many of them are reported as being in a most destitute condition, suffering for food and clothing.

It is said that in New York the large bounties offered to volunteers in the Indian wars to call to the front, were not only refused, but many of them were actually disabled by illness. The regiment is said to have presented a sad spectacle of the havoc of war.

Several applicants for Congressional honors announced themselves before the election in Ohio and other States as independent candidates, proposing, if elected, to put an end to war, some on the "peace-at-any-price" plan, and others a "Constitutional Union" plan. The electors seemed to have had very little confidence in the ability of those who thus offered their services to accomplish what they severally proposed.

The Post Office department has issued notices to Post Masters not to receive soiled government currency stamps for postage, which regulation is very rarely spoken against as unjust, as it will be impossible to use them for the purpose for which they were intended, but that they are being coming soiled with the most careful handling. That is a small matter to be whining about when other things of so much greater importance are constantly before the public.

The Hotels in Washington City are represented as doing a cash business this fall, and the daily net profits of Willard's are estimated at one thousand dollars per day. The American Branch of the Foreign Missions was recently in session in Springfield, Mass. Seventeen missionaries from various fields in the east are reported to have been in attendance. The Board has now twenty missions under its control, and

direction, and had during the last year one hundred and ten stations, one hundred and forty-four missionaries, and about one hundred and thirty churches, and seventy-four and seventy-four churches, and between eight and nine thousand scholar's in their missionary schools. Owing to retrenchment effected by the missionaries, and the donations made in that direction, the expenditures for the support of these missionary operations for the year are said to have amounted only to \$322,238.48. Liberal donations were made by wealthy individuals for the next year's expenses, Mr. Childers, of New York, giving \$50,000, and it is expected that the year will be the ultimate success of their scheme of converting the heathen to Christianity.

An Episcopal General Convention has of late been held in New York City, and some of the members are reported to have been exceedingly disgusted with the intemperance extended to them by their brethren of that city. The Rev. Mr. Breck, of Delaware, is said to have made a speech, in which he drew passionate contrasts between Richmond and New York, and that the delegates were hospitably entertained by the citizens free of charge, while in New York they were compelled to go to the hotels and pay extravagant bills for their entertainment. At the close of his speech he introduced a walking resolution and that of the invitation to the New Yorkers to the concerts and songs of the reverend delegates, which, on the suggestion of others less offended, was subsequently withdrawn. The convention, after being adjourned to the city of Detroit, Gen. W. C. Cress, of Pittsburgh, and other places, being assured that the next triennial convention at Chicago, as offering the greatest facilities for entertainment.

On the 15th of October, Bishop Hughes visited the city of New York, and on the 16th of the same month he addressed the title of confederation to about four hundred soldiers of the Concord Legion. The ceremony consisted in their coming forward after being addressed by the Bishop, arrayed in his pontifical robes, in relation to his duties as Christian and as citizen. The reading of the motto of the United States, assisted by about a dozen Catholic clergymen, kneeling before the prelate, who touched them with his hands and sprinkled them with water. The ceremony are represented as having been very impressive.

A draft was made in the several towns in Connecticut, on the 10th of September to obtain the quota of men required of that State, but in consequence, as stated, of so many exemptions his has been made in favor of those drafted. Another draft was ordered to be made on the 27th of October to make up the deficiency occasioned by the exemptions, but what seems a little strange, in case of the towns whose number required by the second draft to make up their respective quotas is considerably larger than called for by the first appointment and draft.

On the 17th of October there was a great Republican ratification meeting at the capital, Albany, N. Y., which was addressed by Messrs. C. C. Fessenden, of Col. who poured the "molten lead" into the Democratic candidates and the Conservatives without stint. They wanted no change. Everything was going right with the government, and the only error had been made, and it was no time to fight wrongs now, nor was the war had ended, last as long as it might cost whatever of blood and treasure its vicarious prosecution should require.

Contrabands who flee into Illinois do not meet with a very cordial reception there, were about a thousand of the poor creatures at Cairo, naked, helpless and starving. Some are represented to have died from destitution and exposure. Ohio is reported to be forwarding to Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States a large number of contrabands, their presence would be better appreciated at Aton, Mass., was visited by a destructive fire on the night of Oct. 21th.

Gen. Foster, commanding the department of the West, has recently issued an order, requiring an export duty of ten per cent. to be paid on all cotton and hides shipped from that port.

SALT ARRANGEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The scarcity of salt in the Southern States having caused the exportation thereof to other States, and the salt works in the counties of Smyth and Washington, Virginia, to that extent that the people in the "Old Dominion" were in a suffering condition, the Federal Government, for the purpose of relieving the people of the South, the Legislature of the State recently took it matter into consideration and passed an act authorizing the Governor to make, ordain and enforce such regulations in relation to the manufacture, distribution and sale of salt as would be for the benefit of the people of the commonwealth a sufficient year to their use, to the exclusion of exportation until their want should be supplied.

Acting under the law, Governor Letcher, on the 10th of October, issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of salt beyond the limits of the State of Virginia, unless in full contracts previously existing with the Confederate States, or some State of the Confederate States, or with individuals for the benefit of commonwealth, they were to be sold, as prescribed, to the people of the commonwealth to transport salt, except under some contract thus existing, and according to the prescribed rules, either by transportation companies or individuals, it is declared shall work the construction of the preceding provisions.

All salt manufactured after the passage of the act shall be the property of the State, until otherwise indicated, and in the event that the owners of salt works refuse or cease to manufacture salt, under the direction of the Governor, exclusively for the State, their works and property are to be taken possession of and used for the use of the commonwealth so long as required. Railroad and other transportation companies are required to transport the salt from the works to designated depots, and if they refuse, their railroads, canals, &c., are to be seized and used till the salt shall have been conveyed to the place where it is to be distributed to the people. The price of the salt, and the quantity to each individual, is to be prescribed by the Governor, and after the price has been prescribed, the sale of any salt within the commonwealth at a higher rate per bushel, is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, and any violation of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor is also a misdemeanor. The quantity of salt to be sold to any individual is not to be less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

A board of assessors has been appointed by the Legislature to assess the compensation or damages to be paid for property seized or used for the purposes of the commonwealth, and to be held all courts or judges from issuing orders or injunctions to stay any proceedings of the Governor, or his authorized agents, under this law.

Salt certainly seems to be an article of no little consideration in times of war, especially in non-manufacturing countries, and States, and the appropriation of the salt made in Virginia to the exclusive use of her citizens may not be satisfactory to her Sister States.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday was the time fixed by law for holding Congressional elections in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia. In New York, and some other States, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor were to be elected. The contest between the Republicans and Democrats in most of these States was expected to be very close, and it was believed that a principle was at stake involving the fate of the Constitution, and if the radicals should be successful, the blow which has been struck at the "grand old instrument" would prove fatal. In New York, the first Congressional election at the polls, it was believed, by many, that the life of the Constitution would be preserved for "a thousand years." Under such circumstances the result of the balloting is not have been looked forward to with much interest, as it was early not in power through out the country.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues pleasant, but it has been somewhat cool the last few days. There was some rain fell on Friday evening, the first heavy shower we had seen enough to wet the ground much. On the tops of the mountains snow considerable on 5th, most of which will remain till next summer.

AGRICULTURAL

ON PEACH CULTURE.

BY EUTHER S. HENNEWAY.

Read before the Domestic Gardeners' Club, Oct. 27, 1892, and adopted by unanimous vote.

The present year has added new assurances of the success of peach culture in this State...

On the lower land, the peach is not usually done well, and the blights from winter sipping its trees...

The peach will ripen its seed wood and the fruit of all varieties long before the season is kept unhealthily moist through the summer and fall...

It is in a system of culture that should be adopted, which would enable the cultivator to do on peaches successfully in any possible locality...

To secure plants from the best early varieties, it is better to grow them in the open field during the spring, on a low land, cultivate the ground well...

The object in planting the seed on low land is to more fully prove the hardiness of each plant, hardy varieties that is obtained in this way, worthy of general cultivation...

It should be gotten rid of. A good deal of fruit may be lost more than necessary in taking the trees up from the nursery to protect them from frost...

part of summer and the fall. The trees become almost an evergreen, nature is retarded in their performance...

WHAT JUKE IS.

The juke plant is scientifically termed cerbera pedunculata, and belongs to the family of the Asclepiads...

Though we have it in the juke, we have one and a half dozen other species of it which are some of the most beautiful in our forests...

EVERGREEN TREES.

The New England Farmer says: Evergreens are always in leaf, and it is important to care for them with attention...

An Experiment made in the cultivation of barley by Mr. Lincoln, near Oakland, was to sow the grain broadcast in the fall...

by visible, the heads standing up close together as in fields sown broadcast. 3,225 lbs. of grain, equivalent to 6,450 Bu. of 107 bushels per acre...

FLAX - The Secretary of the Boston Fruit and Seed Co., reports to the Boston Commercial Bulletin that the crop of linseed in this State...

TOOK ANOTHER TRIP - "Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly man...

TOBACCO SEED FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a quantity of No. 48 and No. 50 Tobacco Seed, the best and most productive cultivated in the world...

A CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE-JOINER WANTED - A well-lighted-room and commodious Shop, for cabinet-making and for use by watch-makers...

INFORMATION WANTED - JOHN SAMPSON BRADSHAW, who came from England in 1812 and resided in California...

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SHERRIFFS are directed to proceed into and view and to take possession of all the premises within which their duty is required...

NOTICE.

FOR SALE - N. DAVIS COUNTRY, 14 miles north of Salt Lake City.

A VALUABLE FARM, Containing about 70 acres of Farming and Arable land of very superior quality.

THE EYES! THE EYES! THE Subscriber of the Professional Standard is prepared to examine and to advise on all cases of eye trouble...

PIANOFORTES, MELODIONS, AND MUSIC - H. L. RAYMOND, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

NOTIFICATION given upon the Plaintiff, Melodion, and Music, - N. DAVIS (Plaintiff) versus J. C. HOOPER (Defendant), per judgement of Prof. G. W. Thomas and Mr. D. C. Hooper...

Notice taken all the modern improvements in 2300. Plants contain all the modern improvements, and will give you as much as a Plant and more...

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Registrar of the Department, Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, from the 1st day of November, 1892, till the 6th day of November, 1892...

300 TONS OF HAY AND 250 TONS OF Barley or Oats.

The Articles specified must be of first-class marketable quality, in ready condition, ready to take up, with approved accuracy...

The Contractor and his Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States...

THOS. B. GATELY, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 3rd Inf. C. Y. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. 18 x 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Understrated, at his Office in Camp Douglas, until Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1892...

70,000 lbs. of POTATOES, more or less, to the Volunteer Troops situated at Camp Douglas, during the period of seven months...

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed "Commanding General's Office."

The Contractor and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States...

Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, U. S. A. S. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1892. 18 x 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Understrated at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Friday, the 11th day of Dec., 1892...

250 Head of Beef Cattle, 120,000 lbs. of FRESH BEEF, more or less, to the Volunteer Troops situated at Camp Douglas...

Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, U. S. A. S. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1892. 18 x 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Understrated at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Friday, the 11th day of Dec., 1892...

Each bid must be accompanied with the names of at least two responsible persons or Sureties. The Envelopes to be Endorsed separately, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef Cattle..."

The Contractor and their Sureties will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States...

Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, U. S. A. S. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1892. 18 x 2

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Understrated at his Office, in Camp Douglas, until Friday, the 11th day of Dec., 1892...

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Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, U. S. A. S. C. S. Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Oct. 28th, 1892. 18 x 2

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, R.D.

OFFICE AND BOOKING DESK, 10th Ward, two doors south of Post-Office. ...

SALT SALT.

FINEST kind of SALT may be had at M. J. ...

FOR SALE.

FOR DOOR and LOCK, the ...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of ...

JAMES BURNETT, GEORGE E. DENNETT, CLIFFORD LAYTON.

VINEGAR, VINEGAR! WHO WANTS VINEGAR!

F. J. P. PASCOE,

NORTH TEMPLE ST., 17th Ward, G. S. L. CITY. ...

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHAT do you offer for sale certain lots of ground, ...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

WANTED! ...

C. P. WILLINGBROS.

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, ...

THIRD CITY ACADEMY.

THIS new Session of the School will commence on ...

NOTICE.

HAVING been called on by the ...

WINDVAY & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING (WINDVAY'S) ...

First Prize Matches! All kinds of pipe ...

LINSEED OIL.

PRESIDENT D. C. EINHAAL has now on hand, ...

FOR SALE.

A fine new ...

FOR SALE.

A fine new ...

TO FARMERS STOCK & POULTRY GROWERS.

ONE year 1 first-class cow ...

WANTED.

D. R. BENDORFF'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE ...

LOOK TO THESE ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TAYLOR, HAT MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY thanks his patrons, and the public ...

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double House and full LOT, well ...

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

HERBERT notifies all those ...

STRAYED.

FROM the 18th Ward, on Monday night, one ...

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated seven miles north of G. S. L. City ...

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for running ...

TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE

MERCHANDISE.

which, added to their former Stock, make it the largest ...

LOW PRICES.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

WOOL CARDING.

BY about the 5th of November I expect to have two or ...

HOME SPUN.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY ...

FIFTEENTH WARD TAIL SHOP.

(Half Block South of the Court House)

CHARLES F. JONES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons that he has ...

TAKEN NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following ...

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.

TO complete instruction in Plan Drawing, with Progressive and Practical ...

AN ADULT CLASS.

Established this Winter, for tuition in Drawing the ...

THE SHADOWER OF THE SUEZ CANAL FADE.

Messrs SAVAGE & OTTINGER

INTENT attraction the eye of the people in their ...

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAINS AND COLORED.

CRYSTALS, CARDS DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, ...

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAINS AND COLORED.

Having received a fresh Stock of Goods from the East, we are ...

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. J. L. DUNYON

Will devote his attention to the Practice of Medicine, ...

BOTANIC MEDICINES

AND MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

WANTED—Valid and reliable of every description ...

Dr. T. C. ...

WANTED! TWO CHAINMAKERS, ...

WANTED! A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, ...

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. H. GROVES, SPECTACLE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

STOVES! STOVES!

R. C. SHARKEY, (Opposite the late Wm. Niro's Store) ...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, &c.

WANTED,

THIS COMING Fall and WINTER, ANY QUANTITY OF GOOD HIDES, ...

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.' GOODS! Consisting of 1500 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns ...

BROWN SHEETING.

Denims, Cottondomes and Drillings.

CLOTHING HATS, BOYS AND SHOES.

Boys' Caps, Gloves, Gunpowder, ...



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, November 12, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The great battle which military men and civilians supposed would soon be fought, after the army of the Potomac moved across that noted river into Virginia, and southward up the east side of the Blue Ridge, in the direction of which, in the Shenandoah Valley, were the Confederate forces under Gen. Lee, has not as yet, so far as known, transpired. Several of those minor conflicts, commonly called skirmishes, have occurred between the grand or advance division of Gen. McClellan's army, and portions of the Confederate cavalry, and small detachments of artillery and infantry at or near the several Gaps, where roads or passes exist, leading through or over the mountains from one side to the other, of which the most extensive large number have been reported, the result of which encounters have invariably been in favor of the Federal arms, and Gap after Gap has, as reported, been occupied by detachments composed of a greater or less number of Federal troops, who have been "marching on" towards the South.

The number of casualties reported as the result of the daily skirmishes have been exceedingly small, indicating that the fighting has invariably been of the most scientific kind, and that the forces engaged were not ignorant, unskilled Dutchmen, who, when they fight, know no better than to kill their opponents.

It has been but little been made known concerning the number of troops put in motion, to bring on an engagement with Gen. Lee, to force him to evacuate the Shenandoah Valley, or prevent his retreat to Richmond, whichever was the intent of General McClellan. It has been understood that Gen. Burnside is now in the advance, followed by Gen. Porter's corps. The cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton is said to have done most of the reconnoitering and skirmishing; but for the want of horses, of which McClellan's army is said to have lost a late greatly inferior number, he, as represented, has been unable to follow after the enemy so effectually as desired, and when met and repulsed the retreating forces have escaped without receiving much casualties. To supply the deficiency of cavalry existing in his command, Gen. Pleasanton is said to have made great exertions, and wherever an' male suitable for the service have been found, he has taken them without regard to the opinions of the owners. As to the fight, and other references to locality. It is reported, however, that the accessories in the country through which the Federal troops passed took good care to have their horses removed further south, or to some place which the "Yankees" would not be likely to occupy before it was too late, consequently, most of those obtained were the property of professed Unionists, but the number had, at latest dates, been comparatively small.

The exact location of the main body of the Confederate army under General Lee had not been ascertained, and it was not known whether a retreat towards Richmond by way of Gordonsville was being made, covered by Sewards' cavalry and General Hill's batteries, or other troops having been ordered, or whether it was the intention of the enemy to contest the occupancy of the Shenandoah valley and fight General McClellan on a field of their own selection, which, from the cautious manner in which his columns advanced he seemed intended.

Among the most important skirmishes reported is one at Barboursville, on the 5th of October, in which some of the best disciplined troops of McClellan's command fought three thousand of Burnside's cavalry and routed them with the loss of several hundred men on the field. The Federal loss was stated at

five killed and ten wounded. Pleasanton and Stewart commanded their respective troops engaged in person, and the conflict is reported to have been one of the most spirited and brilliant of the war.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have spent the afternoon of the 4th at the post of Ashby's Gap, taking observations and endeavoring to discover the enemy, but without success.

Gen. Skiles was detached by Gen. Heintzelman with a portion of the 11th Maine, and after the army of the Potomac was put in motion to reconquer the country through which the Confederates advanced they went northward from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, through the Ball's Bluff region, where Maryland, through the Ball's Bluff region, was particularly performed, and the expedition returned safely to Alexandria, without having made any very important discoveries. The enemy was seen in several places, their scouts and pickets driven in and a few prisoners taken.

Much anxiety seems to exist throughout the North in relation to the advance of the army of the Potomac into the enemy's country, which will, of course, consume much of the season, and it is not to be expected that any success concerning the object of the campaign which, in consequence of the lateness of the season cannot be of long duration. Many rumors are also in circulation concerning the movements of General Lee, and the organization of the several army corps, and their commanders, etc.; but most of them, probably, have no foundation in truth. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, if the army of the Potomac does any more fighting before cold weather sets in, it will be done slowly.

From what has been reported, it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, what the Federal armies of the south-west have been doing of late. Some few "brilliant" skirmishes have been announced, in which a few casualties have been reported, but no battles have been fought for over a month.

The guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee seem so active as ever, and evidently determined to make desolate those parts of the country which have been mentioned, in which a few casualties have been reported, but no battles have been fought for over a month. The guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee seem so active as ever, and evidently determined to make desolate those parts of the country which have been mentioned, in which a few casualties have been reported, but no battles have been fought for over a month.

TEAMING EXTRAORDINARY.
Early last Spring, Mr. J. M. Bollwicket fitted up a train of thirteen Chicago wagons, with fifty yoke of oxen, for the purpose of teaming, which he has recently sent to Fillmore, and thence to Ruby Valley. On its return from Ruby it went to Carson, from thence it came back to Ruby, then returned to Middle gate, where it was loaded with Government Stores for Colonel Conover's command, and is expected to arrive here to-day, each wagon having upwards of two and-a-half tons of freight. These teams will have traveled this season, on their arrival at Camp Douglas, by estimate, upwards of two thousand five hundred miles, heavily laden, and will be sent to Fillmore. The oxen are said to be in good condition, and when Mr. Bollwicket left his train on this side of the desert, a few days since, but three oxen had been lost—two by the desert, and one, and one drowned, indicating good care on the part of the wagon-masters and teamsters.

SENATOR MILTON S. LATHAM.
This distinguished Representative of California arrived last Wednesday morning on his way to Washington. In the City Council, in its session on the evening preceding his arrival, adopted a Preamble and Resolution, tending to limit the hospitalities of the City during his a journey among us. The Senator declined to write upon the subject, and Mr. Fish and Groe, to whom he returned his thanks for the complimentary resolutions of the Council, but his short stay prevented his acceptance.

The Senator appeared in excellent health, and was pleased with his overland trip, so much to look around at the country, and its resources, and doubts whether the contemplated building of the Pacific Railroad was not an impossibility if our successful attempt at the Great City Valley is successful. On Thursday afternoon with his companion de voyage, A. J. Conner, Esq., the Treasurer of the Great Central Company.

"WHAT CAN?"

Some wrongs are vicious, detestable and execrable; others foolish, silly and ridiculous; the former the issue of corrupt hearts; the latter, the offspring of brainless heads. For neither kind of wrongs are we apostates, have never been and hope never to be. If we sustain injuries or have dislikes, let them act openly—if they wish to act at all—freely and above board, and assume the responsibility of their actions, and not by figuring sneaking tricks upon the innocent. We are not content to have our views on every person's opinions of this community, and care but little how much they misrepresent us; but we feel keenly any charge against us that has foundation, and feel the worse that charge when we have no power to prevent the repetition of the same that are added upon us, against our will.

Every sensible, thinking person who passes through the Territory of Utah, and becomes acquainted with existence here, though "prejudiced" opinions are held, regard us "the most orderly, industrious, moral people in the world, whose progress is a wonder and astonishment." We have reason to be proud of the facts in the past, and look forward to the future with much satisfaction, and, because of this, are the more jealous that the fair opinions of our fellow-citizens shall not suffer from the folly of the thoughtless mischief makers who boast our proud big head and unadvised.

The circumstances suggesting this article would be some trifling, but taken in connection with others of a similar character deserve, it seems to us, public exposure. The police authorities inform us that one evening last week, His Excellency Governor Handing was greatly annoyed by a live cat jumping through the window while he was sitting, and whose person unknown. His Excellency and his son ran to the door to see who were the guilty parties, but they had fled, and two young men in the street, a short distance from the place, afterwards told Marshal Smith that the two boys throwing at each other in their fit. While it is not improbable that two boys were throwing at each other in that neighborhood just at that time, the residence of His Excellency is too far from the place to be thrown at each other thrown through the window accidentally. We believe the act was direct, and the meanness and cruelty of it, point to the class of persons capable of such sport. We take here occasion for ourselves, and for the community to protesting and kindling, and kindling others, which, we are proud to say, have been of rare occurrence among us. We wish our warning words to be felt and remembered, for should the police authorities be successful in tracing the guilty party in this instance or in another instance, they will feel the weight of the law.

FROM CACHE COUNTY.

We have within the last few days seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Cache County who give favorable views of the progress of improvements in that valley, and told "big tales" in relation to the amount of wheat and other crops grown there this season; so much having been produced that the farmers hardly know what to do with it, as their gardens are full of it. The Major told us that one-half of it, and more and larger quantities will be to be hauled to force the grain can be thrashed without danger of waste, which would be a serious wrong not to avoid.

Among our special and personal friends from whom we have so recently met with whom is Major, or perhaps more properly, Judge Blair, of Logan, who seems much attached to that valley, and who no doubt so long as it may continue to be a frontier county and a frontier city. The Major continues to be a great advocate for improvements and among those he proposes is a telegraph line from the city to Logan, a distance of about one hundred miles. The citizens of Cache might easily furnish the means to construct such a line, and their expenditure in the products of their soil for the "Missouri" obtained on the headwaters of the Missouri, distant from thence less than three hundred miles. Should the people of Cache valley wish to open and carry on trade with the Great City Valley, they would have to pay the mines, which bid fair to take the lead of all others in that region, they are better situated than any others in Deseret.

SEVENTY-NINE, HALL LECTURES.

On Friday evening, President Joseph Young delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the rise, progress and persecutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. After a brief and appropriate introduction, well suited to the occasion, he stated that our history was so well known to all men of education throughout the civilized world that, to some, it might seem that his lecture was needless for us, but, although our history is an ancient and well published one, few of our fathers in Missouri, Illinois, and in this Territory, and many other parts of the world, yet there were many incidents of interest and importance which had come under his own observation. He then spoke of the apostasy of an aged and able publisher, and of Henry Cowdery, the revelation of the fulness of the gospel to them, the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, the restoration of the priesthood, the manifestation of the gift of the Spirit to believers, and the rapid increase of the church by the constant additions of new members.

The lecturer next spoke with solemn emphasis of the burning rage of sectarian zealots who rose up in opposition to the truth, the persecutions that followed, dwelling at some length on the infamous battles of the mormons in different parts of Missouri, especially the massacres at Haun's Mill in 1838, at which he was present.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. David Capellan was invited to address the audience for a short time, which he did in an encouraging manner.

SOMETHING NEW IN DESERT.

Within the last few days it has been reported that a new species of currency has made its appearance in this city, of the kind "promises to pay" commonly known as "abilities." In other words, little pictures of which, as set forth on the face of some of them, if any person should become seized of a certain amount, will be received by the maker for other pictures or "promises to pay." Some of the merchants of this City are said to have been seized of a few of these pictures, which they are seeking to palm off on community; if so, we hope that no one will be so foolish as to receive them in exchange for any thing of value, for if they do they may expect to be led on to the full extent of the expressed fraud.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of WASHINGTON MARSHALL, who has a brother named Marcus De La Fayette, will confer a favor by informing us of Pres. Brigham Young.

Also, Mr. John Stewart of Blackhill, Dunbarton, Scotland, wishes to know the whereabouts of his son Robert. Inform as above mentioned, or write direct to Mr. John Stewart.

SHOULD BE REMOVED.—Complaints are constantly being made about the drift wood which has accumulated in the river above the dam constructed by the Jordan-Irrigating Company, and local circles are made for its removal, making it a matter of great interest, which should receive the earliest attention of the officers of the Company. Corporations having the right "to sue and be sued" as well as private individuals, should be exceedingly careful not to infringe upon the rights of others.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company will be opened to-day at the office of Ex-Governor Young in this city, and in which his announcement in another column is published. The Major continues to be a great advocate for improvements and among those he proposes is a telegraph line from the city to Logan, a distance of about one hundred miles. The citizens of Cache might easily furnish the means to construct such a line, and their expenditure in the products of their soil for the "Missouri" obtained on the headwaters of the Missouri, distant from thence less than three hundred miles. Should the people of Cache valley wish to open and carry on trade with the Great City Valley, they would have to pay the mines, which bid fair to take the lead of all others in that region, they are better situated than any others in Deseret.

FALLING SLOWLY.—Within the last few weeks the amount of water discharged from Lake Lake has been decreasing slowly, so indicating a matter of great interest, which has received several inches, but as yet are far from being confined within the channel of the stream, excepting where the banks are made thus of ordinary height.

AGRICULTURE.

AMERICAN GRAPES—THEIR VARIETIES.

BY C. W. BRANT.

It is generally understood and admitted, that the grape of America, as represented by the produce of the borders of waters and vines cannot be regarded as a fruit of very high excellence.

Some persons fondly enjoy in the trifling amount of the skin of the grape, and its peculiar odor and flavor, and almost all of us are forty years of age, had access to a cluster in our own vineyards.

These are now offered to most persons who know something of better kinds, and the grape, as represented by these, never becomes so inferior.

Some of these are very large in size, ripening very early, and very cultivating, and of some very productive, but cultivation does not improve their character or render them less inferior.

The Isabella and Catawba are of this class, but vastly better than any that are indigenous to the latitude of New York City, or less degrees south of it.

These are of Southern origin, and, excepting a few favorite varieties, require a warmer climate than that of New York to bring them to perfection in all seasons.

Circumstantially, when two degrees further South, may be regarded as the no there limit of the region in which they grow, and in their best condition ripening, without choosing for them the most advantageous situations for vineyards, or sheltered positions in the garden.

Under such circumstances, they have been found to stand a degree north of us, so as to afford pretty constant valuable crops for market, and so good in quality that they have been found very economical in health, as well as affording a large amount of healthful enjoyment.

Although essentially associated in their names, the Isabella and Catawba are widely different in character, the Isabella being not only sweet and delicate in taste, but rather, while the Catawba is distinctively refreshing, vinous, and high-flavored.

The Isabella may be greatly improved, according to circumstances of management and nature, but always maintaining the same character, and always, as in every latitude far below the richest kinds of Europe, such as the Frontignac and the Blackmore, and the Chasselas in its pure sugary juice.

Some of the Southern varieties, however, do not choose themselves perfectly early even under the parallel of Florida, although very early for which they really were bred, could endure the climate of forty-two degrees.

Nothing more hardy and of much earlier maturity, as well as far better in quality, was required to save the wants of those who knew a French bunch, and so far surpassed by a Perfect grape.

The grape, which was originated by Mr. E. W. Wood, of Concord, Mass., was sown to a new world of cultivators by its much greater degree of hardiness, and in its earlier period of ripening, but in quality it fell below the Isabella, and far below the Catawba in excellence. It is able to give the sensation of sweetness, but not of vinous refreshment which gives occasion to the delight afforded by the grape.

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The Dismal, which originated from the Catawba, also, in Massachusetts, is a greater improvement upon the Catawba than the Concord, in that it gives a greater amount of refreshing vine-precipitates than the Catawba pre-eminences in their progress toward perfection. This retains all the refreshing vine-precipitates, and is even more sugary and rich, and ripens as early as the Concord. After it has been generally well cultivated, it will find full enjoyment in its greater and greater ripening refreshment than is found in any other of our grape varieties, but still it requires the protection of the Frolics, but not in exquisite relaxation.

The Anna has a Mosaical stain, like that of European Muscats, and an exceedingly rich, vinous flavor, and is a very early ripening grape, but something of adhesive remains at the centre. In color, it is bright, and its fragrance is very agreeable, but when blown and amber when exposed to the sun, it is not easy of preparation, and is not a long crop, but with age it becomes as vigorous as the Catawba, and is not surpassed in hardness of leaf by any variety.

Allen's Hybrid in form of bunch is like our natives, not properly shodded like European grapes, but with a more delicate and more abundant in the structure of its berries, it is altogether like the foreign kinds, ripening quite to the last, and its fragrance is very agreeable, once, which is characteristic of the European kinds, with a sweet, rich, vinous juice, like the Chasselas, which it resembles in color. In flavor, it is more like the native varieties, and is not so rich as the Isabella. This is one of the great even of American grape varieties. It has been on trial five years, and has constantly shown itself vigorous and healthy, a very productive and early bearer, ripening at least before the Isabella.

The past season has afforded the severity of our winter, and the severity of our spring, has endeavored for hardiness. None of our hardy kinds have endured better, and few so well, than the most vigorous and healthy of the last twenty years. It has not shown itself difficult of propagation in my hands, although Mr. Allen is of opinion that it will be difficult, that little wood of best character for propagation has yet been grown, and good plants in our country are scarce.

For making wine, it will probably be inferior, though not equal to the Isabella, but its most valuable use is for wine, and take rank next to the Delaware in our country. It is very rich, and is still fairly enduring. It keeps long without disposition to decay, or losing flavor.

FERMENTED BONES FOR MANURE.

Among the various methods of pulverizing bones, we do not remember to have mentioned that of reducing them to a convenient form for application as manure by fermentation.

It is a method practiced to some extent in England, and recommended to the farmers of this country by the Hon. Mr. Corbin, Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, which appears in their Transactions for 1859.

The principal weight of bones consists of cartilage or animal matter. This, under the united influence of warmth and moisture, in a confined space, decomposes, and is apt to rot. A single bone or a heap of them never decays alone, but on being exposed to contact with an easily fermentable moist substance, a rapid decomposition is effected. In order, however, to hasten this dissolution of the bones, they should first be broken up, as far as possible, into small pieces, and then placed in alternate layers with loam, leached ashes, saw dust or swamp mud, and covered with water. Enough of this liquor should be poured on to moisten the entire mass, and when the pile is complete, it is to be covered with earth. If the weather is warm decomposition begins at once, and in from four to six weeks the water has disappeared. If fermentation should spend itself before decomposition has commenced, it may be set up anew, as before, and by examining the mass, it is found to evolve ammonia, which is a sign that it is in progress. Some chemists say Prof. J. contains the phosphates of lime in a fairly dissolved state. The ammonia which is evolved is mostly passed into ammonia or nitrates is retained perfectly by the absorbent carbon of the soil. [N.]

PRUNING EVERGREENS.—A gardener in an English journal, referring to pruning evergreens, gives the following advice:—There is a principal law about pruning evergreens, which can never be departed from, in a single instance, without doing more or less injury. It is to leave the lower and the lowest boughs all round the bottom of a tree or bush, be left longer than those above.

If, on the other hand, the upper and the lowest boughs, even from bottom boughs to the topmost ones, are of a Wellington. The reason for this is, that if the lower boughs or branches in any part of the tree or bush are allowed to get longer than those below them, they will not only get longer, but will also get larger, and shade them from the sun, and when the sun and wind are kept from the lower boughs, they will die by inches. That this is the only reason why laurels and cypresses should be pruned in this manner. People allow the top branches to spread over the bottom ones. Now any one who has seen a laurel or a cypress with a top can never go wrong in unsparing a ledge of trees.

THE REBEL CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following is the major report of the Rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the resolutions lately introduced by the Confederate Congress, in relation to the war and the tender of conciliatory measures to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States:—

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the resolutions, after a careful and true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, under certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report, with a black and white report, with one or two amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of ending the war in which we are engaged will be all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms with the North, and that the present condition of affairs is a quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in the North to a speedy termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept in a state of constant readiness for an active campaign. It is particularly to be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found, and to be met with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the ultimate triumph.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desert from the unjust and oppressive policy of the North, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. Where valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be), shall have found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have induced a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at length be induced to lay down their arms, and that the present war will be terminated by a just and adequate punishment.

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A man of hooped lumbards not once a week, and a man of hooped lumbards not once a week. When they adjourned they called it the rising of the field.

ABSTRACT OF Meteorological observations for the month of Oct., 1862, at C. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		
Barometer, (out of repair.) Thermometer attached.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	64	61
Thermometer in open air.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
45	66	49
Dry Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
56	65	63
Wet Bulb.		
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
42	60	55

Highest and lowest range of thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 76°. Min. 33°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, was 115, which is a little over one-fourth of an inch of water. The weather was pleasant and warm, with very little frost, during the month, so that peace, pleasure and plenty bless the "Mountain Home" in Great Utah.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear. A splendid meteor at 9 p.m.
2. Clear. Breeze, cloudy and windy.
3. Clear and cool.
4. Clear and windy.
5. Cloudy, sprinkled at 9 p.m.
6. Clear.
7. Cloudy till evening, then clear.
8. Clear.
9. Partly clear, frost.
10. Clear.
11. do
12. do
13. do
14. do
15. do
16. do
17. do
18. A. M. clear, p.m. bary.
19. A. M. cloudy, p.m. clear.
20. do
21. do
22. do
23. A. M. bary, p.m. clear.
24. do
25. Cloudy and cool.
26. Mostly clear.
27. Clear.
28. Clear.
29. Hazy and windy.
30. Clear.
31. Clear and windy.

There has not been a more steady and pleasant month of October, since our settlement in the "Heaps of Mountains." It seems that God blesses this fair land here.

CABINETMAKER OR HOUSE JOINER WANTED! A well-known and a commodious shop, with a few and falls attached, and run by workmen. Can be had by applying to
J. D. W. WILLIAMS, 16th Ward.

WANTED! WOODS' WOOD WANTED! A well-known and a commodious shop, with a few and falls attached, and run by workmen. Can be had by applying to
J. D. W. WILLIAMS, 16th Ward.

WEAVING. WANTED! A well-known and a commodious shop, with a few and falls attached, and run by workmen. Can be had by applying to
J. D. W. WILLIAMS, 16th Ward.

THE PUBLIC. WANTED! A well-known and a commodious shop, with a few and falls attached, and run by workmen. Can be had by applying to
J. D. W. WILLIAMS, 16th Ward.

NOTICE. WANTED! A well-known and a commodious shop, with a few and falls attached, and run by workmen. Can be had by applying to
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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN... OFFICE on Broadway 12th St. 20-21

SALT SALT! FINE SALT... W. F. A. 10-11

FOR SALE. ONE HORSE and one... 10-11

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Administrator... 10-11

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.

C. P. WILLINGBEEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER... 10-11

CITY ACADEMY.

THE next session of the School will commence on... 10-11

NOTICE.

HAVING been called on a Mission to the... 10-11

WINDLAW & MARTIN'S

PASTE BLACKING

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES!

PIANOFORTES, MELODIONS, AND MUSIC.

H. L. RAYMOND, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

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General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT C. KIMBALL has on hand... 10-11

WILL be taught by J. T. TAYLOR... 10-11

FOR SALE. A three-wheeled team... 10-11

WANTED.

A BROWN SHIRT... 10-11

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER... 10-11

TAKY PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those... 10-11

STRAYED.

FROM THE 12th Ward... 10-11

NORTHERN MAIL.

THE undersigned has made arrangements... 10-11

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDEBTMENTS.

CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

MERCHANDISE.

LOW PRICES.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ.

MILINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE RONELLI, 19th Ward.

WANTED.

WANTED.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY about the 15th of November... 10-11

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY... 10-11

FIFTEENTH WARD SHIP SHOP... 10-11

CHARLES F. JONES.

DEFERRED... 10-11

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale... 10-11

NOTICE.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESS... 10-11

AN ADULT CLASS.

THE undersigned... 10-11

THE SHADOWS ARE THE SHADOWS.

Messrs SAVAGE & OTINGER.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED.

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PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED.

General Notices.

THE EYES! THE EYES! THE Subscriber offers his... 10-11

DR. W. H. GROVES, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST... 10-11

STOVES! STOVES! R. C. SHARKE... 10-11

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LARSEN & MAGLEY... 10-11

TO ARRIVE!

WALKER BROS.' GOODS!!!

1800 Packages of American and English Prints... 10-11

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks... 10-11

6000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy... 10-11

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee... 10-11

6000 lbs. Tea, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c... 10-11

BROWN SHEETING... 10-11

FANCY SHIRTING... 10-11

HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN... 10-11

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf... 10-11

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES... 10-11

Soap, Gunpowder, Honey, Indigo, Glass, Sythe, Shovel, &c... 10-11

Our Goods are cheap, and... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

TO ARRIVE! NEW PAPER... 10-11

may see what they will do with it. I may conceivably say that no other people on the earth could live here nor make themselves comfortable. We settle on the banks of the great rivers, upon the sides of these rugged and sterile mountains, and cultivate the soil, and the blessing of the Lord is upon us, for we will make this country as fruitful as any other portion of the earth.

—Lord Mansfield to the people. Amen.

[Continued from Page 147.]
THE EXCISE TAX LAW.

Sec. 76. And it is further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid, in and upon every county, town, ward, village, city, or place, and upon every person, goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things at auction, including all sales of stocks, bonds, and other real and personal property, a tax of one per centum on the gross amount of such sales, and every auctioneer, maker, or dealer, as aforesaid, shall be liable for each and every month, or within ten days thereafter, make a list or return in the manner and manner of the district of the gross amount of such sale, made as aforesaid, with the amount of duty which he is liable to pay thereon, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration under oath or affirmation, in favor of the manner in which he is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true and correct, and shall be sworn to by the collector or deputy collector of the amount of duty or tax thereupon, as aforesaid, and in default of doing so, he shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars. In all cases of delinquency in making such a list or return, the assessment and collection shall be made in the manner prescribed in the general provisions of this act, and no duty shall be levied under the provisions of this section upon any sales by judicial or executive officers, or any sales made by order of a court in judgment or decree of any court, not to public sales made by executors or administrators.

And he is further enacted, That on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid, in and upon every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or things at auction, and all bills, drafts, or notes, and every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or other things specified and set forth in sections 77, 78, and 79.

SECURITIES A.

Carrage, rig, chaise, phaeton, wagon, buggy, wagon, carriage, rockaway, or other conveyance, the value of which exceeds the price of any description, kept for use, and which shall not be used for the transportation of merchandise, and valued at seventy-five dollars or more, including the harness, shall be taxed when drawn by one horse, one dollar, - \$1.00.

Carrages of the description drawn by two horses, or any conveyance or carriage, horse bus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which shall be kept for use, or for hire, or for pleasure, and which shall not be exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued as follows: Drawn by one horse or more, two dollars, - 2.00.

Carrages of like description, when valued above two hundred dollars, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Carrages of like description, when valued six hundred dollars, five dollars, - 5.00.

Carrages of like description, valued above six hundred dollars, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Fleasors or racing vessels, known as yachts, whether by sail or steam, under the value of six hundred dollars, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Yachts valued above six hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Yachts valued above one thousand dollars, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Plate of gold, for use, per ounce, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Plate of silver, for use, per ounce, ten dollars, - 10.00.

Frosted, That silver spoons or plate of silver, to an amount not exceeding forty dollars, as aforesaid, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 78. And he is further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid, in and upon every person, goods, wares, or agents or possessors thereof, the following duties or taxes, that is to say:

On all horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, thirty cents per head.

On all calves and cattle under eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, five cents per head.

On all hogs, exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, where the tax is levied, five cents per head; but in any county, town, ward, village, or place, the rate shall be ascertained by the board of supervisors. Provided, That a cattle, hog, or sheep, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be exempt from duty.

Sec. 79. And he is further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid, in and upon every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or things at auction, and all bills, drafts, or notes, and every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or other things specified and set forth in sections 77, 78, and 79.

And he is further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid, in and upon every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or things at auction, and all bills, drafts, or notes, and every person, goods, wares, merchandise, or other things specified and set forth in sections 77, 78, and 79.

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[From the London Times.]
THE THOUSANTH BIRTHDAY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Letters from St. Petersburg inform us that Russia celebrated her thousandth birthday on the 21st of September. The rejoicings were held at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was held at Novgorod, which is our readers are aware is the original birthplace of the Russian Empire.

What is now called "Russia," and look upon it merely as an aggrandisement of the old Russian Empire, and has not yet entirely departed from its original origin of modern Russia to be found in old "Moscow," and if Moscow had the misfortune to be subjected for the sake of a few acres of land to a conqueror who never would have been abandoned by Western Europe had she consented to abandon her ancient rights and acknowledged supremacy of the Pope—that is surely no reason why we should not go back to the old Novgorod, and trace their history through various channels to its first starting point.

The founder of St. Petersburg was the Emperor Peter the Great, who, after the destruction of Moscow was finally decimated from Russia, the great Russia-Novgorod, who, in the year 1712, was destroyed by Henry, kindly went over to them a thousand years ago, to teach them the art of agriculture, and to induce them to more or less friendly invasion, the Novgorodians retained their popular institutions until the year 1712, when they were destroyed by the Moscow Czar, it is clear that that depot in a Russian city, which had shown itself on several occasions in the nineteenth century, was a monument to the reflections which Novgorod must suggest, it is well that that city should have been the scene of a commemorative festival, that has just been held.

That half a thousand years have now elapsed since the city of Novgorod, and according to many historians, it is there, where the great bolshoi, or the great Novgorod, took its birth, the tree is after the massacre of its inhabitants, that the Russian Empire ought to have been founded.

The following letter from St. Petersburg of the 21st of September contains a description of the rejoicings which were held on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Empire. "A grand festival was performed at the Church of St. Isaac. Silver or artillery were fired at the moment the monument of Catherine was uncovered in presence of the Imperial family. The theatres were opened free to the people, and all the public buildings were illuminated. The Emperor and the Empress were illuminated in the evening, and gratuitous performances were given at the Grand Opera, the Maria Theatre (Bunarsky), and the Grand Theatre (Kazan Church). The Novgorod monument was reproduced in illumination lamps. Many of the nobles were present at a holiday. News of the Russian newspaper reappeared on Sunday, nor was expected to reappear on Monday."

"We have just received the following telegraphic dispatch: "Novosot, St. Petersburg Evening Post, 21st Sept. The Emperor and Empress, on arriving here yesterday, were received with indescribable enthusiasm. The Emperor's arrival in the city of the monument took place. The festival was superb. The weather was magnificent. The Emperor and Empress were illuminated in the evening, and gratuitous performances were given at the Grand Opera, the Maria Theatre (Bunarsky), and the Grand Theatre (Kazan Church). The Novgorod monument was reproduced in illumination lamps. Many of the nobles were present at a holiday. News of the Russian newspaper reappeared on Sunday, nor was expected to reappear on Monday."

The Desert News.

ELIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Grand Army of the Potomac, according to the meager reports published, continued moving on southward towards the Rappahannock, and Gen. McClellan had established his headquarters at Eston, where late in the headquarters on the 8th instant, he received an order relieving him from the command of the army, which he immediately turned over to his successor, Gen. Burnside, and with his staff left the field for Trenton, New Jersey, where he was ordered to report.

It is reported that on the evening preceding the order, Gen. McClellan expressed his belief to his officers that, within three or four days, at the furthest, the greatest victory of the war, would be fought by the army of the Potomac, and a great victory won which would probably end the rebellion.

On Gen. Burnside's assuming command, the army which was represented to have been a halt, and no further advance had been made up to the 13th, at which time it was moved in the vicinity of Warrenton. The five days preceding had been as represented, most probably spent by Gen. Burnside, in perfecting the plans, for the great battle was expected, and which would be fought, it is believed by many, will result overwhelmingly in favor of the Federal arms, and probably terminate the war.

Concerning the movements of the Confederates, as many reports are in circulation that it is difficult to determine, where the main body of their troops are located. It was announced on the 10th, that Gen. Johnson had succeeded Gen. Lee, in the active command of the Confederate army north of Richmond, and that he had established his headquarters at Culpeper. Reconnoissances made about the same time, reported that the Confederates were in strong force before the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, under the command of Hill. Other reports are presented that Gen. Hill was with Jackson, in Shenandoah valley, and that Longstreet was in command at Culpeper.

On the 11th, it was announced from Harper's Ferry, that the enemy pickets had again made their appearance on the Potomac, between Eriola and Point of Rocks, and their cavalry were scouring the country in the vicinity of Loudon Heights. It was subsequently reported that Johnson was at Winchester, with a large force intending to move westward, and it was stated that he was between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, with a force of from twenty five to thirty thousand men, and that the Confederates had occupied the line of the Potomac, in Gen. Burnside's rear, threatening him from that direction.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Since the arrival at Camp Douglas of the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, detached by Col. Connor from the 1st Cavalry, under command of Major Henry, to look after and chastise the Indians who committed the murders and depredations on the Humboldt and in that vicinity the present season, many rumors have been in circulation relative to the service performed, and the punishment inflicted on the Indians, who were found along the road from Gravelly Ford to City Rocks. Of the truth or falsity of the rumors we had no means of judging, but it was believed, however, that the numbers killed by the expedition were comparatively few, notwithstanding most of the rumors indicated that many had been slain. It was also believed, however, whether by many, some of the

guilty had been caught, for if those who had murdered and robbed the emigrants passing that way had not left the country, and the expedition started, they of course decamped as soon as they ascertained that troops were marching that way. Not wishing to give attention to anything not strictly or substantially correct in relation to these matters, the rumors were allowed to pass uncorrected at the time, but since then several communications have been published, which purport to have been written by persons fully advised in relation thereto, in one of which it is stated that between Gravelly Ford and City Rocks, Major McClellan captured twenty six Indians; that he held twenty-four of them as hostages, & sent two out to bring in those who committed the murders—informing the two that unless they returned within the remaining two days or he would shoot the remaining twenty-four, and that as the two did not return within the time specified, the twenty-four were taken out and shot. It is further represented that the order from Colonel Connor was to hang all Indians taken at City Rocks, but that the Major could not find time large enough, he was compelled to carry out the order as above stated. The same writer set forth that the Indians had nearly all gone to the buffalo country on a big hunt, which was necessary to the Major could not find time large enough, he was compelled to carry out the order as above stated. The same writer set forth that the Indians had nearly all gone to the buffalo country on a big hunt, which was necessary to the Major could not find time large enough, he was compelled to carry out the order as above stated. The same writer set forth that the Indians had nearly all gone to the buffalo country on a big hunt, which was necessary to the Major could not find time large enough, he was compelled to carry out the order as above stated.

Another version of the capturing and killing of the Indians has been given by "an eye witness," which differs some in particulars from the one above stated, but not so far as numbers are concerned; but relative to the way the captures were effected and the times of execution, which represents that they were not all taken at one time and place, that their execution was not simultaneous, but that some were executed, but that in the instance when the two were sent out to bring in the murderers they had not time so to do before the hostages were shot. How that may be we know not, and it matters but little so long as they were executed, as it might be expected to have no influence with the Aborigines in that region in their future hostile operations, for if other and more salutary measures be not taken by the Government to induce those general wanderers to place before next summer, the emigrants who may pass that way will doubtless witness a repetition of the bloody scenes of the present and past years—as the chastisement inflicted on the murderers, and the punishment that it was of the right kind, of which serious doubts are entertained, cannot be deemed effectual, and in the absence of military power, will probably make the natives in that region more vindictive and bloodthirsty than they were.

The difficulties existing among the hostile bands in Washington Territory, which have resulted in the indiscriminate massacre of hundreds of men, women and children within the last few years, and which have been generally, and were exaggerated, as generally admitted by the evil practices of the whites to whom they have had later course as traders, and by the inhuman treatment they have often received from the whites, who have sought to drive them through their country from one side of the continent to the other, many of whom have sold Indians when opportunity presented, and committed other deeds calculated in their nature to arouse the worst passions of the savages, and to excite them to such a degree that they would wreak upon some of the white race, even upon those who were friendly to them and had treated them kindly, if no others could be found, for under such circumstances Indians know but little or no difference between friends and foes, and if they cannot blood their debt they will take life the first favorable opportunity they may have to—becoming thus impatient, and often than otherwise in such cases the innocent, become the victims of their rage. Such has been the case in the case in the massacre that has been committed by the Sho Shones and Bannocks within the last three years, but with all these facts before the world, so efforts have been made to make a settlement with the Indians, who are tribes by the Government or its officers, and their hostility to the whites, especially to

emigrants, has increased from year to year, and now have been safe of late in passing through their country unless traveling in large companies and well provided with the means of defence.

It is very generally believed by those acquainted with the Indian character, that if a party of men were to start out on a journey towards the Indian country from the desert immediately north of this Territory, after it became known that they entertained hostile feelings towards all whites traveling through their country, they might have been pursued to some long distance, but their lives might have been saved. As things usually are, not only the lives and property of emigrants passing that way are decidedly unsafe, but the settlements in Utah and Nevada, bordering on the country of the uneducated hands, are continually exposed to their hostile incursions, as long as the present order of things shall continue to exist, and may be expected to be more so in such progress.

The American Indians are a treacherous, and very lawless, and are generally troublesome neighbors, particularly those inhabiting the western deserts, but the history of the past shows conclusively that much of their hostility to European and their descendants has not been without cause. The wrongs of the Indian, done him by the whites in Minnesota, recently by grave attestation to the following, which can be "successfully controverted."

"It is to the serious discredit of our Government that while it has quarreled with and made war upon the tribes within its jurisdiction, an Indian war has been known in British North America during the present century. The difference consists simply in the mode of treatment adopted by the two governments. The British system protected the natives from gross injuries; ours inflicted on them a wrong upon them."

The course pursued by President Lincoln towards the Sioux, who, as alleged, made war upon the settlers in Minnesota because of the gross wrongs inflicted upon them by the former's agents, massacred some five hundred persons, and laid waste a large extent of country, as reported, is decidedly more wise and humane than that of some of the officers of the army. Gen. Pope recently sent a dispatch to the President, in which he stated that some three hundred of the captured Sioux had been found guilty, on trial, by a military commission, of having been engaged in the massacre, and sentenced to be hung, which the people of Minnesota were very anxious should be done, and after the approval of the sentence by the President, to which he replied:—"Hang some of the ringleaders only;" a decision for which the settlers in that Frontier State will probably have reason to be thankful at this time to come.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that all the regular Confederate forces have been withdrawn from Western Virginia, but the country continues to be infested with guerrillas who are very active in their operations.

As is stated by the New York City papers, some of the recruiting officers (that city having been making quite a speculation out of the recruiting business. It is alleged that they have paid recruits fifty dollars, the amount of the city bounty, a soldier's outfit, and their towns in the States for one hundred and fifty dollars, and set up the quota of said towns, thereby pocketing one hundred dollars for each recruit thus enlisted and transported. Five thousand men have, it is said, been enlisted and transported, at a cost to the city of two hundred and fifty dollars per man, and the recruiting officers have realized half-a-million. They will, of course, be rewarded for their patriotism.

Active measures are being taken in the east to relieve the sufferings of the twenty thousand citizens of Minnesota, who lost their all by the operations of the late Indian war, and are now in a suffering condition with winter fast approaching. The massacre of five hundred men, women and child, and the devastation of a considerable tract of country, together with the expense incurred by the war and the sufferings ensuing to those who are left destitute of food and clothing is charged to the Indian Agents who have been nearly politicians, with whom a fraud upon the Indians has been perpetrated, and the result has been that it is alleged that the Indians have been shamefully

treated and that they made war upon the whites to be revenged upon their plunderers. The well-known American ship-builder, Donald McKay is announced to have recently returned from Europe, where he has been visiting the navy yards of England and France, and is now in the process of fitting out boats are constructing. He doubts the propriety of the United States constructing so many vessels of the Monitor pattern, as he regards them inferior to the large vessels building in Europe for offensive purposes.

The losses in the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico are altogether a very serious matter, thereby about three million of dollars—a real money making arrangement, if true. It is stated that some Government commission brokers have returned to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department, bringing with them a large claim against the Government. It was reported recently that there were nearly sixty thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the United States' hospitals, more than one-half of the number being in the hospitals in the States, and the rest in the Gulf of Mexico. There were twelve thousand in the north and seventeen thousand in Washington city; a sad spectacle of the horrors of war.

The mortar schooners at the New York navy yard are being fitted out with ordnance and replaced by two rifled guns on their sides, and two one hundred pound Parrot guns, one forward and the other amidships. It is rumored that as soon as ready for sea they will sail on some important expedition, but whether has not transpired.

SEVENTH'S HALL LECTURES.

Mr. Long delivered his promised lecture on Popery and the Popes in the first six centuries of the Christian era, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., to a large and attentive audience. His denunciations of the Emperors Nero and Titus, for their persecutions of the Christians of the early Christians, were rather a rare, but the climax of severity was not reached until the speaker began to describe that enemy of literature, P. P. Gregory the Great, who took the chair of St. Peter on the 9th of June 590. The lecturer, in his denunciation of the Papal monarchy, and the particular scourge of the human race; the destroyer of all the valuable literatures in Europe and Asia, the most determined enemy to the progress of civilization that ever existed the Vatican, and finally as the author of the most horrible scenes of blood and carnage that were witnessed in the dark ages.

The lecturer gave the names of the Popes, and the number that away the Papal scepter in each century as he passed along, and gave a list of the names of the Popes in the sixteenth century, which were read through the then known world unbecoming ages, by those present successors of St. Peter.

The introduction of infant sprinkling, the Council of Nice, under the auspices of Constantine the Great, and the Council of Trent, the vicinities which occurred in the holy see in the 6th century, and the departure of the Priesthood from the earth to heaven: all attracted the attention of the speaker.

After evening, Mr. William T. Harrison, delivered a most interesting lecture on that pleasing and incontestable subject, to the lecturer, Astronomy. In his opening remarks he stated that astronomy, like geology, led in hypothesis, but astronomy does not. The lecturer was reported to have furnished information upon almost every conceivable question connected with this glorious science. Mr. Harrison's simple method of showing how astronomy determines the size, distance and parallax of the planets rendered the lecture interesting and instructive.

Towards the close of the lecture, when discussing the vastness, the magnitude and glory of the countless millions of the creations of God, the speaker was truly eloquent.

These "Philosophical" lectures for 1862-3 are, we think, well liberally arranged.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD FIELDS.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. C. H. Howard, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, late from the "Omaha" gold mines, by whom we learn many interesting facts concerning these ranges, which we publish, that the readers of the "News" may be reliably advised in matters of general interest relating to the Rocky Mountain region.

Being informed, where within two hundred miles of Fort Hall, en route from the States to Salmon River, that those mines were "played out," and hearing of recent gold discoveries along the Rocky Mountain range, we are anxious to make them more fully known.

Since their arrival some two or three hundred more have joined them from various directions, attracted by the prospects of obtaining the precious metal.

These mines are located in latitude 45° N., longitude 112° W., in the city of waters of Jefferson, on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; and, from details furnished us by Mr. H., we infer that the season for "gold" operations are somewhat limited, though it is generally presumed that the "bright" mining season will last to the 1st and mountain lakes, may be continued during the winter. Quite a number of the miners, however, believing that winter operations there will be necessarily suspended, will go elsewhere to winter—to the City of Lead, to Salt Lake, Deer Lodge, or to Bitter Root Valley, either to Walt's Valley, Big Salt Lake. Deer Lodge is one hundred and twenty, and Bitter Root Valley two hundred miles to the northeast of the Omaha mines. To Salt Lake the distance is four hundred miles.

There is a species of wild Timothy, also clover, growing in abundance throughout the valleys lying at the head waters of Jefferson's Fork, affording excellent summer pasturage; but whether they will suffice for winter grazing is yet an open question, which will undoubtedly be tested the coming season.—Should these grasses prove inadequate, stock may be driven to Deer Lodge or Bitter Root Valley, where cattle and horses thrive so abundantly the year round, without other attention than feeding and branding.

Though the mining region is infested with the Banoko, Snake, Flathead and other tribes of Indians, hostile to each other, and in some degree to the whites, no alarm is felt by the miners; yet, to be prepared for any sudden uprising, their cabins are built with a view to defence.

When these mines were opened the season was far advanced, in consequence of which but little "prospecting" was done. Enough, however, has been done up to Mr. H.'s arrival, to establish the fact that gold exists in quantities sufficient to pay for working the mines. Old California miners, he says, assert that they never knew a better opening of new mines, and anticipate that, as the time nears, more of their labors there, will be done in other "digging" in prospect.

Miners were making from \$3 to \$50, and even \$100 per day—instances of the latter, however, being somewhat rare. His estimate of the average daily produce of the digger is as follows:—Since the operations were first commenced. The gold is generally richer, but of good quality, being current at \$18 per ounce.

Common labor cost remunerative—\$3 per day with board and \$4 without. Supplies and incidental expenses, also, are of course light at proportionally high figures. We make the following quotations in retail prices:

Flour, per cent.	35 00
Wheat, per sack of 60 lbs.	38 00
Barley, per sack	20 00
B. C. per sack	15 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 20
Flour, do	1 50
Barley, do	1 00
B. C., do	75 00
Timothy, do	2 00
Education, do	30 00

Cream Tartar, per lb.	2 30
Red Apples, do	1 00
Wheat, per sack	4 00
Milk, per quart	1 00
B. S. Apples, per lb.	1 00
Powder, do	1 00
Lard, do	1 00
Goa Soap, per box	1 00
Asin Sides, do	5 00
Heavy Beef, per cwt.	10 15 00
Wool, do	1 00
Conchoing Tobacco, per lb.	3 00
Sausage, do	1 00
Timber for cabin, lumber and firewood, is mainly drawn eight or ten miles—some also being procured from near the summits of neighboring mountains. Lumber is cut in a large quantity, and is for sale at \$400 per thousand feet, but has successively fallen till now the market price is but \$150 per M. The timber is pine and balsam, of fair growth and quality.	

Some hostile demonstrations were made by a large combined warrior band, principally of Banokos and Snakes, on the morning of October 3d, which created no considerable alarm among the miners; and not without cause, as the Indians were well armed, most of them with rifles, many having long bows and arrows. The loud, violent barganues and frantic gestures of the chief, named Winni-muck, addressing his braves, halted before him in the presence of war, were well understood to be the intimation of war.

However, in temporarily pacifying Winni-muck and, in the evening, at a meeting of the miners, three barrels, 150 lbs. each, 20 lbs. tobacco, 50 pipes and 100 boxes matches were raised, as a present to the H. Id. men, which relieved the indignation and the feelings of the chief, a speech expressive of his entire satisfaction.

Upon the delivery of the presents, Winni-muck, followed by the whole band, protesting himself to the earth to build up a fourth ridge to the Great Spirit, then arose and, assisted by the subordi nati chiefs, proceeded to justly distribute the articles. The pipe of peace was subsequently smoked and the council dissolved with amicable feelings and good humor.

Industry is not much cared for by these tribes; but for anything to eat or wear they give great bargains—panses having been purchased from them for a sheath knife, a few cups of flour or a wagon cover. Their chief concern is the water campfire ground, on the Yellowstone.

The "Omaha" or "Grasshopper" Gold Mines are not so heretofore supposed in Oregon, or Nebraska, but in Dakota Territory.

A well organized company have laid out a village plot and named it Valley City. They have also elected Wm. Cinsley, President, C. H. Howard, Treasurer, and Iram B. More, Secretary, and anticipate, from future immigration to that region, which is supported by settlement, which may occupy a considerable influence in the destiny of the Young Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. K. is full of enthusiasm for Utah and her people, called forth by a present excitement of the money, currency and order everywhere exhibited in that portion of our Territory through which he passed on his way to this city; and his declaration that, with such fine valleys, cultivable by such a strong-armed and energetic population, as well as the future, should be a great producing and self-supporting country—in the wealth of her cultivated lands and comfortable homes, and in the virtues, intelligence and happiness of her people, are as just as they are generous.

WHAT IS FREMONT DOING?

Of the whereabouts and doing of this notable individual, the public have recently been but little advised. In the "pomp and circumstance of war," his career, since his appointment, has not been as the enthusiastic and confidently expected one. The abolitionist has shrouded his late movements is explained partially by the announcement in the New York papers that he left that city for St. Louis by sea; but, immediately, now in California, after being charged with extravagance and peculation when Quartermaster of the Department of the West, with charges, if substantiated, will also criminate Gen. Fremont himself.

The enemy will keep on some time past

to exist between Col. Blair and Gen. Fremont—previously warmest friends—has become intensified, it would appear, much to the disparagement of the Publisher. In a recent issue of Col. Blair, referring to a man who transpiring while Fremont was at the head of the Department of the West, he makes the following withering statements:

"Fremont was then plotting against the government which had trusted him, and using the forces of Col. Blair, to support his project, work its destruction, and establish for himself a Dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to sate the role now being played by the Government, by the capture of our people, and his inability were our safety. What I represented to our government that in appointing Fremont to the capacity of Quartermaster, had not successfully the military command entrusted to him; his conspiracy against the government had not then developed itself; I was not apprized for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the President and his California contractors and dependents."

Fremont's major-generalship was the creation of Blair, says the New York Sun, and while he deserves some credit for unshakable loyalty to his Government, he cannot be his original blunder by forcing the "California contractors and dependents," to disgorge a portion, at least, of their plunder.

SOUTHERN TERMS.

It is reported that George M. Sanders returned from Europe a short time since with assurances that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European powers was certain, and that the United States had great reason to complain against the seceders.

It is announced that Gen. Lee arrived at Richmond about the 25th of October, and resumed his position as Commander-in-Chief.

At Fernandino No. 2, which has been in building at Richmond for a long time, is said to have been completed, and that about the 1st of November, she ran down to Fort Darling, from which place, owing to the peculiar nature of the operations, placed in the hands of the Federal Government, from getting up, is the event of the reduction of that Fort also could not return.

It is stated that Fort Darling has been a mission strengthened here by a heavy wall of masonry, and that most exposed parts shielded by thick iron plating. Other recent fortifications along the banks of James river are reported.

Recent advices from Charleston represent that the British frigate Rover had been permitted to anchor in the offing commanding the blockading squadron of the harbor, to go into that port and take away the British coals. The Confederates are said to have lately launched a powerful ram and have two more in building, so far completed that they are ready for plating, the first of which is supposed to have arrived from England in a vessel which safely ran the blockade through a shower of shot from the riddled guns of the Flambeau, several of which are said to have struck the steamer and not making any impression whatever.

There was, according to the Grenada Advertiser, a great fire at Augusta, Georgia, on the 14th ultimo, the destroying property valued at half a million of dollars, principally cotton, and also \$25,000 worth of factory at Jackson, Mississippi, exploded, killing thirty persons, the entire number employed in the works.

Some of the Southern papers, and among them the Charleston Gazette, were lately discussing the evils of peace, representing that if the seceders should again let the North impose a them with their "false propositions," and peace should follow, the Yankees could do the South more a greater injury after the war had terminated, than they could while the conflict continues. The general tone of the press in the seceded States is Independence or "Death!"

THEY DOVING. — On the 15th ult., in a notice of the News, we published the loss of a boat, robbed by the Little Mountain and this City. We understand that the robe was marked A. H. with some kind of paint. The justice will certainly oblige the owner, as well as justly indignant, to let the case be terminated, has they will call on this office, or with Bishop Ward, 17th Ward.

COLORADO ITEMS.

The returns of the late election in Colorado Territory show that there were 8,200 votes given for Delegates to Congress, of which Benoit, the present Delegate, received 3,400, Franey, 3,633, and Gilpin, ex-Gov. 2,173.

The First Regiment Colorado Volunteers, Camp Clearinghouse, were ordered to leave the East back to Denver, where it will, as represented, make its headquarters during the coming winter, which arrangement those whose patriotism seems to be measured or estimated by miles and cents are much pleased with, as it will enable them to do a thriving business. It is stated that the regiment is to be mounted, which will make it more effective for service on the Plains.

On the first night there was a horse race at El Paso, and a dog fight at the "People's Theatre," Central city, both exciting much interest, particularly the latter, indicating the degree of enlightenment and fine taste prevailing in the capital of that thriving Territory.

A building in Denver known as the "River House," which from its having been used as a drinking shop and a dance house, with their concomitants, a portion of the citizens, considered a nuisance, has been ordered to be pulled down by order from either the civil or military authorities; but some of the editorial fraternity consider a dangerous experiment.

AN ALLEGED TRUTH.

The Chicago Times recently gave utterance to the following, which several newspapers have copied and endorsed as truth:—"Abolition is the primary cause of our difficulties—not Slavery. Slavery is unconstitutional, abolition is not. Slavery was introduced by accident and assailed by, and undertaken to teach the people that they were not to be troubled with it any more. The great abolition exaction, and between the two abolitionists the Union is the result of the conservative policy, to bring it out of this terrible confusion, and to give the people a single moment to lose sight of this grand truth."

If it be true that the Democracy have a mission to bring the Southern States back to the "peris" which attend it, no time should be lost in entering on the duties assigned, for it is certainly a great undertaking, a work to be done by the hands of the conservative, which will aid power readily to perform what the evils existing can be cured only by the sword.

MUSIC.—We are pleased to notice that the Desert Musical Association in the Terbecock, giving public concerts in the Terbecock, for the course of a few weeks. Mr. Calder was being indefatigable in his labors with the young, and has succeeded in creating some taste for music here, which we hope there to extend to the entire settlement.

The President Young has given every encouragement to the Association, and his liberal patronage will, we expect, be warmly concurred by the public at the forthcoming concert. It is for the procurement of aid for the purchase books, instruments, etc., for the classes of the Association, an object deserving of the co-operation of the people.

HE JOINED THE CAUSE.—Uncle Sam has been called in the habit of working his muscle in the ring, and he will be given Sunday, but after a while he joined the cause. One day he met the minister who "Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. F. since he has been called?" "Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference." "Well, he carried it under his arm his shoulder, but he never carries it under his overcoat."

ONE STRAY DAVE.—Friday last was a cold, stormy day, and several quantities, mounting in each other to their base. The weather has since been as cold but pleasant, excellent for wood-hauling and such like operations.

THAT BRONCO-TRAVELER.—Carpenter had the bronco-creed on, on the State road, he badly out of repair. We is the B-privilege for whose duty it is to keep the roads and bridges in repair will not be asking questions.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors east of Wood Factory.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SALT SALT may be had at J. J. BENDER'S, 10th Ward, N. E. Cor. and also at SALT STORE, 4th Ward, N. E. Cor. without being asked a price.

REVIVAL. I HAVE on hand and for Sale, about 500 copies of the NEW BOOK, called "THE HISTORY OF THE REVIVAL IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1800-1801." Price 25 cents.

BOLEN. FROM North Kansas Ward, Davis county, on the 10th inst. at 10 1/2 o'clock, a fine black mare, about 2 years old, bred in the State of Ohio, and worth \$100.

WILLIAM BROWNE. I AM desirous to purchase a good horse, and will give the highest price for one that will suit my purposes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM NIXON, deceased.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. HARRISON, HAT MANUFACTURER. Second house east of Court House, 12th Ward.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS. C. P. WILLINGBROOK, BOOT AND SEWMAKER. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

CITY ACADEMY. THE next term of this School will commence on MONDAY, 18th December.

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S. CHEAPER AND BETTER than any imported, and not inferior in quality to the best.

PASTE BLACKING. CHEAPER AND BETTER than any imported, and not inferior in quality to the best.

FIRST PRIZE MATCHES! All kinds of paper tubes. Best Run of Outh not inferior.

PIANOFORTES, MELODIONS, AND MUSIC. H. L. RAYMOND, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

FASHION AND ECONOMY. MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

CLOTH MANUFACTURER. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

Wanted to purchase a good horse, and will give the highest price for one that will suit my purposes.

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General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT H. C. KEMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a good supply of LINSEED OIL.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. W. M. HALL, opposite the old Post Office, has on hand a large assortment of Instrumental Music.

FOR SALE. A Four-pointed Horse and Saddle, with a new harness, for sale by G. A. TOWNES.

WANTED. A. V. DIXON'S FURNITURE, WAREHOUSES, opposite the Warehouse, No. 10th Ward.

FOR SALE. A Four-pointed Horse and Saddle, with a new harness, for sale by G. A. TOWNES.

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FOR SALE. A Four-pointed Horse and Saddle, with a new harness, for sale by G. A. TOWNES.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. HARRISON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for their generous patronage.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately.

STRAYED. FROM the 18th Ward, on the 10th inst. a fine black mare, about 2 years old.

NORTHERN MAIL. THE undersigned has made arrangements for carrying a weekly Northern Mail.

Five-Six Cent per mile. Tickets on the Northern Mail, from Salt Lake City, at the following rates.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KINBALL & LAWRENCE, MERCHANTS.

LOW PRICES. KINBALL & LAWRENCE, MERCHANTS.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. D. B. HARRIS has on hand a large quantity of raw wool, and will card it for sale.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THE Subscriber has to inform Wool Carding and Weaving, and is prepared to receive wool.

CHARLES F. JONES. THE subscriber has to inform Wool Carding and Weaving, and is prepared to receive wool.

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP. CHARL BUCK has on hand a large quantity of tin ware.

TAKEN NOTICE. THE subscriber has to inform Wool Carding and Weaving, and is prepared to receive wool.

APPLS, PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, &c. THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of fruit.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has to inform Wool Carding and Weaving, and is prepared to receive wool.

SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESS, &c. TO Commence 12th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER. TO complete preparation in Penmanship, with Penmanship and Practical Geometry necessary in Clerical Business.

FOR AN ADULT CLASS. I have been instructed in Drawing the Descriptive Geometry, and is prepared to receive pupils.

THE SIBLING WARE THE SUBSTANCE FARE. Messrs. SAVAGE & OTTINGER.

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED, VIOLETYPES, CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, &c.

PAINTS AND SOLAR PICTURES, CRAYONS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIAN INK.

REMOVED from the 18th Ward to the 10th Ward, and will give the highest price for one that will suit my purposes.

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General Notices.

THE EYES! THE EYES! THE subscriber offers his Professional Services for the treatment of all kinds of eye diseases.

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DENTISTRY. DR. W. H. GROVES, Dr. W. H. GROVES, Dr. W. H. GROVES.

STOVES! STOVES! R. C. SHARKEY, (Opposite the late Wm. Nixon's Store).

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, &c.

TO ARRIVE! WALKER BROS.' GUNS!!

1800 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks, 600 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Design.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy. TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

16,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee, 6000 lbs. of Tea, the quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHELTING, Denims, Cottonades and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cuts, Saws and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING, HOSIERY AND STOCKING WARE, School Books, Slates and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Soap, Candles, Gunpowder, Honey, Lard, Sypher, Sweets, &c. &c.

Our Stock will be complete, embracing GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE PATRONS OF THE FINE AND CHOICE MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TOFARMERS, STOCK & FUR GROWERS.

Which year I imported these three valuable goods, and which year I imported these three valuable goods.

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For the Desert News. **SUMMIT OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS.**

BY C. F. HOWARD.

Along the foot of the towering heights, And o'er the landscape pour an eager eye On lofty peaks that touch the sky, And down beneath blue tints of eastern light...

LIFE.

Life is a waking hour in hours of quiet, 'Tis in peaceful glow; While transient from the heart comes forth Some music when the heart is true, And happy in a quietude divine...

G. S. C. City, Oct. 16, 1892.

and luxurious guests, brooded over these valleys and mountain sides. The denizens of our region, after having had a couple of months of sweating (in which time much fine yarn has been made), are busily employed in building, heating, and furnishing their homes...

So suited for the present, J.

Wine.

In this city, No. 12, of information of the Iowa, Arkansas, Iowa, Texas and Kansas, and other wine makers, who are now in the city, are now in the city, are now in the city...

TO THE LADIES. MRS. CROSBROOK BEGS to equalize the Public that she has again resumed her MILLINERY BUSINESS in accordance with her friends, Re-opened—Four doors from the Telegraph Office. 31 1/2

WINE WINE WINEN LADIES of a ready-made article, well and promptly supplied by the CURBANT VINE for Sale at the store of W. W. STEINBERG, 105 S. B. Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. This wine is not only palatable & cheap but also the most reliable and pure in the market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY virtue of the order as herein provided, I shall open at my Office at Great Salt Lake City, on this 12th day of November, 1892, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company...

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Winter Quarter of my UNIVERSITY will commence at Salt Lake City on the 15th inst. Tuition and board included as the Union Academy, 17th St. 23 1/2

STAY CO.

CALLER'S presentation on the 10th of November of a check for \$25.00, which I had not cashed before...

STAY CO.

CALLER'S presentation on the 10th of November of a check for \$25.00, which I had not cashed before...

MRS. E. WHITE, STRAIGHT MAKER.

At St. Edwington's, 14th Ward. Patterns of the fashions of the city obtained. Work done with care and dispatch. Ladies' Patterns American Make. CORNER 10th and 11th Sts. 23 1/2

STAY CO.

CALLER'S presentation on the 10th of November of a check for \$25.00, which I had not cashed before...

STAY CO.

CALLER'S presentation on the 10th of November of a check for \$25.00, which I had not cashed before...

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Taylor, Elyon, Walker, Benson, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Anderson, Baughman, Biddle, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Crockett, Deane, Dyer, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Fennell, Gault, Gentry, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Haffner, Hall, Hamblin, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Johnson, Keith, Kimball, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Marshall, Miller, Moore, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Peterson, Quinn, Russell, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Table with names and initials in two columns. Includes names like Smith, Taylor, Thomas, and others.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 10, 1892.



Spring Lake Villa, Deseret, Nov. 7, 1892. Dear News: We have been blessed with a beautiful harvest and charming winter in which are only to gather and secure everything. Never before in my life did I witness so plentiful an autumn. The highways are lined with teams, laden with grain, merchandise, and produce, to and fro, while thousands of head of horned, woolly and fat like are grazing upon the rich...

The Desert News

WILLIAM SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, November 26, 1862.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The war which has been in progress only a little over one year and a half, has caused much destruction, revolution, mourning and war, no inconsiderable portion of which has been visited upon the people of the border States, and has had a far-reaching effect on the effects of the fratricidal strife. Not only has the land been laid waste, but rain and desolation has been spread far and wide by the armies which have been stationed in and marched to and fro through those States generally taking whatever was needed for their subsistence and the protection of the war.

Virginia has been the principal theatre of strife and has suffered almost beyond measure from its fratricidal effects, but the desolation and destruction which has been meted out to the Old Dominion has not been so universal over the entire area of that State as in Missouri and Kentucky. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have had more or less from the presence of hostile troops, and each of the Decided States have been visited by fire and sword, but from the many accounts which have been published, Kentucky has been more effectually unpeopled, and the people thereof more generally despoiled of their substance, within the last three months, than any other of the North American States. There are but few counties if any in the State which have not been visited by both Federal and Confederate armies, ultimately. The latter are generally to be taken from the people wherever they went, all the cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, provisions and clothing that could be found, and carried off, their booty deposited in some place in the possession of the Federal troops, and their property taken back to the land in the west of desolation, where it can be found. The effects of frontier warfare against the border States, and on children with their parents, have been such that it seems to render far safer a quiet life in the States of the North than in the South.

The following is a list of the States of this country which have been visited by the war:

1. Half the horrors and hardships of this terrible war will reach millions of its people. A full recital of the enormities committed in this war is a task which any language is hardly ready enough to perform. The bloodshed and carnage has been so great that it is a wonder that any people are left to tell of it. In their places there are laughing and hate, which must be torn and drenched with the blood of a suffering life. Many a mother has known mothers to curse their children, because their husbands and children to grave the blood of their fathers in the soil of their graves. Our own happy people seem to have been made in a world in which they have been their vengeance on one another. The sacrifice of the domestic life and the family of a violent person, property is wanted, and the blood is taken from the mouths of the trembling and the children, for the wife's life is a torment to show that it could afford no refuge to a woman and her children in the public eye. Many a man who was shot down in Nashville the other day, and the mother of the child, who was shot down in the same way, was the mother of a man who was shot down in the same way. A woman who was shot down in the same way, was the mother of a man who was shot down in the same way. A man who was shot down in the same way, was the mother of a man who was shot down in the same way. A woman who was shot down in the same way, was the mother of a man who was shot down in the same way.

INDIAN OUTBREAK ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

The regular evening's report on the 25th was interrupted in rather an unusual manner. The operator at Pacific Springs having his dog bark with unusual ferocity, with a commotion in and about the house, and in the end he was killed, during the night, which seemed the death of his comrade in a few hours. This was instantly reported both East and West. The Indians had surrounded the station. He was part of the stock and, with the aid of a large force some two hundred yards distant, which they built for the purpose—made repeated sallies on the station.

By Gen. C. P. Pries's order, the station was left a posse of soldiers to this station for the protection of the telegraph. With the exception of five they were all on the mountainside, at 2 p.m., on the 26th, had not returned. They may have met the Indians and been disposed of.

At day-break on the 25th the hills were covered with Indians in small parties; and this was the first time the proper estimate could be made of their number—when it was judged they numbered at least one hundred and fifty.

The demonstrations ceased at 10.30 a.m., when they went out of sight, but the dog plainly traced them to some bushes where they were awaiting the night, to make another attack.

As in no other early instance, they failed to cut the wire, while it was at the same time bringing ruin to themselves from both directions, in the shape of troops, and if they attacked again, they will meet a different reception.

Col. Connor, of this city, was telegraphed for troops within ten minutes of the outbreak and sent them yesterday. Three Companies, sixty miles east of Pacific Springs, had a posse of horsemen issued early under way for their relief. They arrived at the station about half past midnight. The Indians were then in sight, but had not entered the station.

The Indians will probably, before this is printed, be left to wonder the cause of their destruction.

In the fight several Indians were known to have been killed, and their yells are reported to have been heard at a distance.

Johnson, the operator, is a splendid marksman and a noted bravo.

GREAT SUFFERING AND WANT OF LIFE.

In the thirteenth number of the current volume we gave an account of an attack of a company of emigrants by a band of Indians, near City Reels, on the 14th of September, in which it was stated that, of the fifteen men composing the party, six were killed and two wounded. The statements made in relation to the tragic affair were derived from Mr. McBride and others of the party, who, fortunately, effected their escape.

The incident in the case of the circumstances attending the attack of the party, as narrated by them, have, by recent reports, been corroborated, and they appear to have been substantially true and correct in every particular, with the exception of the item in relation to the number of the party, which we have seen, which they do not doubt, but in the case, but it has since been ascertained that there were only two of the party killed in the fight, and six wounded, two of whom were slain by the attack, and two were left on the battle-ground that night—two were left, as stated, supposed to be mortally wounded, and the other two, severely wounded, had concealed themselves in the brush among the rocks, where they remained until raised by the posse of soldiers that night—two were left, who had good reasons for believing that they were dead. One of the four thus done, and left was subsequently found and killed by the Indians. The other three are reported to have got off, having been rescued, after a day's stay, by the company of emigrants in Gen. Capt. Pries, who was near the McBride and those with him, of the party.

The statement of C. P. Pries who, with his company, arrived at City Reels, from Nevada Territory, a few days ago, is to the effect that his man Mc Bride and two others who left the battle-field with him, on the crossing of the Malade, seven days after the fight. Three of the party, Messrs. Jack-

son, Reilly and Grant, joined his train and went back, and the others came on towards Salt Lake. During the second fight, after two of the wounded men supposed to have been killed, Messrs. Goodman and Sharp came into camp, almost overcome with starvation and exhaustion. These men were badly wounded, one of them, G. D. Smith, having been shot through the side of his chest, and another, John Taylor, having been shot except to bleed, but fair health in the willows on the bank of the stream every day and traveled on foot every night, half a day, although the weather was so cold that his feet froze to the ground, and his hands were covered with a white frost. In this way they had managed to drag themselves about twenty miles from the scene of conflict.

Goodman and Sharp informed Pries's party that the two wounded men, White and Connor, or Connor, were still in the vicinity of the battle-ground, and eleven horsemen were immediately dispatched to bring them into camp. They reached the spot before daylight, where they found Connor slowed a way in the willows. He had remained there nearly ten days, subsisting, rather, at that gradually, on raw-birds, unable to get away, and tormented by the pains of nine bullet wounds, added to which the suffering he experienced from the bitter coldness of the weather. White had remained exposed where he fell, during the night, and had died, and his body was found in a state of decomposition. In a state of a man remained and killed, and scalped by Connor was placed on a sheet and a casket about five miles by the horsemen. Here they stopped until the train came up. After the first and second attacks, the train went on, and Connor was with the company at City Reels, the other two, Goodman and Sharp, stopped at Unionville, Humboldt county, in reference to their sufferings accordingly. In referring to their sufferings accordingly, the *Enterprise* says: "The three men who were with the train, their condition was so bad that they were nearly dead. They had experienced the most terrible hardships they have experienced, and as a restoration to health leaves their tenacity of life unimpaired, insurance companies need not afraid to take risks on them."

The men composing the company thus attacked by the savages, and so effectually used up—those who escaped without having lost everything they had with them excepting what clothes they had on, a part of the train, and some little change in their pockets, and their remaining party, which included a carpenter, a blacksmith, and a cooper, escaped death having suffered more than most men could have endured and lived, are represented to have been soldiers, or sympathizers with the Confederate cause, and their misfortune by their occupation has not been much lamented, by their acquaintances in California and Nevada, professing to be of the Union faith.

When Capt. Pries's company left Brigham City, Texas were entertained that they would, like many others, be attacked by the hostile natives while en route, and perhaps roughly handled, but it appears that, with one exception, they were not molested by the blood-thirsty revengeful red men. On the 22nd day of September, while resting at noon, a few miles from City Reels, a company of emigrants fired into by a party of eight Indians, of whom one man named George Kaufman, from Nebraska, was wounded in the head, from the effects of which he subsequently died. The attack was made by a party of eight Indians, but their pursuers, they reported that they destroyed. They were well-armed with long range rifles, taken from emigrants. Capt. Pries thought that the chief of the party, belonging to the most recent breed of Indians which the world has produced—renegade white men.

A CORVATE ADMINISTERED.—There was a Corvate, Fifteenth Ward, on the 25th, in which the Corvate was freely used, judging from the appearance of some of the combatants, after the affair terminated. The parties, including Mr. Taylor, one of the proprietors, and three of the workmen who had been with him, were taken before Alderman C. O. Connor, the investigation of the matter, it was made to appear that Taylor was the aggressor, and a fine of fifty dollars was imposed as a punitive measure, which may prove effectual; but doubts are entertained by some, as to the actual fact, in reputation of being somewhat belligerently inclined.

EXPEDITION FOR THE RECOVERY OF A CAPTIVE.

On last Thursday evening, a detachment of some sixty men belonging to the 21st Cavalry Corps, under the Major General, and the Capt. Camp Douglas, by order of Col. Connor, for Camp Valley, the object of the expedition being, as understood, the recovery of a white boy, held as a captive by an Indian, belonging to a band of two-hundred, now encamped, as reported, on the west side of Bear River, not far from Frankton. His long the boy has been a captive, who his parents were, and when and when he was taken by the Indians, we know not; but we are informed that the Indian who now has him in possession, was not shot by Major General, but was taken by pure use of arms, from another band, together with an older, younger than he; that after it became known to the people in Cache county, that the band of Indians who were reported to have taken that part of the Territory had two white children in their possession, efforts were made to get them by fair means, if possible; that the little girl, who was sickly, was obtained from the Indians who obtained her, by some person who succeeded in persuading him to part with her, for a present of some articles; that the young man, which is the son of the boy to give him up to the whites. The little girl was apparently dead, and the boy is yet with the Indians, who are said to think highly of him, and value him at twenty ponies.

The little girl was represented as being a very active, sprightly lad, about ten years of age, and can speak the Shoshone dialect as well as the English language quite fluently. It is said to remember the misadventure of his father and mother by the Indians, somewhere near the mouth of the Shoshone, a younger brother and two sisters expelled, and his mother cried a good deal, and the Indians took him off with them one day, after which he never saw them again, and does not know what becomes of him—whether dead or alive, whether the other sister is dead or alive.

The circumstances which led to the expedition to which reference is made, as understood, are in substance as follows:

Some weeks since, a man from Oregon, by the name of G. D. Smith, was said to be the boy's uncle, who at Shoshone, the lad had conversed with him, and, although the Indians were out, but a very good opportunity to take and bring him away, for some reason, he thought proper not to do, but some other person, who was said to be the boy's uncle, in the event that he could not take the custody of the boy, and then came to Salt Lake City and succeeded in getting the detachment of troops sent out to take him from the Indians by force. The result of the expedition was, as stated, to make known that it was the boy's uncle, who at Shoshone, the lad had conversed with him, and, although the Indians were out, but a very good opportunity to take and bring him away, for some reason, he thought proper not to do, but some other person, who was said to be the boy's uncle, in the event that he could not take the custody of the boy, and then came to Salt Lake City and succeeded in getting the detachment of troops sent out to take him from the Indians by force. The result of the expedition was, as stated, to make known that it was the boy's uncle, who at Shoshone, the lad had conversed with him, and, although the Indians were out, but a very good opportunity to take and bring him away, for some reason, he thought proper not to do, but some other person, who was said to be the boy's uncle, in the event that he could not take the custody of the boy, and then came to Salt Lake City and succeeded in getting the detachment of troops sent out to take him from the Indians by force.

RECORDED.—On the arrival of the Hon. Chief Justice Kelsey on Wednesday last, Professor Thomas with his band welcomed him on his return to our mountain home by a well-arranged and magnificent feast, and the result of the people of Utah. Their good feelings towards the Judge. His Honor acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate manner, thanking the band for the kind expression of their feelings, accepting the same as an index to the good-will of the citizens of the Territory in general.

We learn that the serenade was executed in such a manner as to reflect much credit on Professor Thomas and his band, not only for excellence of performance, but for the originality of their good feelings towards the citizens of our country, performed by their

PROGRESS OF WIS. — It is reported, and may generally be believed, that the war continues to progress as rapidly as ever, although the people are not very well advised, as to the whereabouts of the principal portion of the troops composing the Federal armies.

HAY AND THE ARMY.—Major Sharp, having been attached to the 21st Cavalry, has delivered at Camp Douglas, of three hundred tons of hay, for the use of Col. Connor's command, it soon commenced rolling into, through the city, in that direction, and in the course of a few days, during which the course of the hay was seen, it was seen that it had the appearance of an extensive hay market.

AN EXPENSIVE CHARIOT.

About ten days since a company of seven or fifteen rowdies, at the head of which was a negro and two or three young men, who have several things to lose, they will be considered wise, visited in the night time the house of an old negro man, named Holmes, residing on Little Cottonwood, about ten miles south of the city, whose son had recently married a wife, to whom he had given a party in celebration called a Chariot to treat them generally to a draught of whiskey, a practice which the father and son, being temperate, refused to tolerate, considering it a low, semi-civilized custom, degrading in its nature and expense. . . .

The next day they resolved to make another assault with an "increased force" to obtain which their "responsible agents" had seemingly but little doubt of success. . . .

On Monday noon in complaint of the elder Holmes, a warrant was issued by Judge Smith for the arrest of ten or fifteen of the principal rioters, and placed in the hands of Officer Brimbley, of Union, who soon had them all in custody, excepting John Miller, the diverter, and the fast youth named Powell Johnson, the former having fled to Camp Douglas, and the latter to some place unknown. . . .

CONCERN IN THE TEMPERANCE. — We draw our attention to our readers by the advertisement of the Desert Musical Association in today's paper. The programme is on the case of our types, and will soon be before the public. We think Mr. Calder cannot fail to accomplish the object he has in view by giving his views concisely. . . .

THE MASSACRE NEAR AMERICAN FALLS.

Mr. H. F. Swayney in a communication to the Quincy Union gives a corrected statement of the massacre near American Falls on Snake river, about the 10th of August last, from which it appears that Capt. George W. Adams' train was attacked when the wagons were scattered over a considerable distance, but they buried up and corralled as specially as possible, and prepared for defense, to but little or no purpose, as the attacking party numbered from seventy-five to one hundred men, armed with revolvers, who were side by side at first on range, and then set to load. . . .

During the afternoon other trains came along which gathered up the fugitives. The several trains camped together at night for mutual defense, numbering over one hundred wagons. The next morning a company of fifty well equipped men, under Captain Kenne y, started out to recover if possible the stolen stock. . . .

At the junction of the Oregon and California roads, the several companies which had joined and traveled together for mutual safety, divided, part of them taking the California, and part the Oregon road. . . .

The names of those killed in the several attacks, as given by Swayney, were George W. Adams and his son; Elizabeth Adams, from Madison, Iowa; M. O. Tappi, Wisconsin; J. Hunter, Iowa city; Charles Bulwinkle, New York city; George Teaser (scalped); Louis W. Madison, Washington county, Iowa; Thomas Newman, W. paloo, Iowa; and Thomas Paul, Nevada. . . .

The amount of stock taken by the Indians from the train is stated at seventeen thousand, five hundred dollars, and the entire loss of property at thirty thousand.

ALDENRAN'S COURT. — A person named Mooney, who accompanied Col. Connor's command from the West, was brought before Alderman Clinton on Monday last, on a charge of selling liquor without license, was found guilty and fined one hundred dollars. . . .

MEETING OF CONGRESS. — The third session of the Congress will commence on Monday next. The usual hour of meeting is at twelve, meridian; 9:30 a.m. Salt Lake Time. The President's message may be expected to be distributed over the wires as early as Thursday, as there will be no objection to be offered to delay its delivery. . . .

WALKER'S TRAIN. — The firm of Walker Brothers of this city have just brought in twenty-two wagons freighted with goods from California. . . .

PAVING OUR TOWN. — During the past week, Major Spence, of San Francisco paid \$1,000 to the California Volunteers, the amount in full for work by Uncle Sam up to date. . . .

COUNTY COURT. — The December session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake will commence, as is do or should commence, on Monday next, and all having business to present before or against the county, should be ready, as the session will not be necessarily protracted. . . .

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM CORK LUSKS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Wilmington on the 7th of October, referred to the Patent Office, and other matters connected therewith as follows: . . .

The Patent Office, usually the center of such attraction in more peaceful times has of late been almost entirely overlooked. . . .

Among the latest of these European inventions is a certain process known to our Patent Office for American protection for "improved methods for the manufacture of paper from the refuse of the manufacture of textile fabrics, and of new material for the use of paper makers, consisting in the use of paper refuse for the manufacture of paper." . . .

Years ago the scarcity of materials for paper had already become so great, that the London Times offered a reward of a thousand pounds for the discovery of any new substance which could be used in making paper at a lower price, have failed. . . .

cotton mills, and "making cotton fabrics from flax," are revived, the Austria inventor comes in with a proposition to furnish "male and female cloth, and huckaback, of superior quality and lower cost, from these same worthless crumbers." . . .

Accompanying the application were three hundred and thirty-seven specimens of various different kinds of the "male and female," as the Dr. Alois Ritter Auer, &c., quaintly call it. . . .

- 1. Some Italian Cork leaves, or so-called male chucks, the raw material from which the following are manufactured.
2. Fibers, made out of male chucks.
3. Male - paper.
4. Male - paper cloth.
5. Paper - half stuff, made out of the waste, (&c.) in its natural color, (&c.) bleached.
6. Paper - made out of the waste, in various instances of the corn chucks, (obtained out of the waste.)
7. Paper - made out of the waste, in various instances of the corn chucks, (obtained out of the waste.)
8. Paper - made out of the waste, in various instances of the corn chucks, (obtained out of the waste.)

One of these boxes was, of course, sent to the Commissioner of Patents to accompany the application, and the other sent to Dr. Hollaway's room in the Patent Office. . . .

The cork lusk paper is remarkably good. Some of the qualities remarked are fine texture, and fine grain, and the fact that it has never been a flim, solid body and an excellent surface. . . .

The cork-lusk yarn and cloth are not made in this country as they are made in Austria. . . .

Of this, the inventor, in his quiet, German way of writing English, says: . . .

As many purposes for which coarse linen fabrics are now used, the cork-lusk cloth, as already is mentioned, is well adapted. . . .

Recently the capabilities of cork lusk in the manufacture of paper seem to have been established. . . .

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.
SUGON AN...
OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of Wash Pharmacy.

STOLEN.
From North Kansas Ward, three doors on the left side of the 10th block, one silver watch, valued at \$10, and one gold watch, valued at \$15. Also one silver watch, valued at \$10, and one gold watch, valued at \$15.

WILLIAM BROWN.
South Kansas Ward.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Having been appointed administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased...

JAMES TOWNSEND.
GEO. E. BURNETT.
CHRISTOPHER JONES.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS.
C. P. WILLINGBEK.
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
HAS the reputation of being the BEST BOOT AND SHOEMAKER in this Territory, and for beauty of work and durability of his goods...

TOBACKERS, STOCK & FARM GROWERS.
Last year I introduced into this valley a premium quality of tobacco...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A BAKER.
A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Coach maker...

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A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Coach maker...

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL.
PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, for sale, the best quality of LINSEED OIL, in bulk or by retail...

SALT.
SALT.
SALT.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
To be taught by C. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 10th street, opposite the old Post Office...

FOR SALE.
A Four-roomed House and Lot, with a new brick front and handsome porches...

WANTED.
A. T. DIXON'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 11th street, between the 10th and 11th streets...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!
JOHN C. TATTON.
HAT MANUFACTURERS.

RESPECTFULLY thanks his patrons, and the public in general, for the patronage and support...

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
RESPECTFULLY thanks his patrons, and the public in general, for the patronage and support...

STRAVED.
On the 15th Ward, on last Monday noon, one Barrel of No. 10, extra quality, of Spanish brand...

NORTHERN MAIL.
The undersigned has made arrangements for running a Mail and Express business, for the convenience of the public...

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
White can be purchased all over this Territory, at the following prices...

CASH BUYERS.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
WHEN to purchase in the future, it is to be noted that they have recently made large purchases of...

LOW PRICES.
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.
FASHION AND ECONOMY.

MRS. E. G. READ.
MILLNER AND DRESS-MAKER.

INFORM.
All kinds of Sewing and Dress-making, and all kinds of alterations, and all kinds of repairs...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.
BY GEORGE BOWLER, 19th Ward.

WE have respectfully announced to the public that we have now on hand, for sale, the best quality of LINSEED OIL, in bulk or by retail...

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING.
BY about the 15th of November I expect to have Two or three tons of Wool Carded, in the city of Salt Lake, and one or two of these I have now on hand...

HOME SPUN.
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY.
I am certain that I prepared for you the best quality of Home Spun, in the city of Salt Lake...

BRIDGEMAN YOUNG.
THE BRIDGEMAN YOUNG, 10th street, between the 10th and 11th streets...

FIFTEENTH WARD TIN SHOP.
CHARLES F. JONES.
RESPECTFULLY thanks his patrons, and the public in general, for the patronage and support...

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following choice assortment of Goods, comprising the best selected varieties of...

APPLS, PEARS, PLUMS, APRICOTS, &c.
The Fruit which the most general attention, to secure them, please direct to our late fruit catches would do well here, we are calling for...

NOTICE.
SCHOOL TO PREPARE BOYS FOR MECHANICAL BUSINESSES, &c.
To Commence 13th September.

E. L. T. HARRISON, TEACHER.
To complete instruction in Plain Drawing, with Penmanship and Practical Drawing necessary to the Carpenter, the Painter, the Bricklayer, the Plumber, and the Joiner...

FREE OF CHARGE.
A FREE GIFT OF ONE OF OUR PATENT PATTERNS OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES (First Quality).

PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLORED.
FREE OF CHARGE.
AMBERYPES, MELANOTYPES, CRAYON AND SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAITS IN OIL, WATER COLORS, AND INDIA INK.

PASTE BLACKING.
(CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any imported, and sold in this Territory.)

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S.
PASTE BLACKING.
(CHEAPER and SUPERIOR to any imported, and sold in this Territory.)

PIANOFORTS, MELODIONS, AND MUSIC.
H. L. RAYMOND.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS, THE PIANOFORTE, MELODION, AND ORGAN.

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General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
LARSEN & MABLEY.
CABINETMAKERS, &c. &c.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally to their premises, where they will be pleased to present and intelligently attended to, at the most reasonable and satisfactory prices.

TO ARRIVE!
WALKER BROS.'
OF GREAT BRITAIN, imported in a few days, with a well-selected stock of...

7500 Packages of American and English Fine Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks

6000 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

5000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy.

TIN PLATE, HOLLOWWARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee.

6000 lbs. of Tea, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.

BROWN SHEETING, Denims, Cottonsides and Drillings.

700 Doz. White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING, HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN, School Books, Station and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural

A FREE GIFT OF ONE OF OUR PATENT PATTERNS OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES (First Quality).

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and fish and by **1878.** "You far worse than
 it and do, because I go to the Father." It
 is our privilege and our duty to continue to
 receive the elements of the Eucharist, until the
 hour is brought back to its paradisaical state
 and we must first receive our bodies there
 and we will receive our bodies there, as
 striving daily to overcome the evil that is in
 the world and in our hearts and to
 bring all things in conformity to the Holy Spirit
 in the perfect and full freedom of the
 will.

I think it likely that after a while I may be
 able to submit to be made into a
 little child, as to be taught more fully by the
 Holy Spirit. Perhaps, when I am eight years
 of age, I will be able to do this, by bringing
 of a higher sphere than this. Moses saw the
 glory of God at that age, and he was
 permitted to bring the law to his people. I am
 conversed with. I hope and trust that the
 time I am that age, I will be able to
 bring the law to my people.

I pray you not to forget what I have said
 to you this morning, but try it up in your
 hearts and pray that it may bring forth fruit
 for the more perfect attainment of the
 kingdom of God upon earth.

REMARKS

By President BRADY, at YOUNG WOODS,
 on Dec. 8, 1851, p.m. of Oct. 6, 1850.

[REPRINTED BY DR. WATT.]

I will offer a few remarks in relation to the
 difference between this and the next state of
 existence. The next state of existence is
 called the "state of glory." It is a state in
 which all things are made new. All things
 clothed with mortal flesh will be free from
 that encumbrance, and all spirits will be
 free from the power of sin and Satan.

This state is a state of trial, wherein the
 spirit and soul are tested. It is a state of
 trial, wherein the spirit and soul are tested.
 It is a state of trial, wherein the spirit and
 soul are tested. It is a state of trial, wherein
 the spirit and soul are tested.

From the state of glory to the time of
 the resurrection, the spirit and soul are tested.
 From the state of glory to the time of
 the resurrection, the spirit and soul are tested.

I think it will be so on, by some that we
 shall again in the resurrection with all the
 immortals and imperfections that they have
 in this state, be cannot lose them in the next
 state. But so, that we shall be made like
 to the blessing of the first celestial resurrection
 will be pure and holy, and perfect in body.
 pure and holy, and perfect in body.

Therefore, we must be careful to attain to
 that state of glory, which is a state of trial.
 Therefore, we must be careful to attain to
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 Therefore, we must be careful to attain to
 that state of glory, which is a state of trial.

FATHERS IN GREAT BARRON, 8-15, and
 16-20, and 21-25, and 26-30, and 31-35, and
 36-40, and 41-45, and 46-50, and 51-55, and
 56-60, and 61-65, and 66-70, and 71-75, and
 76-80, and 81-85, and 86-90, and 91-95, and
 96-100, and 101-105, and 106-110, and 111-115,
 and 116-120, and 121-125, and 126-130, and
 131-135, and 136-140, and 141-145, and 146-150,
 and 151-155, and 156-160, and 161-165, and
 166-170, and 171-175, and 176-180, and 181-185,
 and 186-190, and 191-195, and 196-200, and
 201-205, and 206-210, and 211-215, and 216-220,
 and 221-225, and 226-230, and 231-235, and
 236-240, and 241-245, and 246-250, and 251-255,
 and 256-260, and 261-265, and 266-270, and
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 and 291-295, and 296-300, and 301-305, and
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 and 326-330, and 331-335, and 336-340, and
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 and 676-680, and 681-685, and 686-690, and
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 and 711-715, and 716-720, and 721-725, and
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 and 746-750, and 751-755, and 756-760, and
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 and 781-785, and 786-790, and 791-795, and
 796-800, and 801-805, and 806-810, and 811-815,
 and 816-820, and 821-825, and 826-830, and
 831-835, and 836-840, and 841-845, and 846-850,
 and 851-855, and 856-860, and 861-865, and
 866-870, and 871-875, and 876-880, and 881-885,
 and 886-890, and 891-895, and 896-900, and
 901-905, and 906-910, and 911-915, and 916-920,
 and 921-925, and 926-930, and 931-935, and
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 and 956-960, and 961-965, and 966-970, and
 971-975, and 976-980, and 981-985, and 986-990,
 and 991-995, and 996-1000, and 1001-1005, and
 1006-1010, and 1011-1015, and 1016-1020, and
 1021-1025, and 1026-1030, and 1031-1035, and
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 1081-1085, and 1086-1090, and 1091-1095, and
 1096-1100, and 1101-1105, and 1106-1110, and
 1111-1115, and 1116-1120, and 1121-1125, and
 1126-1130, and 1131-1135, and 1136-1140, and
 1141-1145, and 1146-1150, and 1151-1155, and
 1156-1160, and 1161-1165, and 1166-1170, and
 1171-1175, and 1176-1180, and 1181-1185, and
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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, December 3, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Up to the latest dates from the seat of war, the army of the Potomac had not crossed the Rappahannock on its way to Richmond, and while the various Divisions under Burnside, and others, occupied the left, the Confederates were on the right bank of that river in force, apparently intending to resist every attempt of the brave Abolition Yankees, as they denominated the Federals, to cross below a further southward. Fredericksburg has been the principal point of attraction for several weeks, and its occupation by Gen. Sumner's corps has been several times announced, but it has of late been very generally understood that the Confederates did not intend to surrender or evacuate that city until compelled by some strategic movement, or the force of arms, and that in this event its reduction should be attempted by Burnside, they were prepared to give him and his army a severe reception.

From the contradictory reports which have been put in circulation concerning the number of the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, no proper estimate can be made of their strength. It is not probable that they will risk a battle with Gen. Burnside, or any portion of the army of the Potomac, with an inferior force, and should Fredericksburg be the scene of a conflict with the view of its occupation by the Federal troops, it may be expected that the Confederates will not engage in a battle which has as yet been fought, as no very unequal contest will take place unless one or the other commanding Generals be deprived as to the strength of the opposing force before offering or accepting of a truce, depending under circumstances beyond control.

How large a force Gen. Burnside may have at that point, is not known, excepting to the War Department, but it is presumed that he has not less than eighty or one hundred thousand men, as all the army corps were reported to have marched in that direction on leaving Warrenton after Burnside had completed his arrangements for an advance.

It seems to be generally believed, notwithstanding the many contradictory reports, that "General" Jackson, with a large army in yet in Shenandoah Valley, and intends to remain there, ready to operate in Burnside's line when opportunity may present. Very few measures have been taken to eject the Confederates from that valley, where they can easily menace Washington, or to the public unkenne. Their pockets are reported to be empty; seen near the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and when pursued retreat toward Winchester.

Several reconnoissances are reported to have been made and skirmishes to have taken place of late, in various parts of Northern and Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and further south along the Atlantic seaboard, generally resulting favorably to the Union's, and discommodating the enemy, but nothing has transpired materially affecting the contest in progress for the subjugation of the Secluded States.

Many reports have been in circulation within the last few weeks, concerning the movements of the Federal armies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, but nothing very definite has transpired. That they are moving southward is very certain, but how fast and where to is difficult to determine.

Troops for the great expedition under Gen. McClellan, designed for the opening of the Mississippi river to the commerce of the West, have not yet been getting ready, but when the descent of the river will be commenced is not generally known. The expedition if it slips up in New York for Texas or some other Southern destination is

expected to abort shortly. A New York paper says, that it is to be composed of all the regiments stationed in that city and on Long Island, it will be more formidable than any which has preceded it.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday next is the time fixed by law for the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, and there is but little doubt, that every member of the Council will be present, and that the House of Representatives will be present at the hour of meeting, ready to perform their duty to themselves, their country, and constituents. The last session was held in the Court House, to which place both branches of the Council were appointed, time for the House of Representatives will be present at the hour of meeting, ready to perform their duty to themselves, their country, and constituents. The last session was held in the Court House, to which place both branches of the Council were appointed, time for the House of Representatives will be present at the hour of meeting, ready to perform their duty to themselves, their country, and constituents.

ENFORCING MUNICIPAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We are pleased to see a determination manifested by the authorities of this city, to enforce obedience on the part of corporations, and unruly persons, to the rules and regulations which have been made and provided for the promotion of peace and good morals in this city. It is not believed that the number of those for whom, specially the ordinances in relation to drunkenness, selling, or otherwise disposing of spirituous, viscous, or malt liquors, without license, gambling, and the keeping of saloons, eating houses, &c., are violated, now residing in the city, is very large, but still there are a few of that class of beings domiciled here this winter, and more than were to be found in the summer season, some of whom within the last few weeks have made some little display of the peculiar mode of "law and order," in a way and manner to all act attention, and once thereafter were escorted by the city Marshal or some of the police, to the office of Alderman Clinton, and required to pay heavy fines, for not observing and honoring the law.

Among the transgressors thus compelled to atone for their unlawful deeds, there have been two or three persons full and guilty of neglecting, removing, and keeping down the sidewalks, without license, Mr. Harrison of the "Valley House," for keeping a gambling house, each of whom was fined one hundred dollars, which will probably operate, in some degree, as a preventive if not as a punishment, to such general instances mentioned. There is no other individual named Alderman Clinton, who is a regular physician of the homeopathic school, round the nose administered the smallest that might be expected to effect a cure, should they not do so they will be repeated.

New York Office. We are glad to learn that the Council and the Legislature of this Territory, in their session at St. Joseph, Mo., have appointed W. H. Smith, who has now returned to the State papers and enter upon the duties of office.

FROM NEVADA.

The second session of the Nevada Legislature is in full blast. It met on the 11th of November, at Carson City, in the County Building, formerly the Gen. Basin Hotel—the rooms for the accommodation of the two Houses having been fitted up in princely style. There were, as represented, a large number of office seekers, roll-callers and lobbyists, ready to enter the measures and their country's interests.

The number of councilmen having been increased to thirteen, at the last session, a question arose as to the right of the President of the last session to assume the chair, which was determined in favor of Mr. Van Bokkelen, the former President, and the Council then proceeded to effect an organization, which took some considerable time to accomplish. There were three aspirants for the office—Van Bokkelen, Judge Hall, of Carson and John H. Emeralds, who were not put in nomination by their respective friends, and, on the fifty-fifth ballot, the latter was declared elected, having received seven votes out of twelve, one councilman having been absent. A. Carson, was elected Secretary, on the second ballot, and George Palmer was elected assistant Secretary, by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-arms, four men were put in nomination, and fifteen unsuccessful ballots were taken, when Col. Marshall was nominated and elected, on the seventeenth ballot. He is said to be a cousin of Gov. Sam Melroy, of Ohio, who, as alleged, does not know how to spell a name correctly. D. R. Hawkins was elected messenger, on the fourth ball, and H. Lewis, page, by acclamation.

The House of Representatives organized with but little delay. John H. Mills, of Storey county, was elected Speaker, unanimously; W. M. Gillespie, Chief Clerk; Charles King, Assistant Clerk; John Bowman, Sergeant-at-Arms; and W. H. Mesinger, Chairman. Chas. Craddock, Perry; James H. Boyd, Fireman; and Rev. Mr. White, Chaplain. For most of the officers there were several aspirants.

The House passed a resolution, instructing the Secretary to notify each member with their daily newspapers, such as they might make choice of respectively.

The Message of Governor Nye was not delivered until Thursday the 12th, when the two houses met in joint session, for the purpose of receiving it, and which his excellency is said to read in good style. It is a very lengthy document, in which the Gov. reviews the history of the war during the present year, says the rebellion has not yet been suppressed, but avers, that the series of Federal victories, from the reduction of Fort Henry to the capture of the Confederate forts from Maryland, and the more recent battles in Virginia, indicate the ability of the Volunteers to perform what has been undertaken, an idea with the new levies of troops, and the execution of the Emancipation act of Congress, and the recent Proclamation, "there is all reason to expect that the campaign of 1863 will terminate the war. He reviews also the history of the Territory, and recommends the passage of a few laws to be read in good style, or of which the "deceiving crimes and punishments" providing that no black or mulatto person, or Indian, or Chinese, shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of or against any white person—a disability which the Gov. thinks should be removed. A majority of the people of that Territory think differently, and in accordance with the suggestion; but otherwise, consider the message a sound document.

Governor Nye, true to the office-holder's creed, recommends that the salaries of the Federal Agents shall be increased by a duty on the Territorial Treasury to the sum of five or six thousand dollars, annually, as with a less sum they cannot support themselves and their families, and states that the pay they now receive from the government, is reduced very nearly one half, in fact, converted into ex-hib.

Dr. Pugh, on taking the chair as President of the Council, made a short speech, in which he favored a short session. He said: "It is my duty, as your judge, not good reason, but that we are to be here in twenty days rather than allow it to extend through the winter months, and to have no Executive legislation to live more to be

passed than legislative enactments, and I hope we shall not at this session number our statute books with any enactments which the interference of your excellency may prevent. I venture the assertion that all the good we are capable of doing for the people of this Territory say as we do now, within twenty days as a longer period."

Judging, however, from the amount of bills presented up to the latest date, it is no probability of the session being curtailed shall ex-ire, by limitation. After the organization had been completed, the first thing introduced was a bill to increase the pay of the members ten dollars per week, out of the Territorial Treasury.

John H. Mills, in his speech on taking the chair, recommended the assumption by the Territory of the entire expense of the government thereof, executive, legislative and judicial, thus contributing to the Federal treasury the annual amount appropriated by Congress, during the continuance of the war, at least a measure which will probably be adopted. A bill was introduced by Mr. Howard in the 18th, providing, that in consideration of the enormous outlay of Government for putting down the rebellion, and the expense of allowing the inhabitants of the Territory to appropriate its mineral wealth, the entire expense of the civil Administration shall be assumed by the Territory, and the Federal Government forego release therefrom; and that the salaries of the members of the Council, the judges of the Supreme Court shall be \$5,000 per annum of the Secretary, Attorney General and Marshal of the Territory, each \$1,000; of the members of the Legislature, \$100 each way and \$3 for each twenty miles travel each way; all to be paid in advance, and the salaries of the Auditor's warrants, and that if said warrants be not paid on presentation, to draw interest at twenty per cent. per annum, and all to date from the commencement of the present session.

The bill became a law, the Territorial script of Nevada may be expected shortly to be current at about ninety per cent. discount. It is now said to be fifty, the effects of but one year's extravagant expenditure.

It is stated that in point of talent, the present Legislature is the best that has been, and has in it a greater proportion of the "fighting element" which began to be made manifest before the wheels of Legislation got fairly in motion.

Aside from matters and things connected with the Legislature, there does not appear to be much of interest transpiring in and out of Washoe.

Mr. Rupp, member of the Council from Honey Lake, has been selling some brochures concerning the conduct of the Indian tribes in this region, who, he reports, have recently massacred some of our men, and mutilated their bodies by tearing out their entrails, cutting their mouths from ear to ear, dismembering their limbs, and chopping up the bodies of some of them. It was reported in a spring issue of the individual, commonly known as "Gov. Rupp," reported earlier in San Francisco, and other places in California concerning Indian depredations at Honey Lake, in order to get up an excitement, which were subsequently ascertained to have had no foundation in fact. He tells us, however, that he has a great gift for misrepresentation and exaggeration. The same individual, on the 15th of Oct., presented in the Legislative Council a petition signed by a woman well known in this city, praying for a divorce, containing less of truth than any since published, and she has been agreed upon Legislative or Judicial cognate. If he was not the author of the petition, he was, of course, considered by the interested party a proper person to make protest in relation to the petition and accompanying bill were reported, and by the legislative committee, to which they were referred.

A communication from Susanville to the Sacramento Union, dated Nov. 12th, complains bitterly if Indian depredations in that vicinity, and in other places, the matter being referred to by Gen. Wright and Governors Stanford and Key. The object seems to be to procure, if possible, the establishment of a military post at that point.

REPORTS AND APPROPRIATIONS.—The S. T. J. Justice of the Peace for Cottonwood County, in his report to the Hon. J. H. Mills, Justice of the Peace for Farnes' Precinct, having received the vacancies occasioned thereby, have been appointed by the Hon. J. H. Mills, Justice of the Peace, the appointments of Peter Van Walseburg, John Van Fowler, and John F. Strickler, the latter vacancy till the next annual election.

General Notices.

F. W. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN... OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the new building...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Jane...

JAMES POWELLSON, Administrator. GUNBOWS LATTICE, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOBS.

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOE maker in the city...

TOFFANERS, CORK & FORK GROVERS. I have just imported the best...

Wanted immediately by a merchant, a good COOK...

A GOOD CANTONER, OR WHEELWRIGHT, with a good Cantoner...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER, by WALKER BROTHERS.

STRAW CO. CARE to produce on the night of November 3...

FROM City Creek Knap, a white yearling STEER, with black eyes...

FROM the same stock, a black and white ORK, dark red or brown...

FROM my farm, a pair of black and white ORK, dark red or brown...

TOOTHACHE TOOTHACHE. Immediate Relief, without pain.

THE OEDONTALGIC ANODYNE, or Toothache Balm.

WINE WINE WINE! I have a variety of wine...

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General Notices.

LINED OIL. PRESIDENT B. C. KEWELL has now on hand, and is selling a first quality...

SALT SALT. FINE BROWN SALT may be had at J. F. JOHNSON'S...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by C. A. THOMAS, at his residence...

FOR SALE. A Fine second hand carriage, with a new harness...

WANTED. A T. B. DENWORTH'S RUBBER WAREHOUSE...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

RE SPECIALLY fitted his repairs, and the public are invited to call...

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. I have just received a quantity of...

STAYED. FROM the 10th Ward, a fine headway cow, one horn...

NORTHERN MAIL. The undersigned has made arrangements for running a Coach...

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

LOW PRICES. FASHION AND ECONOMY. MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELL, 12th Ward.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY about the 15th of November I expect to have two Tons of Washed...

HONK SEW. 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THE Subscriber desires to inform Wool Carders...

TO THE LADIES. MRS. CROSBOROUGH. BEGS to acquaint the Public that she has again...

TAKE NOTICE. THIS Subscriber offers for Sale the following article...

HURRAH HURRAH! NO MORE BAD MATCHES. I have just received a quantity of...

REAL GOOD MATCHES. I have just received a quantity of...

ROBERT GREER. A newly arrived stock in this city, whose excellent and practical knowledge...

REPAIRS. I have just received a quantity of...

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General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEBY, CABINETMAKERS & CARPENTERS.

TO ARRIVE! WALKER BROS.' GOODS!!

Consisting of 1500 Packages of American and English Prints, New Styles and Patterns.

400 Packages of Hickories and Checks, 60 Cooking Stoves, Small and Large, New Designs.

6000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Light and Heavy. TIN PLATE, HOLLOW-WARE AND TIN-WARE.

15,000 lbs. Sugar and Coffee. 6000 lbs. Tea, fine quality, Hyson, Gunpowder, etc.

BROWN SHEETING, Denims, Cottonades and Drillings. 700 Doz White Granite Cups, Saucers and Plates.

FANCY SHIRTING, HOSIERY AND STOCKING YARN. Scotch Socks, Stairs and Letter-Paper.

5000 lbs. of Tobacco, Sweet and Natural Leaf. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Soap, Gunpowder, Honey, Lard, Glass, Candles, etc.

Our Stock will comprise embracing GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE passage of the Public and Country Dealers respectively, is hereby...

FINDLAY & MARTIN'S PASTE BLACKING

ALL kinds of pastes. First Prize Matches!!

ALL kinds of pastes. First Prize Matches!!

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, December 10, 1862.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The meetings of Legislative Assemblies, in Utah, have never been attended with much excitement, uproar, noise nor confusion attendant upon the assembling of a greedy set of office-seekers and log-rolling gentry in quest of some position they deem themselves entitled to fill that may be in the gift of the law-makers, and which they may have been promised by some of the members elect for "services done and performed" in the electioneering campaign either for the successful candidates or those who themselves are seeking being one of the most unpopular and disgusting things to which men can turn their attention in this Territory, and the inconsequence of what few others there are in the gift of the Legislative Assembly being a great one, instead of a source of profit to the recipients, or those who honor them, legislators with few exceptions enjoy an immunity from the importunities and assaults of such hungry swarms of beings as in other Territories and States usually gather at the capital on the eve of a session, and do not from the desert depart so early as there is a fair hope left of their obtaining some thing from the public crib to assist in their longed desire for such lucre. This is also a poor country for the obtaining of private franchises. Toll roads, toll bridges, and other such enterprises, are not common here, nor other paying institutions, neither can they often be obtained by seeking the law-making department for them. All such things combined contribute to produce a quiet and peaceful state of things at the seat of government, not only within the Territory, but also in the cities and the wheels of legislation are being put in motion by effecting permanent organizations, but during the recess.

A few of the members of the present Legislature, from distant counties, arrived the forepart of last week, but a majority of them did not reach the city until yesterday. Their arrival created so sensation wherever they found the cordial greeting of old friends and acquaintances. On Monday forenoon shortly after eleven o'clock the members and a few lay of the aspirants for positions of honor, viz: clerks, sergeants-at-arms, messengers and clerks, or foremen as generally erroneously called, were seen wending their way leisurely towards the County Court House, where the last session was held, and to which place after an adjournment was taken, they returned once again on the second Monday in December, 1862, at twelve o'clock at noon, at which hour the members assembled in their respective halls, and proceeded to take the usual preliminary steps to effect an organization previous to entering upon the duties of their office upon them as the representatives of the sovereign people.

In the Council Chamber of the City was called by Patrick Lynch, Esq., former assistant secretary, every member answering to his name, with two or three exceptions. Hon. George Hyatt was elected president pro tem. Elder Joseph Young, former chaplain, offered prayer, after which, Hon. Daniel H. Wells was elected president, James Ferguson, secretary, Patrick Lynch, assistant secretary, John F. Young, sergeant-at-arms, Samuel L. Sprague, messenger, John D. T. McAllister, foreman, and Elder Joseph W. Young, chaplain. An motion of Mr. G. A. Smith a committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. ex-Chief Justice Kinney, to request him to attend and administer to the members and officers the oath of office prescribed by Congress, commonly called the "oath of allegiance," with which request his honor complied. The organization of the Council having been completed, Mr. Garrison introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously and subsequently concurred in by the House, adjourning the Legislative As-

sembly from the Court House to the State, formerly Council House, after which the Council adjourned to meet in the chamber prepared for that body in the State House, at three p. m., on Tuesday.

The Representatives elect on assembling were called to order by R. L. Campbell, sq., former assistant clerk, when Hon. John Taylor was elected speaker, and Thomas Bullock clerk pro tem. On motion the speaker pro tem, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Howland and Pratt, to examine the credentials of the members elect, who reported the following entitled to seats: Messrs. John Taylor, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, John A. Young, Albert P. Rockwood, Joseph V. Long, George W. Smith, and Country Attorney Alexander L. Lorenzo H. Hatch, Aaron Johnson, from Utah County; John Steker, Judson L. Stoddard, from Davis and Morgan counties; Loren Farr, Thomas Dunn, from Weber County; Jonathan C. Wright, from Box Elder County; Ephraim Maughan, William B. Preston, from Cache County; Ed B. Kelsey from Tooele County; Timothy B. Fools from Juab County; Redlick N. Allred, Madison D. Hamilton, from Sanpete County; Thomas Callister from Milford County; Amos M. Lyman, from Beaver County; Sias B. Smith from Iron County; Orson Pratt, sen., from Washington County; Wm. B. Bea from Wasatch County, and Thomas Rhoads from Summit and Green River counties. The list of office was addressed to the members by Chief Justice Kinney.

After the qualification of the members the House proceeded to elect a permanent organization by electing the following officers: Hon. Orson Pratt, sen., speaker, Thomas Bullock, chief clerk, Robert T. Lusk, assistant clerk, James D. Boss, sergeant-at-arms, James Ur, messenger, James S. Brown, foreman, and Elder W. W. Phelps, chaplain, to whom individually, Chief Justice Kinney administered the requisite oath.

A message was received from the Council announcing that branch of the Legislative Assembly had completed their organization and were ready to proceed to business, and subsequently another message was received informing the House that the Council had passed a resolution for the present Legislative Assembly to the State House, which was concurred in unanimously. A committee was appointed by the Speaker, consisting of Messrs. Farr, Taylor and Woolley to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, in conjunction with a like committee in the course of the day, to inform him of the organization of the Legislative Assembly, and that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, and thereupon the House adjourned to meet in the State House on Tuesday, at three p. m.

On Tuesday both Houses met pursuant to adjournment in the State House. The standing committees were announced, after which a joint session was held, and E. Smith elected the President. The Governor informed the House that he had received a report, and appointed to wait on and inform him of the organization, etc., that he would meet the two Houses in joint session this afternoon at two o'clock p. m., and deliver his message, which some are waiting for with considerable anxiety.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFTER INDIANS.

A detachment of about one hundred soldiers, under Major McGarry, left Camp Douglas last day on the evening of Thursday last, the 6th inst., for the purpose, as understood, of making an attempt to recover from the Indians, a horse reported to be encamped somewhere near the river, north-west of the stock which they took from the emigrants last summer and took, and to give them a little taste of the fighting qualities of the Volunteers, should opportunity present.

It is stated that the greatest secrecy was maintained in carrying out the movement, that the Indians who are ever on the alert, might not be apprised of the intended exploit, and the march of the troops, through their spies, who are, no doubt, constantly watching about the river, north-west of their way towards Bear River ferry, a great wise precaution, and if the plan of operations could have been successfully carried out, it might have produced satisfactory results, but

from reliable reports, it seems that, notwithstanding the secrecy that was intended, the Indians were informed by a runner who was seen going northward on Thursday afternoon, and a messenger through Brigham City on his way to the Indian encampment, before the troops left Camp Douglas, and of course they were soon on the look out for the troops, and making arrangements for defense.

Major McGarry continued his march during the night, and it is supposed that by the next day, or the forenoon, some fifty-four miles from Camp Douglas as. The command remained at Willard till late in the evening on the 9th, when the march was resumed, and passed through the mountains on the east, arrived at Bear River ferry before daylight on Saturday morning.

On his arrival at the ferry, as he was informed by a gentleman who left Brigham City at noon on Monday, the Major found that the river was full of ice and the ferry-boat not in running order, as the decking had been taken off by the owner, Mr. Empey, the two saws on which it was constructed taken apart when the ice commenced running to save them from demolition, and on hearing of the approach of the soldiers, the Indians had cut the rope on the further side of the stream, thereby intending to make it impossible for the command to cross the river at that point. They, however, succeeded in getting one of the saws out of the ice, and crossing most of the troops over without their horses, which were taken down to Mr. Empey's ranch, some eight miles below the ferry.

The troops which crossed over remained in camp on the bank of the river during Saturday, and on Sunday, the soldiers were in full view of a hill beyond the Mala's. During Saturday night two Indians were captured by the guards, and two more on Sunday morning. On Sunday, as stated, Major McGarry sent an Indian boy belonging to Mr. E. Stebbins, and on hearing of the approach to inform them that if they did not wish to be in their possession was not brought to his camp by Monday noon, the four Indians who had been taken prisoners would be executed. In the course of the day on Sunday the Major and his entire command crossed over the Malade to the east side and it crossed across the plain, in full view of the troops, to Bear River Canyon, no effort having been made to attack them while en route, for reasons unknown.

Having gained a position in the course of the day on Sunday that the river was passable at the old Indian or Upper Ford, our informant states that it was rumored in Brigham City on Monday forenoon, that during Sunday night the soldiers who were on the north side of the river, had crossed to the south side, where their horses were, and that the entire command before the dawn of day on Monday had safely crossed the river at the Upper Ford and were ready to offer the Indians battle, which he believed they would do, and that the result of the battle, if it should be the result of the fight, if it should be taken place, was not known there, neither whether the stock had been recovered or not, and the fate of the four Indian prisoners had not, of course, transpired.

We forbear comments till more shall have been made known concerning the expedition and its results, which we fear, if not now, will eventually prove unfavorable. If the stock has been recovered, and the Indians as thoroughly whipped as they have returned to the Butte country, there is reason to think the water, all right, but if they have not been conquered, it is feared that the northern settlements will not be as safe hereafter as they were before the expedition was sent out to punish them for past offenses.

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.

Yesterday afternoon, Main street was thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the disgraceful conduct of one of the students of the University, who was seen to strike that he lost all management of his horses, and drove with such fury through the streets that it was only with great difficulty

a large number of persons escaped being injured. As it was, one little boy, a son of George O. Gibbs was thrown from his horse, and miraculously escaped being trampled to death.

The first of the affair that we witnessed was the stage and six horses coming up the street furiously, but evidently not an unmanageable runaway. The driver, instead of keeping the horses steady, as he ought to have done by his skill, whetted the horses on to the sidewalk, and the south of Kimball & Lawrence's store, and turned shot around the Market House. Measurably quieted yet with the reins lying loose upon them, the horses took some of the horses from the street, when they came to a halt. At that moment the ostler got from the stage, and the drunkard began again, and the horses started, turning over a wood pile and landing the stage on a side in an opposite direction. The animal, disengaged from everything but the front wheels, ran through between the buildings into Main street, crossed to the opposite side of the street, smashed everything in their way, upset a canal, and threw down the veranda poles of a store. There were a large number of persons at that place who had to save themselves from the frightened horses. Here Goddard's little boy was trying to get out of the way, when the off leader knocked him down and the other horses tamed him over and over, like a foot ball. The boys were in a great hurry to get away from the street, where they got entangled with a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon, and then came to stand still.

We cannot help expressing the hope that the Eastern Stage Company will be brought to account for everything that has happened and the right that the traveling public, as well as others, have to expect sober and intelligent employees in their service. We are confident that had such an affair occurred in connection with the Western Overland Mail Company's stage, it would have been the last time that that driver would have drawn reins for them, but we regret to be forced to add that there are too many things of a similar kind in connection with the Eastern Mill Service.

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.—We saw at the Historian's Office a few days since, a specimen of tobacco, grown and manufactured by Mr. Riley at Provo, who having provided himself with a few boxes of fixtures, has been putting what little he produced the past summer, some four hundred pounds of the same, more acceptable to the consumers of it, to us, both because we, than it is very far from being so far eating by those who have tried it, or do not understand the process of preparing it, otherwise, for maturation. The shape of the plugs and color of the article are supposed to go far in establishing its quality, and we are informed that some of those who think they cannot live without tobacco, so feared "frustration" in consequence of there having been but a small amount imported this fall, are well pleased by Mr. Riley's manufacturers, and express a belief that they will be able to procure a sufficient quantity on such till spring, if no better can be obtained.

THE CONCERT.

Last evening, pursuant to previous announcement, the first concert of the Desert Musical Society was given in the Tabernacle of this city. Our former was prepared for the press soon after the hour of opening we could not make any definite or detailed allusion to the performance; but will say in brief, that it was such as to reflect deserved applause, as well in respect to the execution of the music as in the manner of preparation, of skill, order and discipline displayed in the training of the several classes. The second concert comes off on Friday evening next, 15th inst., when an entirely new programme will be presented, and, if success is not well filled we shall endeavor to have a grander and more elaborate affair, and will be the relief for music among the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and its environs.

ALMANACS FOR 1863.—The Ready Abundance for next year is now desired for distribution. For terms apply at the Counting Room of the Desert News Office. Retail price, 25c. Per hundred, \$25.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James A. Fuller, a printer, late of San Francisco, Cal., who was accidentally shot to death, since at Camp Douglas, died on the 25th ult.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war continues to progress with as much vigor and rapidity as the contending circumstances attending it will permit, and far as regards the marching of armies, and the striking of the enemy to the "west" by "force and arms" is comparatively slow, and there is so much secrecy maintained in relation to what few movements have been made by the Federal armies in Virginia, along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, that nothing very definite is known to the public concerning them. Gen. Burnside's rapidly is putting the army of the Potomac in motion after a delay of several weeks, and has already attacked his friends, but not resulted so far as known, in any rapid movements, long marches, or bloody conflicts, as yet, but it is generally understood that a great strategic movement has been inaugurated by the concentration of an overwhelming force on the left bank of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, which has been so beautifully and mysteriously arranged, as stated, that the Confederate Generals, with all their reputed sagacity, have not been able to comprehend the magnitude of the scheme until it has been disclosed in the occupation of Richmond, by the army organized for that purpose, in the early stages of the war. It is a fact, that Gen. Lee and the Confederate government are puzzled by the strategy of Gen. Burnside thus far, the plan of operations for the taking of Richmond may be consummated at an earlier day than many have supposed, and the city occupied without the shedding of much blood, as the enemy may not be prepared for defence, at the point where or from whence the attack will be made, until it is too late to make successful resistance, and vacate without giving battle, that they may live to fight another day.

At latest dates from the seat of war, it was understood that the main body of the army of Potomac was on the north side of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity Fredericksburg, and that the Confederates occupied the south bank of the river, with an army said to be one hundred thousand men. There has been some little fighting done in an advanced position within the last three weeks, but with very decisive results. The enemy however in every instance, as reported, have been repulsed and forced to fall back towards Boston Mountains, which have become noted in the annals of the war. The Confederates in Mississippi are reported to have fallen back on the approach of the Federal army, but by tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise obstructing the pursuit of the "Yankees," they have rendered it impossible for the pursuing army to advance, and to bring on the long expected engagement which has been predicted would, when fought, annihilate secession in that section.

There has nothing transpired of late concerning Gen. McClelland's expedition, and Gen. D. Buks is announced to have sailed a few days since.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

From our late Cal. feralia exchanges, we glean the following items:
There seems to be nothing of much general interest transpiring on the Pacific of late. The usual number of murders, robberies, thefts and other crimes are reported, but such matters do not attract much attention, as they are of such frequent occurrence.
Gen Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Honey Lake, Nevada Territory, has given orders for a company of cavalry to look out on Sacramento during the winter to protect them from the Indians, in that vicinity, alleged to be troublesome and to have committed many depredations. The presence of troops in that region has often been solicited, and the people will now, probably, be satisfied. Gen Wright has assured them that he will make arrangements next spring for the establishment of a permanent post in that region of country.
Recent reports from the Colorado mine in reservoirs as very productive, and new discoveries are being made by means of Rich placers of heavy gold have been discovered at Cherry Creek, situated about forty miles below Lake Park, and only a short distance from the river.

A correspondent of the Union thinks something should be done by the citizens and the Legislature for the California Volunteers, who have not been regularly paid, and who have no opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the field. He says, that they have made great sacrifices, but have not had the chance to gain distinction by a display of their fighting qualities.

A communication to the *Atlas*, from San Bernardino, on the 18th inst., announced that Dr. O. M. Wozencraft had been shot and severely wounded in that city, the result of a difficulty with him by the name of H. M. Wolf, a local acquaintance. It appears that the doctor went to Willis' house and paid him a bill which he wished Willis to receipt, which he refused to do, and made use of abusive and insulting language towards the doctor, who was followed on his leaving the premises. To Willis' tract the doctor replied that "it was hard to take shots from a good-for-nothing boy," when which Willis drew a pistol and fired two shots at the doctor, both taking effect, the first in the left shoulder, going through and coming out at the other side, and the second in the left side of the chest, glancing on one of the ribs and lodging in the back near the surface. Willis' brother who was also present, shot at the doctor and wounded him in the arm. How many shots the doctor fired does not appear, further than Willis received one shot in his hip. Willis and his brother were a street and held to trial to appear at the next Court of Sessions. The doc o's wounds, although severe, were not considered dangerous.

The amount of money raised on the Pacific coast in Nevada for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal army, added up to the end of November, is stated at four hundred thousand dollars. By the last steamer there was a draft for twenty thousand dollars forwarded to the National Sanitary Committee, from Sacramento, to the President, to which the following telegraphic dispatch was sent:

"The city of Sacramento, from the baptism of water, to her suffering brethren in the East in their baptism of blood, sends \$20,000 by mail this day."

The manufacture of turpentine and resin has been commenced at Marysville, by M. A. Hart and Jacobson, who have a still of the capacity of a thousand gallons, which produces, as stated, about one hundred gallons of turpentine per day, which is full operation. The amount of gum they have on hand is not large, only about four thousand pounds, but they have made arrangements with a man to furnish them next season with regular supplies to be obtained from pine trees growing on the mountains in Yukon county, where there are said to be about twenty thousand of the pine producing kind, from each of which it is believed three gallons per year can be gathered. From the manufacture of turpentine and resin by those gentlemen, favorable results are anticipated by the citizens, and we would consider it a great accession to their manufacturing results.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The National *Intelligencer* contains the following, which is significant of the predetermination of Mr. Lincoln to avail himself of the "second thought," under some circumstances, in the case of the rebels, as considerations are fully determining the acts of men, but, in the instance before us, regarded by very many of the American people, in the light of a further exhibition of the unpardonable and unchristianlike lack of tact and respect for glaring "slights" in the conduct of the present war, and of whatever affairs in general:
"On the 1st of January next, Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation by which he will prohibit by receding from his proclamation that by enforcing it, the colored race, according to the terms of the Constitution, its duty, has no right to freedom which he is bound to respect."
"It is to be noted that in his pursued policy of Mr. Lincoln's respect to that "implicable" of the American Union—American slavery—the results thereof, the verdict rendered by his individual case must unquestionably be, that he "meant it all for the best." It is to be noted that the *Intelligencer* on the evening of Nov. 13, at the public reception given him by the citizens of Trenton, N. J., responsive to an introductory eulogy by Mr. Andrew Dutcher, Speaker of the

House of Representatives of New Jersey, he closed with the following oracular, which by his patriotic workshippers, will doubtless be held sacred as holy writ:
"And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you: While the war is progressing, you as citizens see that the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality, are to be held as sacred as the stars."
The enthusiasm is reported as being very great.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again before the external public. Messrs. Glass, Ellli et Co., letter to Cyrus W. Field, the perfect confidence in the extension of a good and durable Submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. They are willing to accept the contract upon condition of being weekly paid for their duties—men and labor and receiving in return, for their business and profit, after the cable shall be laid and working order, 20 per cent. on the actual cost of the line, deliverable in twelve equal monthly installments at the end of each month whereto the cable is to be laid working order. These contractors are so confident of success that they have offered to encourage the enterprise by a cash subscription of \$425,000.

Advices from Washington state that an entire new program to crush the rebellion has been proposed and adopted by the President, intending to rely on his own military attainments—having heretofore relied on the skill of distinguished military men, the palpable result of which has been to bring defeat and disaster upon the Northern arms and laurels are promised to the South.

The Democrats appear to be largely in the ascendant in the ranks of the Federal army. Of the 11th Illinois, a full regiment of one thousand and forty men, only seven were reported to be of the 12th Illinois regiment, now encamped in that State, the whole number is said to have voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election.

The London *Star* says that the terribly leathsome disease—leprosy is prevailing to an alarming extent in the East India possessions. This disease, among the Jews, was believed to be an immediate visitation from God on account of some secret sin committed by the unfortunate victim.

The operations of the rebel private steamer *Alabama* are said to cause great depression in the New York market for leading articles of export—wheat and flour.

The President has determined, says report, to remove every general who proves to be unsuccessful in any engagement with the enemy.

It is reported that rebel arms were building in Great Britain is caused the Administration to take measures for the defence of the Atlantic cities.

The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, in recent allusions to American affairs declares propheticly that, "a civil war within a civil war on the American continent may yet be one of the sad spectacles of these latter days."
"Such," says the New York *Independent*, holds forth in connection with the appointment of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, that "they are not adequate to their situation," "that they do not choose their measures, but leave them to be forced upon them by the rebel, or to drift down on them as fish or ruff in the night, and that they are not equal to the exertion to repel a special danger, and then relax and fall into contemplation; that never ripen into purposes, or into purposes so feeble and indim that they die in the very throes of birth."
It is said that there are \$45,000,000 of unbound drafts in the Treasury Department.

The *Jeffersonian*, a Pennsylvania paper, utters the following: "Let the Union be dissolved in God's name! The faces of restoring the Union to the hands of the rebels."
The New York *Herald* pays a high tribute to the memory of the retired Gen. McClelland.

"No matter what his detractors may assert," says Bennett, "McClelland has always distinguished himself by his courage and the greatest military genius and purest patriots of the age." "It is by the *Herald* rank of 'old glory' paper" with Cincinnati, and Kingston an 'Explosion' has removed it, and it is to be noted that a military success, being introduced as an offset to the conservative election triumphs. The *Herald* also thinks that, "as a soldier and a

patriot, his country will yet do him justice, and he can wait."

Archbishop Hughes, the great Catholic prelate in the U. S. to Sec. Seward, refers as follows to the Federal Government: "Let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic, it is a policy of hate existing in its perfect, treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might apply towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver Island, or the settlement of the Red River, or the Hudson Bay Territory."
The howlings of some of the Abine abolitionists down cast, in their indignation and despair at the democratic triumphs in some of the late elections are truly dismal. In the Rev. D. Church of New York, in a late harangue to an audience of the colored population in Gotham:

God, he said, had forsaken the land. He confessed the darkness was terrific. They people had blamed the Government for their troubles, but since they ignored it, it was a proclamation in favor of human freedom. It was also declared that the people had not induced the proclamation. But God's hand was in the work, and He ordered the people to be spared. The people, by the election just passed, did so. The result of that election showed that the people, in their madness, in their blind adoration of the slave power, had repudiated the great edict of freedom to the oppressed, proclaimed by their ruler. They had chosen a man to inaugurate a new and defying, damning institution of slavery should live. They bowed to the slave power, and now God might forsake the land. If that liability could be prostrated in the mightiest armies could not save the nation. God would break it into pieces as a potsherd. There would not be his one republic.

Report says that the Confederate Government is about to close all newspaper offices, the paper of the country being needed for scrip.

John A. Fryer, now a rebel officer, says the *Race* as (W. A.) Advocate, has sent money into the Wisconsin First Congressional District to defeat, if possible, the re-election of John F. Potter, his bowie-knife adversary in Congress.

Iron railroad cars are being put on ed on eastern routes. They are said to be many tons lighter and much more strong, durable and safe than those now in use.

The price of army substitutes in Hartford, Connecticut is down to three hundred and fifty dollars, and the supply far exceeds the demand.

The defection of Washington, commenced when the city was first threatened by the approach of the rebels, are to be further strengthened.

McClelland is recently, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., very narrowly escaped being killed by the accidental discharge of an improved cannon.
Secretary Chase states the national debt is now \$160,000,000, and \$70,000,000 of this debt was left as a legacy by the Buchanan Administration.

A piece of land was recently sold in Louisiana at the rate of \$1,300,000 per acre.

Ladies desiring to go South can now do so on making a few statements of various papers and crossing West river eight miles north of one hundred pounds of baggage each, so guns, swords, information of quinine.

NEW BOLD NORTH.

We are informed that a new and shorter route through Cañon Valley to the Beaver Head and Grasshopper Creek gold mines has just been opened. The route, which Franklin and crossing West river eight miles north of that settlement, thence through Marsh valley to the old road.

Our informant states that about three weeks since, Mr. J. Gamwell, with two wags and two hundred pounds of four ounces' gold, performed a trip on this route, and reports that the road is an excellent one, with abundance of feed and water.

A ferry over West river at the crossing of the Cañon Valley, near the settlement of Cañon, Franklin and Richmond are much more numerous than any of the settlements in Cañon. It may be expected that this will become a main route to the new gold fields.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The retirement of M. Thouvenin from his post of French minister for Foreign Affairs and appointment of M. Drouyn de L'Hôys to the vacant office, says a Paris correspondent, is an event of grave import; and, instead of "imperial liberalism," indicates the adoption of a more obdurate, dictatorial policy—a policy of intervention and of abrupt reactionary movements. To this change in the Cabinet of the Tuileries may be traced the recent proposition—we had well-nigh said demand—by Napoleon on Russia and France, for intervention in American affairs—the Emperor earnestly seeking to enhance the glory of France by becoming himself the first patron and defender of the Southern Confederacy, thus securing to France and her manufacturing interests a pre-eminence above all other European powers in the great American cotton trade. Though this is an object of primary importance with him, the ostensible operation, at least of the other two powers is a matter of great moment in preserving the equilibrium, or "balance of power"—an essential element in diplomatic policy. In the present critical, designated state of affairs among the nations, may be inadvertently destroyed by the most trivial movement.

Whichever obstacles may intervene to defer prompt and independent action on his part, it is not doubted that, whenever in his judgment, the section struggling on this continent for identification among the nations, shall exhibit a settled and indispensible power of self-sustenance, none will be worse eager to exhibit his munificent liberality in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy than the Emperor of France.

We give below an opening paragraph from a late dispatch respecting intervention on mediation in American affairs, addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Hôys to the Ambassadors of Great Britain at London and St. Petersburg, as published in the Paris *Messenger* of Oct. 30.

"Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a century in the American continent. The honor and future of this continent, especially of a nation to inspire the highest idea of the liberty and energy of the two populations; but this spectacle, which only gives honor to their courage, is only given to the eyes of the monarchs and the proud and sanguinary effusion of blood. To this result of a civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there must be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the calamitous point of so many disasters. The nations toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have been afflicted to excite the sincerest solicitude of the Emperor, and he has endeavored not to be sullied by the counter blow of these events, under the influence of intimate relations which have extended to him, he has multiplied between the various regions of the globe. Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the civil war, has dried up the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and become the cause of the greatest evils of labor, a cause of universal strife.

In reply to the dispatch of the French Minister, Earl Russell, in behalf of the British Government, addressed to Earl Cowley, the French Minister at Paris, a Paris note, indicating the unwillingness of Great Britain to cordially concede to the propositions of France—in which Earl Russell closes as follows:

"After weighing all the information which has been received from the various sources of the Government is led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to bring the Federal Government to a vote upon the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any further action. Her Majesty's Government therefore, that it is better to watch carefully the progress of the American war, and if it appears reason to hope, it may be found to change, the United States Government, themselves of such change to offer their views by reversal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government is being respected that the attending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any

intelligence it may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing upon this important subject."

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff on the part of Russia to the note of Drouyn de L'Hôys is in substance as follows:

"After recalling that constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gortschakoff says: It requires above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatsoever capable of exciting public opinion in America, or of exerting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that the combined pressure of the three great powers, however conciliatory, in an official or official character, would be the cause of striving at a result opposite to pacification. If, however, France should insist in her intention of mediation and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions should be sent to Baron Sokol, at Washington, to lead to both his colleagues and the French and English Ministers, if not official aid at least moral approval."

SHREVE'S INTERVIEW WITH THE FRANCE COMMISSIONER.

The late interview of Mr. Siddall with Napoleon is variously commented upon by the American press and by Paris correspondents—some regarding it in the light of a high assurance of the Emperor's favor towards the Confederacy and as one of the most important incidents that have occurred in the political world; others, who are not only disposed to slightly estimate the importance of the conference in a most trivial point of view, but consider it as a most trivial act of common courtesy personally shown to the English knighted gentleman, irrespective of his position as Confederate Commissioner. Of the latter class is the correspondent of the *London Star*, who, in a letter dated Paris, Nov. 3, says that "the Confederate Commissioner was accorded an interview with the Emperor of France. The repeated request of a gentleman who enjoyed the friendship of His Imperial Majesty. It is a position to state that politics were not on this occasion alluded to, either by the Emperor or Mr. Siddall, and the letter was received in the presence of several persons. A gentleman who cannot be mistaken on the subject, assured me last night that the Emperor confided himself to a bow, a few formal and polite sentences, such as addresses to all who are presented him under ordinary circumstances. The Emperor's interview was a necessary few moments after his introduction."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A grand revival of the old-fashioned kind seems to be in full blast in Hamilton, Canada West, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Hammen. The *Times* of that city gives a graphic description of the scenes enacted at the meetings of "spontaneous." It says: "Lawyers, merchants, poor fellows, young, old, male and female, were there, eagerly inquiring the way of salvation." Large numbers of Sabbath school children were also deeply affected. "The *p-p-p*," continued the *Times*, "seemed to cling to the very walls of the house of God. They would not leave. Many sat weeping and reading their Bibles; whilst ministers, laymen and Christian women, were going from pew to pew, and praying with them and for them." Of great interest seemed to be daily becoming more intense. It was known that men were praying for their families who never pray for their own. Young men were turning from their course of idleness, and a general feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade the whole community. It is reported that men were being "literally inundated" with letters from young and old, parents and children, male and female, of all ranks, communicating to him what they had felt, endured or enjoyed since the commencement of his evangelistic labors in that city. Fathers were writing the pastors of the church for their sons; sisters were asking the prayers of the congregation for their brothers; children were sending requests for the prayers of the congregation for their parents.

rents; and wives were asking prayers for their husbands and children.

The *Times* does not vouch for the favorable results of this excitement; but, as a chronicler of passing events, says, "We only state present appearances."

The Toronto *Leader*, one of our exchanges and the most influential of the Canadian newspapers, is printed on paper made of sawdust. It is of very fine texture, fair color and exceedingly durable. We are reliably informed, also, that it is the cheapest paper now manufactured. The patent was issued for it during the past few months.

Drafting orders in the States have been met by the people generally with so much indignation that nearly everywhere the attempt to fill up the Federal armies by forcible conscription has been abandoned. So strong were the law-abiding prejudices of the people, that in many instances the draft could not be strictly enforced.

A Jamaica journal says that among the legislative measures on foot in that island, there is one "to provide for the introduction and location in our island, of a portion of the foreign human stock and colored people in America, and also to regulate the manner, where they may enjoy civil and religious liberty."

At Erie, Pa., we learn from private letters recently received, wood is selling at \$1 per cord; flour \$8 @ \$10 per barrel; butter 30c per lb; eggs, 25c for a dozen; eggs, 30c; and other supplies at similar rates. Great a little over a year since, the single article of cheese in that section was obtainable at 21¢ @ 3c per lb. Labor is reported to be very scarce and wages unusually low. It was feared that much of the population of that section would be attracted to the North. The U. S. Government has profited to the amount of thousands of dollars, by its wear in its postage stamping operations—the "small eagle" of the people in that section as well as other sections of the Northern States.

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The report of the committee to investigate the surrender of Harper's Ferry is published. Several sentences are administered to Major Baird and Col. Ford, of the 11th New York, and to Col. Miles, Major Gen. Wood and General McClellan, for a d. conculd, had management disgraceful, behavior, incompetency, too also, not fast enough, &c., all because of the "disgraceful surrender" of Harper's Ferry, a point which had been of little or no strategic importance.

Collector Barney has been authorized to keep revenue cutters cruising off the harbor and coast in the vicinity of New York to give warning of the approach of any rebel war vessels. It is seriously apprehended that New York and Boston may be battered down by rebel iron-clads—this intention being avowed.

ASTRONOMY.—During the past week there has been delivered upon the subject by a gentleman who styles himself Dr. Matthews. The first lecture was delivered in a room formerly dignified with the title of "Music Hall," but now so dilapidated as to render it almost unworthy of the name, being quite unsuitable in its present condition for lectures or parties. On the evening of the lecture there, we are informed that there was a large attendance of those present from the frequent breaking of seats, &c. The succeeding lectures were held in its large hall, and were attended by a large number. The illustrations of the planets of the solar system were very creditable and, with the exception of a few errors, were of a high order. A select view of which were two novel, instructive and highly amusing, more especially the one on the "Sun." Such exhibitions would doubtless be well appreciated by the people in the settlements, where there are but few novelties to attract attention.

THE WAR IN NORTH-WESTERN ARKANSAS.

Some three weeks since it was announced that Gen. Blunt had fought with the Confederates, under Gen. Marmaduke, at Cave Hill, Arkansas, and repulsed them. The battle was said to have raged with great fury for three hours, after which the enemy began to fall back, but being controlled by the Confederates, still held the position, when Gen. Marmaduke sent a flag of truce, asking leave to carry off his killed and wounded. The slain of the enemy was stated at sixty; the number of the wounded not reported. Gen. Blunt estimated the force of the enemy at eight thousand. The Federal force engaged was stated at five thousand. Nothing was said about the casualties on the Federal side, neither was there any mention made of the number of prisoners captured, nor of the amount and value of the spoils taken. Gen. Blunt reported that he had whipped the enemy so severely that they had been obliged to retire to their favorite hiding place beyond the Boston Mountains, from which state and excluded retired they probably would not emerge again till spring. He is also reported to have stated that the enemy having consumed and wasted everything, they would soon have to retreat into Texas in order to escape starvation. A few days afterwards he reported that the Confederates, General, under Gen. Marmaduke, were concentrating their forces, and there was a fair prospect that another battle would soon take place at or near the scene of the first engagement. Later accounts state that the Confederates, under Gen. Blunt, attacked Gen. Blunt's position, on the 1st of Dec. at Cave Hill. Their forces are said to have numbered twenty-five thousand, notwithstanding which they were forced to retire, but made another attack on the next day, Sunday, with but few better success. They had to fall back to a position near the town of Marmaduke, after having made quite a demonstration against the Federal position.

A severe battle is reported to have been fought on the 8th, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, resulting in another victory over the enemy, said to have been twenty-five thousand strong, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Gen. Hindman, who was in command of the Confederates, divided his army into four divisions, commanded severally by Generals Bates, Parsons, Marmaduke and Frost. According to the published statement of Gen. Hindman had succeeded in attacking General Blunt's position, at Cave Hill, which enabled him to attack Gen. Herron, who was advancing with seven thousand men—infantry and cavalry, with twenty pieces of artillery, to the place to which he was advancing. It is said to have been fierce and bloody, continuing from about ten o'clock in the morning till the close of the day. Gen. Herron, as per statement, maintained his ground till General Blunt's army, attacking force from Cave Hill, at four in the afternoon, and attacked him in the rear, when a tremendous battle was fought. Gen. Blunt's army, under the Federal field, and soon after the Confederates are reported to have started for the place to which they were known as Federal army, since the commencement of the war, has followed the retreating force, for reasons which have never been assigned, situated beyond Boston Mountains, which have been so often heralded in the history of the war as a "Rock."

The Federal loss is set down at six hundred killed and wounded; that of the enemy at five hundred. The number of prisoners taken was comparatively small, and Hindman took none of his own men. It is said that the Confederates have been firing and after the battle they were known to have been in the mountains (which now attach to the British territory) for not following the retreating army, after they have been defeated so has been the case in several instances, fully explained.



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, December 17, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The movements of the grand army of the Potomac, since Gen. Burnside was invested with its command on the 8th of Nov. have been attended with the greatest possible secrecy, and the public have known nothing concerning them exceptatively, till recently, further than it was generally understood, that some considerable portion of it, more or less, was being concentrated near Frederickburg, either as a feint to draw the attention of the enemy in that direction, while an advance on Richmond was being made by another quarter, or to force their way by that route to the Confederate capitol.

Many are the speculations which have been indulged in, relative to the operations and movements of Gen. Burnside, who may have hithered without by his superior judgment, perseverance and military skill, vanquish the Confederate armies, crush out the rebellion, and establish the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States in the Seeded States in the course of a few months. Some supposed that as soon as he could get matters and things pertaining to his command arranged to his notion, he would move direct on to Richmond, displace all opposition, and when he commenced moving, they were disappointed in his marching upon the Rappahannock to Frederickburg. Others thought it a strategic movement, and but few apparently understood, that during the time the army of the Potomac was measurably inactive after McClellan's retreat, he had been moved by Burnside got fully installed as his successor. Gen. Lee made such disposition of the forces under his command, that it would have been impracticable and hazardous for Gen. Burnside to have moved in any other direction.

Had there been no obstacle of a formidable nature directly in front, it is not probable that the army of the Potomac would have advanced to Frederickburg, instead of marching towards it by way of Georgetownville, when Burnside got ready for operations, and on its arrival opposite that place, the commanding General, would have crossed the river, occupied the town and moved on southwards. If the enemy had not been there, or in that vicinity in such force as to render a general engagement with the Confederates extremely hazardous. An unsuccessful battle fought there, would have reverberated Burnside's fate of future glory, and his name would soon have been added to the list of Major-generals not in command. From all that has been made known, it is very evident that there has been no mysterious strategic movements in progress, and the delay in crossing the Rappahannock, at Frederickburg, has been for the assembling and preparing a force deemed sufficient to repulse the enemy, and render the success of the grand army more certain than it is to be seen. If it were not for reasons to record, when the result of the campaign end of the war shall have been fully made known, which of the two opposing armies gained most by the losses of this.

It is represented that the Confederates have formed formidable works on the hills back of the town and up down the river bank eastward, which were commenced before the Federal army arrived there, and which have been strengthening their lines and collecting forces in that vicinity ever since. It is stated that the Confederates have published, it has been impossible to determine with any degree of certainty which the Federal or Confederate army at Frederickburg, or which supporting distance in the rear, of a confederate army, were more numerous, and better appointed. That General Burnside was best furnished with all the men and munitions of war deemed necessary to ensure a decided victory over the enemy, when the

long expected battle should be fought, is not doubted, and the enemy is believed to have been equally well prepared.

Between the first and tenth of December, the enemy's cavally are represented to have crossed the river, in various places above Frederickburg, and attacked the Federal outposts, without any apparent intention of bringing on an engagement, but simply to annoy the troops, and ascertain, as far as possible, their strength and position. The enemy who showed out by command to them, often, as reported, surprised detachments and camps, caused Gen. Bur. to issue an order in which he expressed his determination to disengage with the further services of every officer in command of a post, camp or detachment, who should not be commanded to be surprised by the enemy, unecessarily, which is said to have given great satisfaction.

All things having been prepared, and in readiness, as far as possible, the long-desired forward movement was commenced, about the night of the 10th inst., and before daylight on the morning of the 11th, the work of constructing pontoon bridges was commenced at Frederickburg and three miles below. At the latter place, where Gen. Franklin's division were reported to be stationed, by his little opposition, but at Frederickburg three or four unsuccessful attempts were made to construct the bridges, the fire of the enemy from their rifle pits having been a murderous one, the engineers had to abandon the bridges after they were about half completed.

Gen. Burnside ordered up his artillery and opened fire on the town, under cover of which the bridge building operations were resumed, but with no better success, till an enfilade fire of artillery from the right compelled the enemy to retreat. At what hour the bridges were completed and the army commenced to cross over has not transpired, but it has been announced that a large portion of the army were in the occupancy of Frederickburg the next day, and that much hard fighting has been done, resulting fatally to many a brave man, but not so far as known, in the repulse of the enemy, and the probabilities are, from the nature of the position, the number and strength of the contending forces, that the success will be decided before the works of the enemy will be reduced, or they compelled to evacuate them and fall back to Richmond.

Some movements of the Federal troops, in Eastern North Carolina, have of late been reported, but at a battle of one was fought there, so far as known. In Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, all is not peace yet. The guerrillas seem to be as active as ever, but neither Rosecrans nor Sherman have to do with the wariness. There has nothing been permitted to be published, for several weeks, in relation to McClellan's Mississippi expedition. The destination of Gen. Banks' great southern expedition has not yet transpired, but the war is still progressing feverishly.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

During the first week of the session there was but little business done further than to complete the organization of the two houses, move from the Court House to the State House, and to arrange the calendar, so arranged, so that the wheels of legislation would move off without hindrance and harmoniously during the remainder of the forty days.

On the 9th, the second day of the session, the Speaker announced the standing committees of the House as follows:

Judiciary: Lorin Farr, John Taylor, Jonathan C. Wright, Aaron Johnson, Albert P. Wood.

Clerks and Appropriations: Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Albert P. Rockwood. On Petitions and Memorials: Amasa M. Lyman, Joseph A. Young, John V. L. Long. Revenue: Albert K. Thayer, Jonathan C. Wright, Peter Maugham, Thomas Callister.

Elections: Silas E. Smith, Thomas L. Stoddard, Eli B. Kelley, Thomas Dunn.

Courts: Peter Maugham, Thomas Dunn, Madison D. Hamblin, Timothy B. Foote.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kayones: Albert P. Rockwood, William B. Preston, Thos. A. Rhoads, Raddick N. Alford.

Education: John Taylor, Jon. C. Wright, Albert K. Thayer, John V. Long. Engraving: John V. Long, Lorin Farr, George W. W. Wood. Printing: Joseph A. Young, Hiram B.

Clawson, Thomas Callister, George W. E. An Agricultural, Trades and Manufacture: Edwin D. Woolley, Timothy B. Foote, John Siker, Eli B. Kelley.

Misses: Amasa M. Lyman, Albert P. Rockwood, Thomas Callister, Hiram B. Clawson. Incorporations: Thomas C. Wright, John Steker, Julius L. Stoddard, William B. Preston.

Library: Lorenzo H. Hatch, Thos. Rhoads, Peter Maugham, Madison D. Hamblin.

Public Domain and School Lands: Aaron Johnson, Amasa M. Lyman, Silas E. Smith, Raddick N. Alford, Joseph A. Young.

Penitentiary: Edwin D. Woolley, Lorenzo H. Hatch, Judson L. Sio dard.

The standing committees of the Council are the same as at the last session, there being no new members in that body, and are constituted as follows:

Judiciary: Albert Carrington, L. E. Harrington, Geo. A. Smith, Orson Hyde.

Claims and Appropriations: Jas. W. Cummings, W. Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow.

Petitions and Memorials: A. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, O. Hyde, E. T. Benson.

Revenue: W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington, John W. Hess, Daniel Spencer.

Elections: Ezra T. Benson, Wm. J. Cox, Lorenzo Snow.

Courts: F. D. Richards, John W. Hess, James W. Cummings, A. Carrington.

Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kayones: Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, Daniel Spencer, L. E. Harrington.

Education: Lorenzo Snow, Orson Hyde, F. D. Richards, Alb. T. Carrington.

Engraving: Orson Hyde, Albert Carrington, J. W. Cummings.

Printing: Wilford Woodruff, E. T. Benson, L. E. Harrington.

Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures: W. Woodruff, L. E. Harrington, Daniel Spencer, John W. Hess.

Misses: F. D. Richards, Orson Hyde, Wm. J. Cox.

Incorporations: Lorenzo Snow, J. W. Cummings, Geo. A. Smith.

Library: Ezra T. Benson, Wilford Woodruff, Public Domain and School Lands: A. Carrington, Lorenzo Snow, J. W. Cummings, W. J. Cox.

Penitentiary: Ezra T. Benson, Daniel Spencer, Orson Hyde, A. Carrington.

Both branches of the Legislative Assembly met on Monday, pursuant to adjournment. There was but little business of general interest transacted in the Council on that day.

In the House Mr. Long presented a bill concerning the Penitentiary, and Mr. Woodruff a bill for the establishment of estray pons for and for other purpose, each of which were read and referred—the former to the judiciary committee, and the latter to the committee on amendments.

The annual report of the directors of the Penitentiary, accompanied by the report of the Warden, was received, and referred to the committee on Penitentiary and ordered to be printed. The report of the Warden, Colonel Rockwood, shows that the Penitentiary has been before since the prison was built. It appears there were six prisoners confined in the Penitentiary on the 23d day of January last. John E. Laird, James M. Gibson, John Ormond, William L. Green, Charles Marshall and Truelove Marshall, and Mr. Thayer were eight committed afterwards, and before the date of the report, whose names, as aforesaid, were Alfred Higgins, William Eccles, John W. Winslow, Henry Angle, Isaac Neuhaur, Wilford Lucas, John M. Lucas and George Wood. Of the whole number only Wood, T. Marshall, W. Lucas, Winslow and Wood, are now in prison. The term of imprisonment of Green, Laird and J. M. Lucas has expired, and Leonard and Nebraska have been the recipients of executive clemency. Gibson, Higgins, Eccles, C. Marshall and Angle escaped at different times, the two latter are yet at large, and the three former are reported to be having killed by officers and returned in attempts to capture and return them to prison.

WANTED.—A BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands the business, can, by applying at this Office, find employment during the winter.

FOUND.—A bunch of woollen yarn and a back-kicker. Inquire for them at our office.

ALDERMAN CLAYTON'S COURT.

Den. Harding, the drunken stage driver, to whom explicit reference was made last week, was adjudged, on trial before the Alderman, to be suspended the peace and quietude of the city by his furious driving and other base and obscene demonstrations, to the amount of fifty dollars, which his friends assisted him in paying. He has since absconded. Frank Sibley and John W. Johnson, the old cronies, had a fight on Wednes. last in the street, for which they were each fined ten dollars and costs. Swartz, as alleged, thinking that he had come off second best in the affair, entered a complaint against S. even for selling liquor. He was held to bail, within the limits of the city, and a writ of habeas corpus and a sundry papers, without having papers authorizing him to traffic in such beverage, which, on being brought into court, he acknowledged to be true, and was required to pay one hundred dollars to the city for treasury, and certain other small amount for services rendered by the officers in that behalf allowed by the city fees, and had in the bill of costs, a part of which has been paid and the balance secured.

On Saturday, another retail liquor dealer, named Parrish, connected with the establishment of Mr. Hickey, was accused, arraigned, found guilty and the hundred dollar remedy applied, which, it is said, invariably works a cure in such cases.

While drunk, (whose name our reporter, for some reason, does not refer to), he gave, and we have not been to examine the jacket), a few days ago assaulted a negro somewhere in the vicinity of Main street, got the worst of it, complained of himself, and made a broken ordinance with an application of trau-dick, which His Honor deemed sufficient, under the circumstances, to make the law honorable.

How many more of the few lawless individuals about town, who have not been caught, could be detected by those men smart enough to escape detection, and the practice of their illegal and corrupting deals, if they were known; but we should think that it was about time for such characters to get their eyes open.

THE CONCERTS IN THE TABERNACLE.

In further allusion to the concerts of the Desert Musical Association, held last week in the Tabernacle, it is gratifying to us to state that, so far from satiated in their taste for music by the performances of the first party, the audience seemed, rather to be more enraptured to the excellent character of this species of amusement. The truth of this was thoroughly evinced on the evening of the second concert, when the house was well filled by a auditory who were not deterred from going to the concert, by a chilling snow storm during nearly twenty-four hours previous, and which was yet in full blast at the hour of opening.

We have no disposition to enter into a critical notice of the performances, neither do we wish to report the success of the distinctly-stated object of the concert as having been exceptionally attained—that of publicly exhibiting the excellence of a new system of written music, in connection with the general satisfaction of the audience the skillful training of the Association. The superintendence of Prof. D. O. Calder. From its simple and unassuming manner in which the chorus of the Marschalle was sung, the fact that it was received minutes before the classes, seems almost incredible.

In justice to our own feelings, we can scarcely refrain from particularly and personally referring to the enrapturing performances of some of the ladies of the Association, whose praiseworthy and unobtrusive, coupled with a hearty appreciation of the whole musical performance, as young, old, male and female, forbid.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.—Homer says, that the Indians, who have been camping near the northern settlements, have left and gone to Bear River Lake, where it is believed they will remain during the winter.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that the rebel tax bill recently before the congress would take one sixth of the value of all agricultural products, stocks, income and profits of business.

The banks of Charleston, South Carolina, have six or seven million dollars of counterfeited Confederate notes on hand, which they have received as good.

In the city of Richmond two rifle manufacturers are actively engaged in making muskets and rifles. The Tredegar Iron Works employ over 400 men in casting balls and shells.

John Brown, the Indiana man, has been admitted as a delegate in the Republican Convention of Representatives from the Cherokee Nation.

The Richmond Dispatch says that a gentleman who went under permit to Washington to look after his papers, and was detained there two months, has returned to that city. He says for signs of inquiry in favor of peace. The "Anker" writes that the war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it.

The Examiner sums up the means of relief from their financial troubles in a few words: "The immediate remedy in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasury Notes fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce lenders to invest. Afterward, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury Notes."

The Irish exile, John Mitchell, was accredited in Richmond lately, and made a speech extolling the military glory of the Confederacy, saying that not even France stood so high as a warlike country in the world.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express refers to gathering forces from the wilderness of foreign recognition. On the 10th inst. it contained the following: "The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemnly repudiated for the last time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the duration of the war. We are tired of the look-alike reappearance of this phantom, and will never see it again paraded before the public."

A sale of negroes took place at Warren, N. C., a few weeks ago, at very high prices. A negro man, 54 years old, brought \$1,075.

Richmond, 23d Nov. 1862. Field hands command slaves to sell to take them further south for the present, at least. Field hands command more in Richmond than any other classes of negroes, except mechanics, proven of a good stamp. A copper pot or smith with his tools, \$1,300 to \$1,500. Field hands command from \$1,200 to \$1,450. Ordinary drivers, waiters, etc., \$1,100 to \$1,300.

Mr. Andrews, the officer in command of the privateer Sumner, at Gibraltar, has been killed by his second officer, Mr. Hester. There is not a single type foundry south of Baltimore.

The Charleston Mercury predicts the death of the U. S. government in two years. President of the Louisville Journal, retorts that, if the event happens in one year, the "rebel" Congress will surrender the hope and glory.

The officious endeavors of some of the Northern Democrats to agitate and to falsely assure the people of the Northern States of the eagerness of the South for peace, recognizing the Southern Confederacy, in the Federal Union is met and indignantly rebuffed at the Richmond Waig of Oct. 30th, in the following terms:

"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make their minds that the separatist doctrine is a bad thing as necessary and as fatal. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are gathering wings for our flight—our antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor cede, nor consent us into reunion. It is better to die than to live in the Federal Union as met and indignantly rebuffed at the Richmond Waig of Oct. 30th, in the following terms:

It is quite apparent, from the above, that there does not now exist so much of co-solid, co-operation between the Southern States and slave holders and the Northern Democracy as that existing in 1857, when John Randolph, of Virginia, said to Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts: "We slave owners of the South consider the Union of the North and South as we do upon our negroes" although some of the opposition radicals in the North, from the great uprising of the democrats in the late election, and that they are as reliable as ever in the interest of the "nigger lords."

An elderly Southerner recently came within the Federal lines at Newbern, N. C., looking for an escaped slave—a handsome girl of sixteen. Finding, however, that a master's claim was not recognized, he insisted, by the aid of his father, which, probably, with the "unscrupulous Yankee," was as unavailing as the first plea.

It is said that in London a club of three hundred Britishers supply funds to buy vessels to run the Southern block ade.

The Richmond Examiner congratulates five of the men at the North when it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour. It is solely on their account that the Confederates have hitherto compositionally refrained from overrunning the North?

The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th of October says that, the day before, 115 bales of cotton were sold at auction on the levee, at prices ranging from 58 to 63 cents per bale.

In the Confederate Congress Mr. Linn lately proposed a resolution offering \$20 to every negro who should kill a white Union soldier.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a million of the sand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburg by the Confederates.

Rings and whistles are in circulation through the South made from the bones of Federal soldiers, and the wearers seem rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

A Richmond paper states that the season for wild fire is now in its glory, but unfortunately for the slaves in Louisiana, for this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Those living down the river, in the vicinity of battle-fields, where they obtain abundance of ammunition, have the sport all to themselves.

The wheat and flour for the whole army is concentrated at Richmond. The Government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting one dollar per barrel, and the bran, etc., Creamhew, the principal of the flour mills, was offered a million of dollars for all the flour.

A Confederate paper published in Louisiana is printed on the inside of ordinary newspaper. Texas streets have come down to small brown paper such as grocers use.

Sam Houston is not dead. The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of Sept. 3 says that he is alive and comparatively well and residing on his place at Cedar Post, a few miles from Houston.

The prices of cotton goods have greatly advanced of late at the South. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of Oct. 31 notes the weekly rates of the Augusta Factory, with the rates of that date, which were said to be daily getting higher.

7 lbs shilings, 50¢ 5/2; cents, 7 lbs shilings (light), 51¢ 5/2; cents, 4 lbs shilings, 60¢ 5/2; cents, 2 lbs shilings, 65¢ 5/2; cents. At the same time, 2 lbs shilings, 52¢ 5/2; cents, 3 lbs shilings, 60¢ 5/2; cents, 4 lbs shilings, 62¢ 5/2; cents, 5 lbs shilings, 64¢ 5/2; cents. Fine, 62¢ 5/2; cents, 6 lbs shilings, 66¢ 5/2; cents, 7 lbs shilings, 68¢ 5/2; cents.

SINGING SCHOOL.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our citizens the forming of a new class by Professor D. O. Calter, in the School House of Pres. Brigham Young—to commence on Monday next, 22d inst. The laborers of a skillful musical instructor are usually well prepared for the most judicious application for services rendered. We sincerely trust, and may confidently presume that Prof. C.'s efforts, being pecuniarily uncompensated, will not fail of being suitably prized, and that his class will be filled to the utmost capacity of the house by the music-loving youth of our city, as also those of other years, who, with souls "moved by the concord of sweet sounds," have desired to acquire a practical knowledge of the science of vocal music. The course of instruction will be taught by Prof. Calter, was briefly outlined in the opening of the first concert recently given in the Tabernacle of this city. Its simplicity and adaptability to the present religiously-affected condition of the community, are the first information concerning the singing school, we refer our readers to the advertisement at this week's "News."

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

A suit has been brought, and is now pending in the Fourth District Court, by one Gray against several individuals, jointly, for the recovery of a sum of eight hundred dollars. It is claimed to be due to eight hundred dollars for labor, services, skill and diligence done, performed, exercised and bestowed about the business of the defendant in procuring the possession of an omnibus-railroad franchise by the Legislature as a hobby.

It is stated that there are no "greenbacks" in the United States treasury at San Francisco, and on the 31st instant the employees of the Custom House were paid two months' salary in gold coins, "greenbacks" as such money is now called in common parlance.

Twenty laborers employed at Fort Point were recently arrested for refusing to give their names to the Federal tax collector.

Under color of a patent issued by ex-Governor Davis on the 15th inst., S. M. Jones, has recently entered upon and commenced fencing a piece of marsh land adjoining the State Prison at San Quentin, that has been filled up and built as a brick yard for several years, and connected with the city of San Francisco. The defendant extending to the city of San Francisco, ex-officio Superintendent of the prison, ejected the intruder at once, whereupon S. M. Jones commenced suit in the District Court against Phillips for damages, which it is believed will involve a heavy draft from the State Treasury.

That kind of civilization which modern Christians so much admire, and about which Legislators, state printers, newspaper scribblers and government officials, with few exceptions, are so anxious to maintain the last few years, seem to be prevailing in the Golden State in all its beauty and glory, and murders, rapes, sedition, highway robberies, horse stealing, shootings, assaults with deadly weapons and other things of a kindred nature are of daily occurrence, as per reports, in all parts of the State.

It is difficult with Dr. Wofford's pamphlet a few weeks since at San Francisco, has published a statement of the affair, which differs somewhat from that which first appeared publicly, and represents that the doctor was "half an over," and conducted himself very ungenerously on entering Willis' house, out of which he was ordered by Willis if he was unwilling to leave. He and another unscrupulous proceeding, which, according to Willis' admission, were very "civil," according to the common acceptance of that term.

NO FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The detachment of cavalry under Major McGregory, which on the 4th inst. marched North to fight the Indians encamped in the vicinity of River ferry, to which situation was made last week, returned on the 10th, without having accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent, as reported, no fight having taken place, neither were the Indians scared away.

It is interestingly learned that the four Indians taken prisoners were kept till noon on Monday, the 8th, when they were shot, as the messenger who was sent to the band was directed to announce that you would be the first to see the Indians, and as the forbidding by the designated time, response to the demand having been made by the chief and his warriors who were not far away, and as alleged were ready and anxious for a fight. Why the wishes of the red men, who were represented to be bold and brave, were not gratified, has not transpired. If our reports which have been made in relation to the location and movements of the Indians be true, a better chance for giving them a brush could not well have been had, and another good opportunity not to be expected.

The killing of the four prisoners may have a salutary effect upon the natives in that region, but it is feared that the Indians will be more hostile and vindictive.

A communication from a person in Ben Elton, sets forth the sad success of the tragedy, sets forth that the four Indian prisoners, who were taken in the vicinity of River ferry, were killed by their hands to the very end, and in that condition were shot until they were dead, and their bodies were then cut up and their limbs were cut and the bodies tumbled into the river. It is said that fifty-one arrows were fired before the Indians were killed, which, if true, conclusively proves that the executioners were not good marksmen, or that the unfortunate victims were very tenacious of life.

A NEW ROAD INTO TIMPANOGOS VALLEY.

The floods of last spring and summer, so completely annihilated the Territorial road up the Provo or Timpanogos river, from Provo City into the Upper Valley, that it has become impassable since, necessarily isolating the citizens of Wasatch county, which has no way of getting out of that valley into Utah county, excepting by way of Parky's Park, a detour from Weber City to Provo City, over the mountain side. The vast expense which the Territorial government of the road would incur, has prevented, under the existing state of the Territorial finances, its reconstruction, thus far, and probably there will be no effort at all to put that highway in a possible condition for some time to come, but we have been informed that a company or an association was formed in Provo some time since for the purpose of making a new road, from that place to the settlements in Wasatch, and that the work is in progress and far advanced, with a fair prospect that it will soon be completed.

The road which is thus being constructed, on leaving Utah Valley is said to pass up the mountain side, through the timber, which is known as Potosi Canyon, and then down the mountain into the Provo Valley, continuing up the middle of the river to the mouth of Cascade Creek, near which place the Timpanogos passes a huge ledge of rocks in a very narrow channel, over which a bridge is to be built. From that point the road will ascend the mountain side, to a company, which has been formed in Wasatch county for that purpose.

We understand that nearly one hundred men have been laboring on the road since the first of July, and that, when completed, will make a very fine and comfortable road, a great accommodation to the public, as well as to the citizens of Wasatch and Utah counties, who will be more immediately benefited by the enterprise.

WINTER HAS COME AGAIN.

Never since the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys in 1847 has the weather during the autumn months been so favorable for all out-door operations, including farming, stock raising, teaming, lumbering, the procurement of fuel, and the like, as it has been during the past few weeks, in which the citizens of Deseret are ever engaged for the good of others as well as themselves, individually and collectively, as has this year, and a vast amount of labor has been performed during the past three months which would not have been done had the season been as stormy as it has been often in the valley after the autumnal equinox, before the setting in of winter.

It is in the last few days a material change has taken place in the weather, and the sun, and the pleasant, beautiful and agreeable, but a hostily was her which had so long prevailed, was succeeded, on Wednesday last, by a snow-storm, which, although no very great amount of snow fell, strongly reminded those who had occasion to go out on that day, that winter had come again in its majesty, prepared to reign during the season of frost, with greater or less rigor, as might be deemed necessary for the great good.

The storm of snow was followed by another on Friday, when snow fell to the depth of four or five inches. Sunday was also a very stormy day. Yesterday was mild and pleasant and the snow which had accumulated on the ground lessened in quantity considerably during the day. We have prophesied that there will not be much snow hereabouts till after New Year's.

KILKEN—We have been informed that on Tuesday week, a man by the name of Thomas J. Barney, who lived in a hut on the shore of Utah Lake near the mouth of Spanish Fork river, Utah county, was shot by some person unknown, and died shortly after receiving the fatal wound. He is said to have been accompanied with a suspicious gang of stock dealers, some of whom have recently been in limbo, and between whom and Barney, in consequence of certain ill-conducted dealings, a quarrel had existed, of late. Two or three Indians are reported to have been lurking about in that vicinity, just previous to the murder, who may have been the assassin, but this is only a conjecture, and we have as yet more about the matter than any other persons, red or white.

Secret News

soon drove the enemy back to their line of works in the rear of the city, although they fought desperately, and don't out death with a heavy hand. The Confederates were killed and mangled and many of the enemy were slain in the streets of the city before it was in complete occupation of the grand army.

The division under Gen. Franklin crossed three miles below the city, and met with but a slight opposition while putting in their positions.

The morning of the 12th was so foggy, that everything was enveloped in comparative darkness most of the forenoon. The troops are reported to have been in the city over at 10 o'clock on Monday—Gen. Sumner's division taking the lead, followed by Gen. Hooker's corps. There does not appear to have been much fighting done on that day. On arriving on the south side of the river and crossing Frederickburg, Durand's and another division, from deserters, the nature, position, and strength of the enemy's works, which consisted of two long lines of batteries on the bridge back of the town, the first about a mile distant, the second a mile in the rear of the first. He also ascertained that the Confederates had concentrated a large force there in that vicinity, and that their commanders, Gen. Lee, Hill, Longstreet, Stewart and Jackson, were determined to fight, and give the Yankees a warmer reception than they had before received from the Coates' army on any field of strife.

On the morning of the 13th, the several divisions of the army having been arranged as advantageously as possible, a general attack was made upon the enemy's line of works, and the result has been a complete success. The attack, continuing from sunrise till after dark, Gen. Franklin commenced the attack on the enemy's right, commanded by "Iron-wad" Jackson and gained some little, but no permanent advantage, in the course of the day. The other divisions and corps of the Federal army, in consecutive order from the left to the right, were led to the attack—Gen. Sumner's division engaging at five o'clock, when the battle became general and raged, as stated, with awful fury until the curtains of night were sprung.

As a result of the assault made upon the enemy's works, but to no purpose, other than to have a few men cut down by thousands, as they marched upon the Confederate batteries, determined to conquer it. Some little impression was made on the enemy by the Sumner's division, as reported, in the course of the afternoon, but at night, when the battle ended, he was compelled to fall back, leaving his dead, who fell near their works on the field,—much was the murderous fire of the enemy, that they could not be brought away.

There was some fighting done on Monday the 14th, but no high spots had not transpired. It was reported that great preparations were made on that day for an assault upon the work on the enemy's works on Monday, but so far as known, there was not much fighting done as yet of the close of the conflict on Saturday night.

A council of war, as stated, was held on Monday, and it was determined to retreat. After further attempt to carry the enemy's works would only result in the slaughter of the Federal troops with no prospect in view of driving the Confederates from their position, which a correspondent has written as "impossible as taking the city." To retire across the river was considered hazardous, and every precaution was taken to induce the Confederate commanders to believe that the fight would be renewed on Tuesday morning. Soon after dark on Monday night the 15th, a heavy snow storm prevailing, the retreat was made on that day, and daylight on Tuesday morning, the entire army of the Potomac had been transferred from the south to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and the bridges taken up. So well had the retreat been conducted, that the movements of the various divisions—except that the enemy were now apprised of what was transpiring until the withdrawal of the Grand Army from their front, and its departure from the city, which it had been made to believe, had been completed.

This terminated the great battle of Fredericksburg, which if not the most sanguinary "ever fought on this continent," must have been exceedingly fierce and bloody, for it can-

not for a moment be supposed, that such a numerous and well-disciplined army, commanded by one of our best men, would have turned their backs upon their enemies, until after their ranks had been greatly thinned by the operations of the fight.

The reports relative to the losses sustained by the Union army from the time it left Fredericksburg on the night of the 10th, till it returned on the night of the 15th, are meager and not very conclusive. The first statement made of the casualties to Gen. Franklin's division represented that they amounted to about six thousand. Gen. Sumner's division must have suffered according to the various reports far more than Franklin's, one corps, that of Gen. French, numbering seven thousand when it went into the battle, coming out with only twelve hundred men. The latest official reports reduce the number of killed, wounded and missing to less than twelve thousand, which is certainly not very great, considering the number of men engaged. Of that number only about twelve hundred are reported as killed. It is very evident that if the loss sustained were so great, men standing in the clothing was not so desperate as representative.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Assembly does not seem to have done much business, as yet, although both branches have apparently been moving as fast and been as industrious as law-makers generally. The House, on its own motion, has also evinced a disposition to do whatever may be considered necessary for the good of their constituents, individually, and the community generally, by enacting such laws and making such provisions, during the session, as may be deemed expedient. It is quite evident, however, that there will be but little legislation of a local nature during the Twelfth Session, and that but few bills, of any kind, will be passed, till after the holiday ceremonies shall have been performed. Several bills have already been introduced, some of which have been under consideration, and when the bill gets in first-rate running order, they will unquestionably be put through, to use a military phrase, in "double quick."

In the Council, on Tuesday the 16th, Mr. Hyde presented a petition from Susque county, asking for an appropriation for the benefit of said county, which was received, read and referred to the committee on Claims generally. On receipt of a petition from the Assembly at its early hour, a committee was, on motion of Mr. Carrington, appointed to confer with a like committee of the House in relation to the subject. Messrs. Carrington and Dixon were appointed said committee.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Long presented a bill for an act, constituting county jails, prisons, and for other purposes, which was read and referred to the committee on Penitentiaries. Mr. Beale introduced a bill for repealing the law, now in force, in relation to Territorial, county and city taxes, which was referred to the committee on Revenue.

A message was sent to the Council, proposing a joint session of the two Houses, to which an answer was returned stating that the Council was not then prepared to meet in the House in joint session, and that a special committee had been appointed by that body, and asked the House to appoint one to confer with it on the subject, and designate a time when it would be convenient for both branches of the Legislative Assembly to meet in joint session. The House concurred, and Messrs. Taylor and Smith were appointed, and the House adjourned till the House committee for that purpose.

Mr. Bean presented a memorial to Congress for the establishment of mail routes in Wasatch, Summit and Morgan counties, which was referred to the committee on Petitions generally.

In the Council, on Wednesday the 17th, among other matters which were under consideration, was the Act of Congress securing homesteads to actual settlers, which the committee on the Public Domain reported, and were instructed to examine, and make report at an early date, relative to the advantages that may be expected to accrue to the people of this Territory, therefrom, if any, and whether any legislation was necessary on

the subject. The committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries were also instructed to take into consideration the propriety of making an appropriation for the construction of a road from St. George to Kanab, along the Rio Verde, and Ash Creek.

Mr. Long presented a bill for an act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment debtors non-residents of the county, in which judgment may be rendered, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House, on Wednesday, the committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., were instructed to inquire into the condition of the Provo river bridge, in Utah county, and of the State road in that vicinity, and report what measures should be taken to re-construct the bridge and to repair the road which was washed away or damaged by the floods last summer.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from Lafayette-Carrington, asking for a ferry franchise, securing the right to him to establish ferries across the Provo river, in Utah county, which was referred to the appropriate committee, and Mr. Kealey presented a memorial for mail service from Salt Lake City to Tooele City, which was referred to the committee on Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Long presented a bill for an act, prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and county taxes, which, on being read, was referred to the Revenue committee.

In the Council, on Thursday the 18th, Mr. Carrington, from the special committee appointed to arrange for a joint session in conjunction with a like committee of the House, reported they had made arrangements for the holding of a joint session in the Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th inst., which report was accepted and the House adjourned accordingly.

Mr. Cummins presented a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of Utah county, praying for legislation to prevent the cultivation of opium-crown, choolatze, etc., which was referred to the committee on Agriculture. He also presented a petition from the Povo Kanab Road Company, asking for the relinquishment of the claim of the Territory to said road, which was received, read and referred to the committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries and Kanab.

On the 18th, in the House, Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee, appointed to arrange for the holding of a joint session, reported that they had agreed to hold the session at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, which was accepted. Some petitions, received and referred, are from Mr. Rockwood, from the committee on roads, &c., who had been instructed to inquire into the condition of the State road and bridge across the Timpanogas, at Provo, reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned, and the result of their inquiries was that they had become convinced that Utah county was abundantly able to re-build the bridge, and put the roads to that county in complete repair, and that a report on the same would be made out of the Territorial Treasury was necessary for that purpose. A protracted debate arose in relation to the subject pending, which the hour was for the holding of the joint session, and the report was subsequently referred back to the committee.

At 2 p.m. the two branches of the Legislative Assembly went into joint session, and after disposing of the business which was presented for consideration and action, a adjournment was taken till 2 p.m. on Friday.

There was not much business done in either the House or the Council on Friday the 19th. The committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., in the Council, received instructions on motion of Mr. Smith, to inquire into the propriety of building a new bridge across the Sevier river, in such county, as the old one has become totally dilapidated and unsafe for travel.

The committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanab in the House were instructed to inquire into the condition of the bridges across the Weber and Ogden rivers, in such county, and to report on the same, and in the vicinity of those streams, and make report at an early date.

On the dissolution of the joint session, which was held in the afternoon, both branches of the Assembly adjourned till Tuesday the 23d, at 1 p.m.



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
 Wednesday, December 31, 1862.

END OF THE YEAR.

With this day, according to the division of time adopted and in use among all professing Christian people and nations, excepting those of the Greek faith, the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two will pass away and be succeeded by the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the events of which may be more important and more deeply affect the human race than those which have transpired during the year which will soon be numbered among the times that were.

That the next twelve months will be fruitful in momentous occurrences, in which many of the nations will have more than a passing interest, and which, perhaps, may affect their very existence, is quite certain, if the history of the three preceding years may be taken as an index to, or assumed as a criterion by which to judge of the future, but what particular events, either casual, or foretold and anticipated at no distant period, may take place between this and the thirty-first day of December next we will not presume to promise. Some little of the history of the year, which will soon terminate, might be written, and may be in time to come, but so many have seen the occurrences which have produced satisfaction in the friends of honest government and we to thousands of human beings, particularly to the people of our own once united and happy country, that it would be impossible for the most learned historian to record them all, and as a new year is being trumpeted will never be registered in a book for the pursuit of future generations. The summary of incidents which have brought distress upon individuals, families and communities, will, of course, be retained, and not soon be forgotten by those who have not been made to suffer from their operations, but oral relations of the occurrences will only be transmitted to their posterity or those who may succeed them on the stage of life.

During the past few years, and especially since the commencement of the existing American interwar, the progress of events has been exceedingly rapid, and things have transpired which few believed could take place in so short a period, even among those who were well versed in prophetic history and were looking for a literal fulfillment of what had been foretold would come upon the inhabitants of the earth in consequence of their sins and iniquities. The history of the North American States, and the most prominent events of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two abundantly evidences that this is an age in which events succeed events, in quick succession, and should they so come to move upon the same speed as in the past, the occurrences of the ensuing year may not be expected to be fewer in number nor less exciting and interesting than those of the year preceding.

The war, which has been raging for nearly two years, has not been terminated, and was confidently expected by many one year ago, it would be before this time, and the probabilities are, from present appearances, it will take, at least, another year to subside into the old days, if indeed that end shall ever be obtained, as some of the European nations most interested in the matter seem to doubt. That is a question which we alone can solve, but until peace shall be restored, either by treaty, compromise or some other way, the work of death and desolation will undoubtedly continue to spread over the land, and those portions of the country which have not yet been the theatre of such scenes, have been witness to them in Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, may not always be exempted from that immensity which they have thus far, and from the insupportable presence of armies may learn

lessons of their own new have but faint conceptions. A better state of things, however, is anticipated, and it is believed that it will and should there be no change in that respect before the first day of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, they will at cause be sadly disappointed.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

As the appointed hour for issuing this edict of "Military necessity" draws nigh, speculative comment is not uncommon, American as well as European, relative to the probability or improbability of its being executed pursuant to the provisions and conditions publicly set forth by Mr. Lincoln in September last. While there is on the one hand a strong general opinion, among those who are not in the other a persistent and unyielding determination to test its a creation, whatever may be the disastrous results accruing therefrom.

In due time the public will doubtless be advised as to which of these desirable and powerful factions has elicited the most pungent sympathy from the Civil Executive. The threatening attitude of his own more immediate advisers, counselors and patriots in affairs of State—the ministers of his Cabinet, in by no means an unambitious spectacle, either to himself, the people or the nation abroad. Truly, thus far, Mr. Lincoln's administration has been rocked in the fury of the storm, and his aims have been cast in unpleasant places.

For does the consideration of this measure alone affect the animus of the Northern people. Among the Southern borderers there are grounds for belief that the action taken on the premises by President Lincoln will go for the benefit of the South, and will be a great calamity to the North. The law of retaliation, though partially ignored by the practice, if not by the law of civilized nations, seems likely to be in operation in the progress and conduct of the war. The law of retaliation—a precedent which one fully understands, may, and most likely will, result in acts of intolerance, cruelty and blood-guiltiness, the parallel of which is unrecorded in the annals of the world.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World writes that a report current at the Capital and very generally believed, that the Confederate General Lee has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck, touching the proposed issue of an emancipation proclamation on the first of January next. It will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the Confederate Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was referred to the consideration of the President of the Confederate States. With instructions to take such measures as would compel the withdrawal of the proclamation or bring those to the Northern troops some of the evils which are visited on the Southern people. It is stated that Gen. Lee has not only elaborated, and disseminated the question from every point of view. The points it is said to be as follows:—

First, the unwarrantable nature of the proclamation, and the manner and measures of military warfare are concerned. The fact is pointed out that in no work on military law is the institution of a servile war, as General Halleck himself has never thought of it in discussing the various cases which might be used by a belligerent enemy, the threat of servile war and insurrection is clearly not a proper military law. The Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under brutal and unchristian reprisals on the part of the people, and regarding it as such, that the execution of it does it not as an unjustifiable as the poisoning of wells or of food, the maiming and murdering of prisoners, and the outraging of the public sentiment. It is demanded that the good opinion be withdrawn.

Second, it is further urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation be not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, any and all captives, will be long in the justice of this manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that, if through the institution of this measure, the lives of thousands of children are murdered by infuriated negroes, or an equal number of Union troops will be

promptly put to death. On this matter the Confederate government wishes the Federal government to be satisfied, and that it is very much in earnest, and will do even more than it threatens.

The correspondent intimated that, notwithstanding these communications, it was still asserted in Washington that President Lincoln was determined to adhere to the proclamation and to carry out the radical programme to the bitter end.

In reference to the chances of the backing down or conservative policy prevailing, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune of the 20th day of October last, suggests that the President will be intimidated or cajoled into a change of the policy announced in the Proclamation of freedom strongly mistakes the character of Abraham Lincoln, and will be grievously disappointed. Direct evidence that this is so is not wanting. The President, in the course of a general conversation yesterday with several intimate friends, and distinctly, as we are informed by one of the gentlemen present, that his views on this important question had not undergone the slightest change since September last.

Our latest Washington dispatches carry corroborative above, unequivocally indicating that the intimation made in the proclamation of emancipation will be fully sustained.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The aborigines in the vicinity of the northern settlements have, as reported, been very restless and disorderly since the execution of the late Indian law, which was taken prior by Major McGarry's command at Bear River forty a few weeks since. No one has been killed by them, so far as known, but it is reported on good authority that they are determined, according to their code, to "have blood" on the 20th of December, by the killing of some of the whites who so far they find for the shooting of the Indians to which alliance is made.

By letter from a correspondent, at Brigham City, we are informed that on the 19th of the 20th of the month, a party of twenty-five of the horses from citizens of Box Elder county, north of that place, and that on the night previous they stole some animals (how many is not stated) from citizens of Cache county, all of which they succeeded in getting off with in safety.

Some professedly friendly Indians, having informed the citizens in charge of a large amount of stock, belonging to the citizens of Box Elder and Cache counties, which was to be guarded by the citizens of Bear River, that the stock was not safe there, as the Indians were intending to make an attack upon the herds and herdsman, as soon as they could compile their arrangements, and advised the removal of the stock, etc., to the east side of the mountains, which, as far as possible, the people of Box Elder county brought their stock across the river on Friday last, where it will be more safe, and not as liable to be taken by the thieves, bloodthirsty savages, as it would be farther away from the settlements.

Our correspondent further states that all the bands in that vicinity with the exception of a few individuals, manifest an honorable sign of hostility to the whites, and that he has been informed that they have a strong force occupied in the vicinity of Bear River Lake, where they have held frequent councils of late, relative to their future movements and operations, the result of which is represented to be a determination, on the part of most of them, not to do anything more until they shall be avenged on the whites for the blood of those killed by the Volunteers.

That the Indians in the vicinity of Genorthern settlements are mad, and determined to do as much injury as possible to the white race, there is no doubt, but it is believed that there will be spared without their killing innocent persons to entice their first blood. The people in all the settlements in that part of the Territory should be on the alert, and to be very on guard that they are, otherwise some of them will be killed. All the horses and other stock which these marauding bands can convert to their use may be expected to be taken by them, if not closely guarded, and if permitted to run at large on the public domain.

SEVENTH'S HALL LECTURES.

Mr. Edward W. Tullidge delivered a lecture, as per announcement, on the "Art of Composition," on the evening of the 16th. We understand the lecture was one of the richest and best of the season. We are promised a transcript.

On Friday, the 19th, Mr. L. S. Hermon delivered a lecture on "The Proper Culture of Fruit." The lecturer first described the kind of soil best adapted to the raising of good varieties of fruit, giving his views in regard to the particular kind of treatment requisite to ensue a healthy and vigorous growth, a luxuriant foliage and a remunerative crop. A great portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of the culture of the apple. His experience, he said, had satisfied him that the same varieties under good cultivation bear the same variety much larger than they do in the States. Some gentlemen, the lecturer remarked, thought they must have at least two or three barrels of apples before they could start a nursery, but this was a fatal error, for one barrel of good pips was sufficient for a nursery of 20 acres.

Mr. Hermon vigorously rebuked the too common practice of raising apple trees from seeds, and advised the cultivation of the Pomology, that such trees will be constantly throwing up suckers, thereby rendering the parent tree so ugly and unhealthy.

How W. Woodson being in the hall was invited, and followed the lecturer with some appropriate and instructive remarks, drawn from his experience in the cultivation of fruit.

Tuesday, 23rd, Prof. K. G. Moser lectured on the principles of the formation of continents. The lecture was fraught with information of a geological character. He has studied the geology of the valleys of the Nile, the Nebraskan and Valcanian, and then concluded that there was perfect order and harmony in the formation of all the continents, islands and peninsulas, particularly in reference to the condition of the surface of the earth, the number of mountains, and the position of the land.

The last-mentioned papers were the subject treated upon by Prof. O. A. on Friday evening, the 20th, which he handled in a masterly way. Hon. A. M. Lyman afterwards delivered a brilliant discourse upon the development, growth and ultimate progress of man.

AN OURAGEOUS OCCURRENCE.

By a special correspondent residing in Box Elder county, we have been informed that on Thursday, the 25th of the month, a party of men from whom the Indians had stolen some of the night previous, engaged a young Indian belonging to, or living with Mr. Jacob Meeks, a mountaineer residing near Brigham City, to go with a man named West Jones, and see a party of Indians who were in the habit of stealing animals in order to recover them, if possible. The party had not proceeded far before some slight difficulty arose between Jones and the Indians about the pay which the boy was to receive for his services in going with him and the Indians to the place where they were to draw a revolver and fire at the man who was entering his back, near the spine, and lodging somewhere in his body, as it did not pass through, causing a serious, and believed to be a mortal wound.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of the villain, but he had fled and had not, at the date of the note, on the 27th, been found, but it is hoped he will be, and that some of the Indians who were with him at the time the young Indian was shot at was a Bannack, and is represented to be a truthful, faithful boy, who has rendered good service on more than one occasion in the course of the war, and the Bannacks and other Indians who were with him at the time were several years, to whom he was strongly attached, and to whose interest he has been ardently devoted.

PROGRESS OF WINTER.—After the snow around of the 13th inst, the weather was very disagreeable, but not so very warm, till Sunday last, when the snow fell in a heavy shower three or four inches of snow. A few sleighs were seen moving about on Sunday evening and during the day on Monday but it cannot be said, that the sleighing was excellent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Since the battle of Fredericksburg, and the retirement of the army of the Potomac, to its former campment at Falmouth, its so far as known, remains in *status quo*, carrying out the inactive programme adopted soon after the organization of the Government upon which the hopes of the nation centered, so the means of effectually putting down the rebellion in the course of a few months, by conquering the Seceded States, and persuading the people with force of arms to return to their allegiance, to the honor and glory of the old Federation, from which they had separated themselves, for the purpose of establishing a government more congenial to their notions of independence than that established by their fathers, after throwing off the British Yoke.

It was believed by not a few, after the defeat of Fredericksburg, that the army would either fall back to Washington, or move in some other direction, with the view of capturing the Confederate capital at the earliest practicable date, but it seems that the same course has been taken as heretofore, pursued after fighting a battle, whether victorious or vanquished, that it is remain idle for weeks and months, for reasons which to the world's eyes have never been explained. At the present case, there are no doubt good reasons for the course which is being taken, and the army may remain in its present position until spring, when some wonderful strategic movement may be expected, of mysterious origin, which will bring on another engagement, the result of which will not be "doubtful."

The history of all the wars, which have occurred among the inhabitants of the earth, since the dispersion from Babel, for whatever purpose they may have been commanded and carried on, do not furnish an instance of an army, as numerous and as well appointed, as has been the army of the Potomac, from the day of its organization up to the present and particularly when the existence of the nation was at stake, and the success of its exertions, doing so little towards the accomplishment of the object in view, as it has from the first battle of Bull Run, to the retreat from Fredericksburg. The troops comprising it, have, it is true, fought many battles, but they have not won any, and they have been very decimated, neither have the matchings and counter-marchings of the various divisions and corps, the strategy and discipline of the soldiers, nor the strategy of the general, that great army, effected much as yet, towards the accomplishment of the object which it was raised, armed, equipped and placed in the field. What the army of the Potomac may do hereafter towards concluding a permanent peace, or bringing the war to a close, is beyond our power to conjecture.

The failure to accomplish what was expected of the army detached for the capture of Richmond, and a overthrow of the self-constituted Confederate Government, has been wondrously impeded by some, to the want of successful judgment, and the want of skill on the part of the General commanding, or of some of them, including the former General-in-Chief. Others have considered the government at fault in the premises, and that the officers in the field, have been embarrassed in their movements by the orders which they have received from time to time, from the Secretary of War, and from General Halleck, conflicting with the plans of operation, which the officers in command had devised for the accomplishment of certain desired ends. That such has been the case, and that the officers is unquestionably true, but in our opinion all concerned, with few exceptions, from the President down to the lowest officer in the army, upon whom any special responsibility should be laid, have done well as they knew how, and conducted things as wisely and energetically as was possible for men to do under the circumstances which have existed, and that the apparent aversion of the army of the Potomac, to being removed far away from the banks of the Potomac, which has derived its name, has not been the result of cowardice, nor of the lack of military science or skill on the part of those to whom has been entrusted the conduct of the war, or the conduct of the troops composing one of the largest armies ever marshaled in the world's history, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." They have had the prayers and

faith of a majority of the people, and the clergy have been rejoined by the rulers, to supplicate the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for favor in the day of the nation's calamity, and for non-compliance on the part of some, and their churches have been closed, and the religious institutions have been closed, in prison, because they did not pray for bloodless upon the nation, it rulers and army, and why should not all things have been done about right under such circumstances. If they have not it will be at fault in the premises.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There has been, since the first of December, some considerable moving to and fro of Federal and Confederate troops in the eastern part of North Carolina, as reported, and some little fighting has been done, indicating that the rebellion is not likely to be crushed or put down in the "Old North State" without the shedding of some blood.

A battle of some magnitude was fought at or near Kingston, on the 13th and 14th of December, between a Federal force numbered 11,000 men, and a Confederate force of fifteen thousand men, under Gen. Foster, assisted by nine gunboats, which secured New River, and a Confederate force, under Gen. Evans, of about the same number, who were defeated in Gen. Foster's official report, with twenty pieces of artillery. Gen. Foster was victorious, but the enemy, as reported, fought bravely, and contested every inch of the ground, as they fell back before the overwhelming force of the "Yankees."

Gen. Foster left Kingston with his command on the 11th of December, but in consequence of the bad state of the roads, he did not reach the place of his destination until the 13th. Anticipating his coming, General Evans had posted a strong force some distance out on the road on which Gen. Foster was approaching, and the battle occurred on the 13th, and resulted on that day, according to General Evans' report, after two hours' hard fighting, in the repulse of the "Yankees," who fell back to their gun-boats for protection. On a Federal account of the battle some further credit is given to the Confederate force, in that they were in a favorable position, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and an infantry assault on each flank, Gen. Foster succeeded in routing them with but little loss.

Gen. Foster, as stated, advanced again on the morning of the 14th, and found the enemy posted in a position where he could not bring his artillery to bear upon his advantageously, and the fighting had to be done mostly with the bayonet. The Confederates were driven from their position, and the battle continued on foot back towards Kingston, and made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the bridge leading to the town, failing in which, part of the forces retreated towards Weldon, and the balance took the road to Goldsboro, for which place Gen. Foster took up his line of march on the 15th, intending to capture the town and drive the Confederates from thence, and take their prisoners.

From the details of the battle which have been published it appears that there were other losses on the part of the army under Gen. Foster being so much larger than was expected in moving from New River to Kingston, as the war is represented to have been continued series of fights and skirmishes, in which the Confederates were heavily slain or killed, or wounded, as reported, but with their small good luck, the Federal loss, from the time they left New River, until the evacuation of Kingston, did not exceed one hundred and fifty men—a very small amount, considering the magnitude of the fighting, in which every division, brigade, regiment and both flous in aid have "covered itself with glory," and several regiments, after exhausting their ammunition, charged upon the enemy with full bayonets, doing great execution in the process. It is reported that fifteen thousand soldiers of the Confederate army, as unskilled in the art of shooting at "long range" as they are generally reported to be, could have fought so long and freely without being overpowered, if they had been better. After crossing the Neuse, Gen. Evans fell back, according to Southern accounts, about ten miles before the overwhelming force of the invaders, constituting barely forty feet of ground, and then awaited reinforcements from the rear, which have not yet arrived in force. Seventeen thousand men were reported at Goldsboro on the 17th, with regiments

constantly arriving, and Gen. Smith, who was to command them, was confident of his ability to hold the Federal in check and ultimately drive them back to the seaboard without more troops, which, as reported, were on hand if needed. It is stated that Gen. Lee sent word to Gen. Smith, if it necessary he could send him thirty thousand men from Richmond.

Notwithstanding the greatness of the force which the enemy boasted of having at Goldsboro and vicinity, subsequent accounts state that Gen. Foster captured the place and retired to Newbern, which "needs confirmation," as reporters generally state when circumstances do not seem to favor rumor put in circulation for effect as has too often been the case during the existing internecine war.

Other reports of the Federal forces are reported along the sea-coast in Virginia and North and South Carolina, both on land and water, but so little has been made known concerning them that no definite statement can be made. It is, however, almost certain it is safe to infer that the war is progressing in that region as rapidly as it can under the circumstances which control it, yet it cannot be presumed that any very important events have transpired in that region having a tendency either to produce peace or prolong the war.

SOUTH-WESTERN WAR NEWS.

There has been but little news for a long time concerning the operations of the Federal army in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining States, and what the two hundred thousand Federal soldiers supposed to be in that part of the country were doing after the retirement of the Confederates from the mountain side of the Cumberland mountains last fall, was a mystery none could satisfactorily solve. Within the last few weeks, however, there has been some intelligence received from that part of the world, indicating that the war has been progressing very steadily, that destruction and desolation have been visited upon the people of many counties, and that the army is now in a position to take the field, and that there are no more signs of peace there than in Virginia and other States on the Atlantic coast.

The state of affairs in Kentucky, especially in the southern portion of the State, is represented to be most deplorable. The citizens of many counties have been visited by bands of guerrillas, who have taken from the people all their stock, provisions and clothing, leaving them destitute of the means of subsistence. Documents of Confederate cavalry have, within two or three weeks, and in some places, been reported to be causing, as reported, much alarm, the inhabitants fearing that another general raid would be made by the enemy, overrunning the country as before. The western counties seem to have been entirely abandoned by the lines of the Confederates, and many of the Unionists left their houses and fled to Cairo or other places for safety. The object of these raids is reported to have been the procurement of provisions.

The State of Tennessee has received considerable attention from the Confederates within the last month, and they have been concentrating large bodies of troops there, especially in the vicinity of Nashville, and several divisions are reported to have taken place, and results in favor of the Federal army, in the case of the Confederate army. In the western part of the State, between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, the enemy has made several demonstrations, destroying the crops and other valuable places, including Trenton. The amount of property destroyed by them is said to have been immense. Several engagements are reported to have taken place, mostly resulting in favor of the Federal army, and the troops were being sent in great numbers to either back the Confederates, or drive them out of the country. Gen. Davis left Columbus on the morning of the 23d, with an army of several thousand men for that purpose.

It is reported that it was reported that a Confederate force of about forty thousand, was between Nashville and Murfreesboro, and about seventy thousand in the State, greatly emboldened by their recent success. Davis, who has been visiting Tennessee and the Gulf States, is reported to have made a speech at Murfreesboro on

the 17th, urging vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, and that the fact that Tennessee must be held by the Confederates at all hazards. Some big battles are anticipated in the vicinity of Nashville before long. Gen. Rosecrans is said to be very confident of his ability, with the forces under his command, to crush the rebel expedition, and that Grant and Halleck are equally sure of success when they can get a chance to fight the "Yankees," which, as represented, is much desired.

There has nothing been permitted to be published for a long time in relation to Gen. McClellan's movements, and it is reported that but little is known concerning the movements of Gen. Grant. It is understood that he has been operating some little against the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, in the vicinity of Holly Springs, Ala., but so far as reported there has not been much fighting done, the heavy rains having rendered it impossible to move an army with any rapidity, and it was announced about two weeks since that no immediate advance was anticipated. Grant's army is reported to be in the vicinity of Holly Springs, with the enemy not far distant.

A recent report states that the Confederates have retained Holly Springs, and news from that quarter is looked for with much interest.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The policy of the United States, before the conclusion of the war, has been to do and very effective. According to Mr. Welles' report, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the Navy there were only forty two vessels of all kinds in commission, and seven thousand six hundred sixteen men. It is reported that since the commencement of the war, the vessels were in distant waters, and on the breaking out of the war, there were not more than two hundred men in the ports and receiving slips to man the vessels and protect the Government Navy Yards and depots. It is reported that the Government has effected and in progress of completion four hundred and twenty seven vessels carrying thirty-two hundred and sixty-eight guns of which the hundred and twenty-three are steam war vessels. It is reported that the Government has ordered the purchase of the last of November which prevailed for three days, doing much damage to shipping.

The citizens of Minnesota, who suffered severely from the effects of the war, and who are all are represented as having been exceedingly severe to the Indians, who were tried by a military commission and sentenced to be shot, receiving any mercy at the hands of the President. An attempt was made about the 15th of December by a party of about one hundred and fifty men, to break into the camp where they were confined in order to put them to death, but they were prevented from carrying out their intentions, by the guards who captured the entire party. They were subsequently paroled, the same as prisoners of war. It is said that the excitement the President directed, as per report, that about forty of the condemned Indians, who were confined in the camp, were to be set free, the most guilty should be hung which may and may not be satisfactory to the enraged settlers.

On the 17th inst. the President nominated McClellan, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for Indiana, which nomination the Senate subsequently confirmed.

On the night of the 23rd Nov. 21 men of the Maine artillery detached from Newbern, N. C., in a boat, taking with them their muskets, cutlasses and pistols.

It is said that one of the two Confederate prisoners captured by Gen. McClellan at Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 10th had a wife and a young child, and was very anxious to see her again. A young man knowing the location of the family, offered himself as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who was shot.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of Nov. 11th says that another steamer for the Confederates is about to be launched, and described as being one of the fastest and most beautiful steamers ever built at Liverpool. Her plates are of iron, and she is to be built in a lock in thickness. She will be about 290 tons burden, and will draw 20 feet of water. She is to be built by Messrs. Laird & Co., and her build and the power of her machinery are said to be such as to enable her to make a speed of twenty knots an hour.

THE YEAR 1867.

By R. B. S.

Acted, depriving Texas. The year first... In great chains of mine, which you notice...

Repealed with... The events of the year which was a check of gain... It stands complete, and the year is over.

Of year left its position... The year has left its position... In its end, it stands complete, and the year is over.

By saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

Yr. whole Texas' turned change, the law... Yr. whole Texas' turned change, the law... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The title of Time leaves up, and in each... The title of Time leaves up, and in each... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

A change—change must come. People of... A change—change must come. People of... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

That in the latter day, God would set up... That in the latter day, God would set up... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

God had an everlasting purpose, long... God had an everlasting purpose, long... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

To think, the deep fountains of the earth... To think, the deep fountains of the earth... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

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The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your... The saints of God, law laid—mark well your...

according to the provisions of the Constitution... according to the provisions of the Constitution... and the laws of the United States, which...

In the Senate on Dec. 21, Mr. Grimes offered... In the Senate on Dec. 21, Mr. Grimes offered... a resolution, which was adopted, calling...

In the House, on the 23, a bill was introduced... In the House, on the 23, a bill was introduced... by Mr. Hooper, from the committee of ways...

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill annulling and... Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill annulling and... abolishing all titles conferred by the United...

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution, which was... Mr. Holman introduced a resolution, which was... adopted, instructing the committee in...

Mr. Rich introduced a resolution, which was... Mr. Rich introduced a resolution, which was... laid over, requiring the pay of each priv...

In the Senate, on Dec. 30, the motion of Mr... In the Senate, on Dec. 30, the motion of Mr... Lane, the committee on patents were intru...

In the House, on the 3d, Mr. Caldwell offered... In the House, on the 3d, Mr. Caldwell offered... a resolution, which was adopted, calling on...

On Jan. 4, in the Senate, Mr. Clark offered... On Jan. 4, in the Senate, Mr. Clark offered... a joint resolution approving the policy...

Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the act... Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the act... to establish and equalize the grades of line...

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting... Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting... that the Committee on Finance be authorized...

In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Wickliffe offered... In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Wickliffe offered... a resolution instructing the committee on...

has interfered with or obstructed the administration... has interfered with or obstructed the administration... of justice by civil or judicial tribunals...

Mr. Eiddle offered an amendment, which was... Mr. Eiddle offered an amendment, which was... accepted, also inquiring under what author...

Mr. Fitchell offered a resolution instructing... Mr. Fitchell offered a resolution instructing... the military committee to inquire and re...

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Wilkinson offered... In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Wilkinson offered... a resolution requesting the President, if...

Mr. Everett called up his resolution respecting... Mr. Everett called up his resolution respecting... arbitrary arrests, which was adopted with...

In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Fenton offered... In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Fenton offered... the following, which was agreed to: Wherea...

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs... Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs... should be authorized to inquire and report...

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution which was... Mr. Morrill offered a resolution which was... adopted by a vote of 80 to 17. Mr. J. Allen...

Mr. Cox offered a resolution which was tabled... Mr. Cox offered a resolution which was tabled... by a vote of 80 to 31, declaring that the...

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution which was... Mr. Sherman offered a resolution which was... adopted by a vote of 80 to 17, declaring...

against the Constitution and the Union and... against the Constitution and the Union and... public liberty.

The resolution was laid upon the table by... The resolution was laid upon the table by... the usual rule, and was not acted upon.

Both Houses were adjourned till Monday... Both Houses were adjourned till Monday... In the Senate, on Monday, the 8th, several...

A bill for the purpose was made the special order... A bill for the purpose was made the special order... of the day, and was acted upon by Mr. Wilson...

In the House, on the 8th, the bill introducing... In the House, on the 8th, the bill introducing... the President and others for suspending...

On motion of Mr. McKeliff the committee... On motion of Mr. McKeliff the committee... of ways and means was instructed to inquire...

In the Senate, on the 9th, the resolution... In the Senate, on the 9th, the resolution... respecting arbitrary arrests was taken up...

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to abolish the grade... Mr. Hale introduced a bill to abolish the grade... of medical officers in the service of the...

The House, on the 9th, had the bill for the... The House, on the 9th, had the bill for the... admission of Western Virginia under adv...

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Wilson reported... In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Wilson reported... a bill to establish an Arsenal and Ordnance...

Mr. Rice offered a joint resolution, which... Mr. Rice offered a joint resolution, which... was referred, forgetting the lands and...

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Holman, of... In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Holman, of... Indiana, offered a resolution, which was...

A bill for the relief of the owners of the... A bill for the relief of the owners of the... French Ship Jules et Marie was taken up...

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Brown of... In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Brown of... Indiana, offered a resolution, which was...

A bill for the relief of the owners of the... A bill for the relief of the owners of the... French Ship Jules et Marie was taken up...

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Brown's... In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Brown's... introduction of a bill to amend the act...

The House adjourned till Monday, the 13th... The House adjourned till Monday, the 13th... Mr. Lane introduced a bill providing for...

In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Blake introduced... In the House, on the 15th, Mr. Blake introduced... a bill, which was referred, providing...

for the establishment of a postal money-order system. Mr. Colfax introduced a bill to reduce the duty on paper from 30 to 10 per cent, which was referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Foster of the committee was referred, to provide for the shipment of slavery in Missouri and for compensation to loyal owners. Mr. Fessenden presented a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the President of the United States, on September 22, 1862, in violation of the Constitution, that the policy of emancipation as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power, and a proper regard to the rights of citizens, and the perpetuity of a free government.

Mr. Conway offered a series of resolutions declaring that the restoration of the Union as it would be a greater calamity than the rebellion itself; that any person in the employment of the United States proposing a peace on any basis which would restore slavery to its former supremacy would be guilty of a high crime, that no change of policy in the conduct of the war is more than nominal, and was accompanied by a complete change of policy in the conduct of the departments, unless the Mississippi Valley shall soon be cleared of the rebel force, and the legions of Lee and Jackson annihilated, the interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities.

The resolutions were tabled by a vote of 132 to 1. Mr. Conway alone voting in the negative.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Enron.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I take up the pen to add a trophy to the modern march of the mind—to add a tribute to the triumph of science.

The best of the philanthropist leaps with pleasure to know that the arts and sciences, the progress is about to illuminate the mind of thousands of children scattered in the vast & arid valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

Most glorious undertaking! The India's might to teach, the Cyane may smile at the thought. The mountains may be the genesis in these isolated valleys destined, by the aid of a liberal education, to reach the ocean. To search the records of renouar the Savior of mankind whose disciples from the remotest corners that ever illuminated the world, rose by a simple agency far less bright than that of the sun, are contemplating.

Dr. Herschel, who with the eye of a philosopher searched out and added another world to the solar system, was a fiercer boy of the army.

Ferguson, the very son of science, was a poor waverer, and died in need by hearing of an aneurism.

Search the records of our revolution, and the names of Sherman of Franklin, and many others may be adduced as evidence of the truth of this position.

Upon the culta of the intellect depend the glory of nations and the stability of empires.

When Homer sang and Hesiod wrote, Greece was a happy land, and the people were a flood of her glory guided and still gleams upon the mind of man.

Demosthenes laid down the grand principles of morality, and Cicero shok the forum with the thunder of his eloquence, thus Rome, the mistress of the world, was glorified, and sang her glory of the globe.

The destiny as well as the durability of a nation depend upon the culture of the mind. Rome held even in the dark & age, and still retained a respectable standing among the nations of the world. But when the happy Greece the very last gleam of her glory was extinguished, she was a nameless and forgotten.

It is a melancholy fact that the children of her learning that had enlighten'd the world, went down in the long night of barbarism that sat upon the ruins of her empire, and assimilated in the savage of the present day and mercenary Moslem. 'Twas tyrant Turk led the torch of recognition, and the torch of commerce and triumphs but the torch of her saints and sages and the pages of her legends, and the very life of her liberty may again rise on her shores, and perhaps the light of learning may yet gladden the eyes of her people. She may, in fact, arise among the noblest of nations.

This knowledge is power, and the achievement of man, the rise and ruin of empires, the downfall of a nation, and the progress with the truth of this assertion.

The press, the mighty agency of intelligence, the most rapid and comprehensive of all, and curiosity, are the offspring of human knowledge and invention.

In the present system, we are enabled to reach the extremities, and to enter even on the land that was transported over space with the velocity of the wind, and to pierce the ether with the lightning, has disseminated intelligence in a ten-

fold ratio. All the glory of ancient times, all the oracles of Athens, of Ephesus, and the temples of the East, may be compared to the kingdom invested with the power of the priesthood in the greatness of its designs and the brilliancy of its execution, and the progress of its knowledge in other respects. Why when the word of battle thunders the heavens and dirges are sung, and the angels are seen from the sons of civilization? And why did the sun of British battle-rye war the flag of the golden rod? On the contrary, why was Turkey, and planting his arms triumphing over the Adriatic upon a thousand shores started the world, and the world's eyes turned to him. It was the superiority of the bravest masters, of intelligence over ignorance and bad learning.

Learning is powerful and beneficial, but in the language of the eloquent Philip, "I would not be a slave, I would have it in a word like the best of the world, through the ages, but the slave, it is boundaries the horizon; but the slave of the earth it should be cast from me. I would have it in a word like the best of the world, through the ages, but the slave of the earth it should be cast from me. I would have it in a word like the best of the world, through the ages, but the slave of the earth it should be cast from me."

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ESTIMATE OF TIME IN DREAMING.

Our estimate of time in dreaming differs from that when awake. Events which would take whole days, or a longer time, in the waking state, are dreamed in a few moments. The same is true of a number of material transactions into the very shortest period of time when we are scientifically awake. It is not until we are scientifically asleep into the room when we are sleeping, or in a dream, that we are aware of time or destruction by fire in any of its usual, or any other, form.

"A friend of mine," says Dr. Abercrombie, "dreamed that he crossed the Atlantic and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking he related to his companion of his dream, and awoke with a fright, discovered that he had not been asleep above ten minutes."

Count de Montcalm, in a dream, was condemned to death in France, during a dream which occurred during his imprisonment, as follows:

"One night while I was asleep, the clock of the Palais de Justice struck twelve and awoke me. I heard the gate open to release the prisoner, but I fell asleep again immediately. In this sleep, I dreamed that I was standing in the middle of a public square, and that I was surrounded by a multitude of people. I was looking at a man who was standing in the middle of the square, and who was surrounded by a multitude of people. I was looking at a man who was standing in the middle of the square, and who was surrounded by a multitude of people."

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FATCS AND FICTION.

—The McKinstry trial at St. Louis, it is thousands killed.

—More than sixty millions of dollars have been given in private bounties, since the war has broken out.

—A General at the point of death, opening his eyes and seeing a consultation of the physicians who were standing close by his bedside, said to his friends: "I wish of you for phlogiston it is all over with me," and instantly expired.

—The Boston liquor sellers have raised the price from ten to thirteen cents each, or two for a quarter.

—The very latest Paris "fashions" state that the ladies will be still worn high in the frock, but that the conventional mode keeps you in the subjective, and suits you in the objective.

—A lady, complaining how rapidly she is growing old, said: "Alas! I am near thirty." "Do not fret at it, my dear, for you will get on as well as I do, and you will live every day."

—The rebellion has diminished our exports the past year one hundred and thirty-four million of dollars compared with 1860.

—The Secretary of the Interior gives the result of his investigation at Washington of about thirty thousand since the spring in which the rebellion broke out.

—The opinion is, that we should take good care of children at all seasons of the year, but it is well enough in winter to let them sleep.

—What a good reason the old man took to cheer up his children, "You may have anything you want but you mustn't want anything you can't have."

—A great convenience for a doctor to have two patients in the same street, so he can kill two birds with one stone.

—Nine thousand Italian priests have just been expelled from the Pope, in which they were to be expelled from all of religion, to abandon the temporal power.

—The number of Revolutionary soldiers who were killed in the battle of the Clouds, 20th, 1862, was 30,000, or thirty-two-fifths, having died during the year.

—A promising young man may do very well, and yet be a failure in the end.

—There is a firm in Eliza, N. H., known as "Gray & Lund." Let the letters come to their direction—"L & G. H."

—It is stated that the late General Grant had two patients in the same street, so he can kill two birds with one stone.

—In St. Louis they ignore the old terms of Republican and Democrat, and even the accustomed terms of Union and Liberty, instead of this, they have "Cl" stands for Emancipation, "Charters" for Republicanism, and "Chocolate" for Democratic.

—The New York Tribune, referring to the United States General, advises the Government to "disband all soldiers that are no longer needed." "Disband the army, and let the boys go home, and let the boys go home, and let the boys go home."

—General McClellan is preparing a history of the war, and is expected to publish it in a few days. It will be a very valuable work, and will be a very valuable work, and will be a very valuable work.

—Full one third of all the horses in the army are affected by a terrible disease, which breaks out above the hoof, and soon cripples the animal. It is a very dangerous disease, and in some cases the best drovers in the world are unable to cure it.

—There will be thirteen efforts in the next Legislature of Wisconsin—sixteen in the Senate and twenty in the Assembly.

—The Boston Jew is selling all its old printed newspapers, clippings, scraps and all for 60 cents a pound.

—A man, once being in a bad mood, was asked, "What's the matter with you?" and he replied, "I'm a little bit of a fellow, and I'm a little bit of a fellow, and I'm a little bit of a fellow."

A YANKEE DEALER.

"Buy any better brand," said a country custom, "I will walk in the morning to the East of the city, and looked much like a chert or who was a great deal more of himself than he cared to be."

"No, sir," replied the merchant, "we don't buy any more."

"No, sir," replied the merchant, "we don't buy any more."

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G. W. MONTGOMERY.

Another Big Gun.—A rifled 60 pounder gun is rapidly approaching completion at Elizabethport, N. J. It will be 22 1/2 tons, and its length 14 feet 10 inches, the outer diameter is to be 6 feet 3 inches, and the inner diameter 4 feet 3 inches. The bore of the gun will be 4 or 5 inches more than 13 inches, and the greatest thickness of metal will be 10 inches. The weight of the projectile will be 43 1/2 inches.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The record of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, the 6th instant, is not yet voluminous. In the Court House, on the 10th, the Committee on Revenue reported a bill for an act in relation to Territorial taxes, which passed its first reading.

In the House on the 6th, Mr. Preston presented the petition of Nelson Enpy for extension of grant of ferries over Bear river and bridge over Malad river, which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the bill concerning Justices of the Peace was taken up on its second reading. A lengthy discussion ensued, pending which a message was received from the Council concerning in the House vote of Dec. 25th, for the printing of the reports of the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer; also the report of the Directors of the Penitentiary.

In the Council on Wednesday, the 7th, the bill in relation to Territorial taxes was taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday, the 9th inst.

Mr. W. H. presented the claim of A. Miner, Esq., for services rendered in the 3d District Court as prosecuting Attorney for the Territory, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

A bill for an act in relation to the Telegraph, and to secure security and safety in the transmission of telegraphic messages, was taken up, debated, amended, and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House on the 7th, the petition of Lewis Robinson and John H. Terry, for a ferry over Green river, and to erect a bridge over said river was read and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Kanyons.

Mr. Rockwood, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries, etc., to whom was referred the petition of Nelson Enpy, praying for an extension of the charter to control a ferry across Bear river, reported further legislation thereon unnecessary, which report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Wright, the Committee were discharged from further duties in relation to the subject. Mr. Rockwood also reported that the Committee had taken into consideration the report of the Territorial Road Commissioner, and recommended an appropriation for repairs on Jordan bridge, Great Salt Lake county; the Weber bridge, Weber county, the S river bridge, Juab county, and on the Great Salt Lake City and Weber Valley road, amounting in the aggregate to over five thousand dollars, which the Committee on Claims and Appropriations were instructed to incorporate in the Territorial appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Mangham, the Committee on Claims were instructed to take into consideration the report of the Warden's report submitted to them by the Directors of the Penitentiary which refers to the balance due from Alex. Melias, drawn from P. K. Dolson, U. S. Marshal, and reported not accounted for in settlement, and report at an early day by resolution or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Committee on Roads, Bridges, etc., were instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation of five hundred dollars of the delinquent annual taxes of this Territory, to be used under the direction of the County Court of said county, for the repair of the county road across the Logan bottoms in said county.

A bill for an act concerning Justices of the Peace was called up, discussed, amended, and laid on the table. A bill for an act granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger, in Green river county, was also taken up for consideration, and after some discussion was laid over.

In the Council on Thursday, the 8th, a bill

which had been passed by the House and sent to the Council for concurrence, in relation to Justices of the Peace, was taken up, read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to provide for the organization of telegraph companies was taken up and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Carington, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred a bill assigning the Federal Judges, reported back the same with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The bill was in the course of that day's session, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Long presented a petition from W. A. Carter, asking for the right to erect a toll bridge over Ham's Fork of Green river, which was received, read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The bill passed by the Council in relation to the Telegraph and the transmission of messages was received from that body, read, and laid on the table to come up on its order.

A Theodore McKean, Esq., Territorial Road Commissioner, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

The bill granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger was taken up and referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, etc.

The bill concerning Justices of the Peace was taken up and passed. Several other bills were under consideration, among which was a bill in relation to the telegraph, the bill providing for the organization of telegraph companies, and the bill assigning the Federal Judges to their several districts.

On motion of Mr. Long, the Committee on Elections were instructed to confer with the Committee on Elections in the Council, on the subject of the election of such a committee as are made elective by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, and report at an early day; and, on motion of Mr. Foote, the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures were instructed to take into consideration the rates of toll to be taken by millers for grinding in this Territory.

In the Council on the 9th, among the petitions presented, was one in behalf of John Spriggs and Wm. H. Kumball, praying for an appropriation of the sum of one thousand dollars, as a reward to them for the capture of a coal mine within fifty miles of Great Salt Lake city; and one from citizens of Fort Ephraim, Sanpete county, asking for a mitigation of the Territorial tax, within that precinct.

Among the bills passed was an act authorizing the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors. Progress was made with several other bills, some of which have been passed by the House and sent to the Council for concurrence.

The committee on elections reported the number and kinds of officers to be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, which was received and laid on the table. The report of the Territorial Librarian was also received and referred.

Mr. Hyde, from the committee on Roads, reported unfavorably on the petition of the Provo Knyon Road Company, which had been referred to that committee.

On motion of Mr. Long, the Committee on Roads, Bridges, Ferries, etc., to whom was referred the petition of W. A. Carter, to control a toll bridge across Ham's fork of Green river, reported adversely to said petition.

Among the bills presented was one from

the committee on Agriculture, providing for the prerogative, in part, of the seed of Sorghum in the room corn.

The following bills were passed: An act appropriating money to Ceche county, for road purposes; and an act granting a ferry franchise to Lafayette Granger. Several other bills were under consideration.

In the House on Saturday, the 10th, the bill in relation to Sorghum, Indian and Brown corn seed was taken up and passed; also the Council bill authorizing the issuing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors. The presentation of bills, petitions and messages and reports of committees occupied most of the session on that day.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 19th of December, Mr. Kennedy offered a joint resolution which was referred in relation to the mileage of the Senators from the present session.

Mr. McDougl offered a resolution, which laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any tribunal had been constituted to report upon the operations of Major-General C. B. Bull in Kentucky and Tennessee, and if so to state the character of such tribunal, whether it was a court martial or a court of inquiry, and if not under what law it was instituted, and whether that tribunal was in session in secret and had attempted to exclude from its sessions Major-General Bull, whose conduct it was to investigate, and whether the said tribunal proposed to the said Major-General Bull to take an oath that he would not disclose any of the incidents connected with this trial or any of the proceedings connected therewith.

Mr. Powell called up his resolution to inquire of the Secretary of War whether any oath had been proposed to citizens who have been arrested and imprisoned, that they would not see or bring any action against those who arrested them, which caused a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. Powell and Mr. Merrill had some sharp words in relation to the matter.

The banrupt bill was taken up, to which some amendments were made.

In the House on the 10th, Mr. Law offered a resolution which, after some debate instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of referring a bill by which soldiers who have been wounded by wounds and other disabilities may at once be discharged from service, and that all soldiers at the military hospital fit for duty be returned to their respective regiments; also establishing a board of medical officers to examine into such cases by visiting the hospitals, and examining into the physical condition of the men, with the power to the return them, the results of such examination to be reported to the Surgeon-General and Congress. In the course of the discussion a letter was read from the soldiers' committee, containing a description of the flag, the wonderful condition of affluence in that camp, and the sufferings endured by the sick and wounded soldiers there, who preferred the perils and horrors of the battle-field to the filthy and disease-creating leathern condition in which they were placed under existing arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the office of Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Pacific States and Territories, who shall have general control of matters on that subject under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed without debate after being amended on motion of Mr. Duell that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid to any person who has given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Stevens made a lengthy speech in favor of his financial propositions, after which the House went into committee of the whole on

the state of the Union and when the committee arose the House adjourned, as did the Senate till the following Monday.

In the Senate on Monday, Dec. 22nd, the Hon. S. P. Mallory, presented a communication from the Secretary of War relating to the charter of the vessels for the expedition under Gen. Banks, with other documents pertaining to that matter and Mr. Grimes offered a resolution which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the whole matter. Mr. Grimes also offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the United States Marine Corps as a naval organization, and attaching it to the United States Army as the twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

A bill was passed providing for the payment by Government, of the funeral expenses of the late Gen. E. D. Baker.

In the House on the 23rd, Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution that the protest of the thirty-six members of the House against the passage of the bill to indemnify the President for his private arrests under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, be entered upon the journal.

Mr. Ashley introduced bill proposing a temporary government for Idaho, and to enable the territories of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado to form state governments preliminary to their admission into the Union. They were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. May offered a resolution which was tabled by a vote of 30 to 45, requesting the President to communicate to the House a copy of the order of the Secretary of State issued on the 25th of November last, and which he caused to be read to the State officers at Fort Warren, forbidding them to employ enlisted, on the ground that such a course was in violation of the government and the State Department, as a reason for prolonging their imprisonment.

The deficiency bill was taken up and passed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Mallory that the vote concerning an adjournment take place the first Monday in January 1863 was passed by a vote of 10 to 47.

THEATRE.—The representations, during the past week, of The Crucifix Burner were well received. The principal character—Paynet Arden, was particularly well played by Mr. Colne, and the leading characters were creditably sustained by Mrs. Simmons, Margaret and Maiben.

The old Miss—Matthew Edlie, was a piece of exquisite acting by Mr. McKim. Mrs. Gibson's first appearance on the stage, with a part committed to her not two days before—was very creditable. The management arranges for to-night the first grand play—Virginia, or the Roman Father. Mr. Bernard Shaw represents Virginia. Mr. Showles may administer, and his playing will doubtless attract a large audience. The play is an excellent representation of the ability and honor of the uneducated ancient Roman actor. Duff's comic song—The Perfect Cure, and W. P. Judge by Appearance are to follow Virginia. They make an attractive bill. Yesterday, the tickets for this evening were "going" rapidly.

We were glad to hear less coughing than on former occasions. A few more children still suffering from the epidemic cough very probably, to them and to the general audience, to look at best.

PEACE INDICATIONS.—The most promising sign of peace we have observed of late is evidenced in the following important announcement:

Tom Sawyer is out of the ring for life. He has announced the fact in the newspapers and Tom Sawyer begs most respectfully to state that he may fight."

GENIUS.

And what is genius? Is it the power which... And what is genius? Is it the power which...

In the Indians in that vicinity, to avenge the blood of their comrades, who were killed by the soldiers when they went after the captive boy...

From the statements made to Mr. Conover by the Indians on the Portneuf, and other corroborating circumstances, there is no doubt but that the men were murdered by the bloodthirsty savages as related, and it is further believed that they will continue their murderous operations whenever opportunity may present...

Fremont is again in Washington. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says it is stated that he will take command of the army of the Potomac at an early day.

ATTENTION THE MORMON BATTALION!!! THE ANNUAL PICNIC PARTY of the Mormon Battalion will be given at the SOCIAL HALL in this city on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BANKNOX CITY EXPRESS COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that they will run an Express on every Friday at the winter and most of the summer months.

Married: At St. George City, Utah county, on the 21st of December by Bishop Asahel Johnson, GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN and MISS SARAH B. TAYLOR, both from Birmingham, England.

In this city, on Friday, the 13th day of December, 1864, by Rev. J. W. BARRETT, from Philadelphia, and CHRISTINA, CONNOR, of this city, both of the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. MARRIED AT ST. GEORGE CITY, UTAH COUNTY, ON THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864, BY BISHOP ASHAH J. JOHNSON, of this city, JOHN W. BROWN, of New York, and MISS SARAH B. TAYLOR, of Birmingham, England.

LOOK HERE!!! H. BARLOW. RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Provo that he has returned to this State, at Provo, Utah County, and wishes their patronage.

Died: In this city on Friday, the 25th inst. of whosoever name, ARNET WATSON, son of William and Priscilla Johnson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

GOLD RING. A HEAVY GOLD RING was lost on the 17th of Dec. 1864, probably on Main Street, in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—On Friday week, 21 inst., a line of telegraphic wire was extended from the Council House to President B. Young's office, three insulators only being used, placed respectively on the Council House observatory, the top of the Taylor News Building and the south point of the President's Lincoln House roof, and is and is undoubtedly the most elevated line "on this continent."

Died: In this city on Friday, the 25th inst. of whosoever name, ARNET WATSON, son of William and Priscilla Johnson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. E. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their kind patronage and assistance in determining to complete his instructions upon the Piano-Forte and Organ.

NEWS ITEMS. The paper-makers and news-vendors of Gotham are at log heads. I. V. Butler, President of the Paper-makers' Combination for the year, has issued a circular, in a letter to the Herald, announcing in the following independent style:

In this city, on Friday, the 25th inst. of whosoever name, ARNET WATSON, son of William and Priscilla Johnson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. E. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their kind patronage and assistance in determining to complete his instructions upon the Piano-Forte and Organ.

"However you (Bennett), may wish under the necessary advance in the price of paper, you must give it full value (the basis of paper manufacture) down in and fill up its ordinary channels. This association, which you have so easily made of, (open false information) is doubly well aimed and continue to perform the duty for which it was instituted, in spite of the press."

In this city, on Friday, the 25th inst. of whosoever name, ARNET WATSON, son of William and Priscilla Johnson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. E. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their kind patronage and assistance in determining to complete his instructions upon the Piano-Forte and Organ.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS

By Mr. A. H. Conover, who came in with the late express from Bannock City, we are informed that George Clayton and Henry Beas, who left Bannock City on the 20th of Nov. with the express for this city, were murdered by Indians near Big Bear River, a few days after Major McGarry's detachment had left with them in Cache Valley, resulting in the recovery of the white boy, and in the death, as reported, of three of the Indians who held the lad in captivity.

Winter operations are to be continued at the West and in the Gulf States.

New Advertisements.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!! FOR SALE, CHEAP, OR TO LET. J. M. BRUNNICK & SONS, CELEBRATED BILLIARD TABLES, Complete. The best ever imported into this country.

WATERED

IMMEDIATELY

BUSHES

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHES

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR TO LET.

WATERED

IMMEDIATELY

BUSHES

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHES

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR TO LET.

WATERED

IMMEDIATELY

BUSHES

FORT CRITTENDEN,

5,000

BUSHES

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR TO LET.

Clayton and Beas left Bannock City in company with three others, who were coming in from the mines with a horse and mule team, and with whom they traveled till they arrived in Mesh Valley, where they met Mr. Gamble's reaction train, consisting of the Granger's hopper mines. In crossing Snake river, the three men had the misfortune to have it upset, by which accident they lost all their provisions and blankets, and about nine hundred dollars worth of goods, having seen so a distance that when they met Gamble's train they resolved to return with it to the mines. After they arrived on the 17th of December, Clayton and Beas came with the express home, taking the route through Cache Valley, by which Gamble's train went out, and which was the last seen of them by white men, so far as known.

The late complete surprise and capture of the Federal force at Bartlesville, Tenn., under Col. Moore, (the man who wanted to see John Morgan,) is severely criticized by the Eastern journals. A sorry day it was for Col. Moore, who we saw John Morgan.

HYLER AND LING HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale in the U. S. Ward, and a full list of information sent by return of mail, on application to HYLERS AND LING, 207 Broadway, New York.

LIVE AND LEARN! I intend opening a Grammar School, as well as Classes for the Acquisition of German, French and Spanish. For further particulars apply to my residence, 14th Ward, No. 10, between 3rd and 4th Streets, N. Y.

ESTRAYS NOTICED. I HAVE in my possession a RED COAT, by brand, I would give one. The owner is requested to prove the same to me. J. CARPENTER, near New Mills.

LOST. On the 14th day of January, 1865, between Salt Lake City and Great Salt Lake, I LOST MY COAT. The finder will confer a great favor by returning the same to me, or by informing me of its whereabouts. J. W. CHERRISH, JR., Salt Lake City.

S RAYMOND. I intend opening a Grammar School, as well as Classes for the Acquisition of German, French and Spanish. For further particulars apply to my residence, 14th Ward, No. 10, between 3rd and 4th Streets, N. Y.

The inventor of the new Staffordshire projectile has recently been exhibiting in Washington a number of iron ball projectiles, fastened together, six inches thick, through which a ball has been fired from a rifle, which passed through all but the last plate, and it made a dent. This, says the Army and Navy Gazette, is evidently going to create a new era in warfare. Think of a shower of iron balls concentrating the New Merriam, or raining through such a ret as that of the iron-clad Monitor!

The gunboat Cairo, mounting 13 guns, which engaged in removing torpedoes, laid by the Confederates, from the Yazoo river, was blown up and sunk in 40 feet of water. Crew killed—several injured. She was the flagship of Capt. Hazlett's expedition, the finest and fastest boat of the fleet, and had been awfully fitted for more complete defense.

S RAYMOND. I intend opening a Grammar School, as well as Classes for the Acquisition of German, French and Spanish. For further particulars apply to my residence, 14th Ward, No. 10, between 3rd and 4th Streets, N. Y.

When Conover and those with him were on the trail, they were informed by some Indians with whom they met on the Portneuf, that two white men coming from the north were passing Cache Valley, with five animals, the number Clayton and Beas had with them, had been killed near the head of Merai Valley, and set forth from the settlements in Cache, by

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF DESAERT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Convened in General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which, through the blessings of Israel's God, you are again permitted to assemble in your Legislative capacity.

So soon as practicable, after your adjournment on the 17th of April last, your Senators elect, the Hon. William H. Hooper and George C. Cannon, proceeded to Washington, presided to Congress the Constitution and accompanying Memorials, and in connection with John M. Bernhisel, Representative elect and our Territorial Delegate, labored assiduously for the admission of Deseret into the Union. But Congress, during its last session, was heavily burdened with duties pertaining to the conduct of the late armament, and so far as the restoration of the Union, and, so far as I have been advised, took no action upon my petition.

On the 22d ultimo the Hon. James M. Ashley of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, reported enabling Acts, one for each Territory, (as required by said Committee), for the admission of Nebraska, Kansas, Utah and Nevada. On the motion of Mr. Ashley, were referred to the Committee on Territories, the enabling Acts, and the former irrelevant question in regard to population, and justice in the addition of territory upon its capability for self-government, and its Republic form of Constitution. The new Utah Territory, on the 23d of January, now in Washington diligently leading the way toward a favorable action upon said enabling Acts, and the passage of the enabling Act, as in their judgment and the circumstances most favor.

It is a cause of great regret and indescribable grief to American citizens to enjoy the untrammeled rights of self-government, and still prefer, as a barrier, to come with long-established usages, trusting that even those usages will soon concede to the rights of self-government, and long withheld. Be this as it may, it now devolves upon you to initiate such further Legislation as may be needed, as may be required, to confer either yourselves or your constituents to promptly improve such an Act as Congress may take in due season, so that the hope that long we also will be privileged with those Constitutional franchises which are the rights of the past seasons, and for which we have so long and so patiently waited and so joyfully petitioned.

In compliance with a requirement in our Constitution, devolving upon me the duty of communicating to you the state of the Territory, I take pleasure in informing you that notwithstanding the great amount and widespread extent of our military operations, and the loss of life and property, and the untold sufferings of the past year, and, through the indomitable industry, energy and perseverance of our laborers, with the blessing of Heaven upon their labors, our prosperity is cheering to ourselves and extended to the Territory, and those passing traveler. In addition to a rapid home increase, our population has been swelled the past season by the influx of several thousands immigrating to our peaceful valleys to lend their aid to promote human progress and the advancement of our common rights. Our settlements have been strengthened by a large aid of emigrant settlers, and bid fair to be a permanent and abundant source of our products of war's calamities. Much valuable machinery, and manufacturing power, especially for the manufacture of wool, was imported during the past season; and it is estimated by our merchants that the value of our imported merchandise fell seven tenths below the previous customary amounts. This, and the very numerous and abundant articles which you are required to furnish for sustaining the life of our common enterprise.

It is my duty to inform you my continual cooperation in every measure you may deem necessary for promoting the public welfare, and cheerfully performing such and other duties I may from time to time deem conducive to aiding you in the performance of your duty, and cheerfully performing such and other duties the blessings of Him who ever guideth and comforteth in whose hands is the destiny of all nations.

BRIGHTAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 20th, 1863.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Council on Monday, Jan. 12th, the bill providing for the leasing of executions against non-resident judgment debtors, which was referred to the House with an amendment, was taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

The House bill providing for the preservation of anthrax, imphax, and broom-cornseed in its purity, was under consideration, also the House bill appropriating money to Cotic county for road purposes, both of which were, after some debate, referred—the former to the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufacture, and the latter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Snow, from the Committee on Incorporations, to which had been referred a bill amending the act incorporating the city of St. George, reported back the same with the title amended, which was taken up and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Woodruff, from the Revenue Committee, reported adversely on the petition of sundry citizens of Fort Ephraim, asking for a mitigation of taxes.

Mr. Cummings presented the claim of Patrick Lynch, clerk of District Court, for services in criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, which was read and referred; the claim of A. Miner, Esq., for services as Prosecuting Attorney, was also referred, with instructions in each case for the Committee to report the same in the Territorial appropriation bill if found correct.

In the House on the 12th, Mr. Thurston, from the Committee on Revenue, reported adversely on the petition of H. Kearns and others, on behalf of the tax-payers of the town of Maughan, from the Committee on Counties, reported adversely on the passage of a bill in relation to estray pounds.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill for an act changing the county seat of Washington county, which was read and laid on the table to come up in its order.

The only bill passed by the House on that day was an act in relation to telegraph lines and the transmission of messages, most of the time having been spent in debating on the several matters which were under consideration.

The Council met at the usual hour on Tuesday, the 13th, and after the ceremonies of calling the roll and the invocation of the Chaplain were performed, a message was received from the House returning the bill in relation to telegraphing, with amendments. The joint session for the election of officers was the next business in order, after which, on resuming its session, Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on Counties, reported adversely on the petition of John Sprigg and W. H. Kimball, asking for the return of one thousand dollars, offered by the Legislature during the 4th annual session, for the opening of a coal mine, fifty miles from Great Salt Lake City, as from the evidence before the committee, they did not consider the petitioners entitled thereto. Adverse reports were also made on several other petitions, including that of the selection of Sanpete county for an appropriation to defray certain contingent expenses of the county and to complete certain public buildings, and that of E. W. East, Clerk of Great Salt Lake county. The reports were severally accepted, and the Committee discharged from further duty on the same.

On the amendments made by the House to the bill in relation to telegraphing were not concurred in by the Council, and a joint committee of conference was ultimately appointed on the subject, who met and agreed upon a report, which was read and approved. Several bills which had been passed by the House were concurred in, and some were not.

In the House on the 13th, the bills in relation to Territorial taxes, changing the county seat of Washington Territory, and providing for the organization of telegraph companies, were

passed. Progress was made with several others, and various reports of committees were made and disposed of, which, with the joint session, occupied the day till the usual hour of adjournment.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, during the three last days of the session, were very voluminous, and we have a room for every condensed summary. The journals will soon be published, from which all concerned can obtain what knowledge they desire in relation to the doings of their respective representatives during the 12th annual session.

THE JOINT SESSION ELECTION.

A joint session election was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, January 13th, for the election of the several Territorial, County, and other officers made elective by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly. The election resulted as follows: Chancellor of the University—Albert Carrington.

Deans of the University—Isaac Groves, John V. Luce, George W. M. Soley, T. B. H. Stansbury, Karl G. Besser, Joseph A. Young, Henry L. DeCassis, Joseph W. Young, Henry B. Clark, Samuel W. Richards.

Treasurer of the University—Thomas W. Elberck.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Robert L. Campbell.

Territorial Treasurer—David O. Calder.

Director of Public Accounts—Wm. Clayton.

Territorial Road Commissioner—Theodore M. Davis.

Territorial Marshal—John D. T. McAllister.

Attorney-General—Seth M. Blair.

District Attorney for the First Judicial District—William Snow.

District Attorney for the Second Judicial District—Joseph H. Heywood.

Territorial Surveyor-General—James W. Fox.

Librarian—John Lyon.

Recorder of Marriages and Brands—Wm. Clayton.

Directors of the Penitentiary—Frederick Lester, Franzmorz Little, Ebenezer H. Young.

Warden of the Penitentiary—A. P. Rockwood.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Nathan Davis.

Probate Judge for Beaver county—Daniel M. Thomas; Notary Public, Nathan H. Carlow.

Probate Judge for Box Elder county—Jonathan C. Wright; Notary Public, John Bart.

Probate Judge for Cache county—Peter Maughan; Notary Public, James H. Martin.

Probate Judge for Davis county—Thomas Grover; Notary Public, James Leetebad.

Probate Judge for Garfield county—Elias Smith; Notaries Public, John T. China, W. W. Pfeiffer.

Probate Judge for Green river county—W. A. Carter; Notary Public, Lafayette Granger.

Probate Judge for Iron county—Silas S. Smith; Notary Public, Calvin C. Pendleton.

Probate Judge for Juab county—Anderson L. Lee; Notary Public, Samuel Pritchford.

Probate Judge for Millard county—Thomas K. Riker; Notary Public, Joseph E. Rubin.

Probate Judge for Morgan county—Charles S. Stansbury; Notary Public, Isaac Bowman.

Probate Judge for Sanpete county—John E. Roberts; Notary Public, F. C. Robinson.

Probate Judge for Summit county—John Roberts; Notary Public, William S. P. Hoyt.

Probate Judge for Tooele county—John Rowberry; Notary Public, William A. Martin.

Probate Judge for Utah county—Zerobahel Snow; Notary Public, Albert H. Thurston.

Probate Judge for Wasatch county—John W. Witt; Notary Public, Henry L. Young.

Probate Judge for Washington county—James D. McCullough; Notary Public, James G. Hink.

Probate Judge for Weber county—Aron F. Farr; Notary Public, William Critchlow.

ing of Friday, the last day of the session, to dispose of all the business upon their respective tables at an early hour in the day and be ready for the adjournment, before adjourning, a resolution they were not able, with all their experience in disposing of matters, to carry out, and an evening session became inevitable.

Having a little leisure that evening, we thought it not improper to re-visit to the State House and witness the dissolution of one of the most remarkable and notable Legislative bodies which ever convened on this continent, famed not only for the faithfulness and diligence of the members, but for their patience and forbearance under the most vexing and irritating circumstances that ever surrounded a law-making department. Our visit to the Legislative Hall on that evening will not soon be forgotten.

We first went into the Council Chamber, which certainly did not present a very gorgeous appearance. The desks and chairs occupied by the Councilors were of the most plain, primitive and unimaginable. No upholster had been employed to make them showy, easy and comfortable. The tables of the President and secretaries were not costly nor elegant; and if the other officers had been provided with chairs, they were then unaccounted for. The walls of the Hall were bare and unadorned, with the exception of a national banner, "the old flag," which was spread out and nailed to the wall behind the President's chair. There were only five candles burnt, three of them on the secretaries' table, and the President had to repair whenever he read or signed a document. The floor in the stoves had nearly ceased to burn for the want of fuel in fire, the whole scene strongly reminded us of the condition of our once happy country in this hour of darkness and impending national dissolution.

Notwithstanding the general gloom which prevailed, the members were doing their utmost to clear the table. The messenger was kept moving briskly, and the secretary and assistant secretary were playing their parts with great energy.

After having surveyed the Hall, and witnessed the scene till near its close, we retired. As we left the chamber, a ray of the "stars and stripes," seen by the glittering light, as they were fastened to the wall, seemed to strengthen our faith that they will overcome the storm and proudly stand after those who disabour them shall have passed away.

On retiring from the Council Chamber we went into the Representatives Hall, where there was more artificial light, as there were more candles burning, but the appearance was more similar in the general appearance of things as compared with what had been witnessed in the "Upper House." We had been seated but a few minutes before one of the members rose and inquired why the firm was not more attentive to its duties. The reply was, that there was no fuel. Although there was considerable unfinished business on the table, as we inferred from the remarks of some of the members, a motion to immediately dissolve prevailed; the journal was read, and in eleven minutes to eight, by our time, the chaplain was informed by the speaker that his services were then in order. He then rose and delivered his prayer, and then to the feet, and an invocation of one minute's duration terminated the session. The Council then adjourned, and the members subsequently learned, considerable unfinished business on their table.

As they retired, and a murmur ran a complaint escaped from the lips of any one. All seemed to be jovial, and from what was seen in the Representatives Hall, we inferred that the parliamentarians were unanimously approved was the fault of the Secretary in not reading the minutes of the previous session. From the commendatory resolutions that were passed, we inferred that the Secretary had that the fragility which characterized the Twelfth Annual Session was unusual brevity of the members' choice of the subject, the principle that the Federal government had need of all the means which could be raised to support it, or that it be otherwise obtained to carry on the war.

THE LAST EVENING OF THE SESSION.

It had been resolved by both branches of the Territorial Legislature, as we were informed by some of the members on the morn-



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, January 21, 1863.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DESERT.

Pursuant to adjournment, or in accordance with an act passed at the first session of the General Assembly, the Senators and Representatives convened in their respective halls in the State House, on Monday, the 19th inst., to organize; met in joint session, and received the Governor's Message, which, as will be seen, was not a lengthy, but a very comprehensive document. After the dissolution of the session and the transmission of the bills prepared by the respective branches of the Assembly, adjournment was had till Tuesday, when, after discussing several subjects deemed important, and after exchanging circumstances, they adjourned sine die.

We have not room in this number for the proceedings in detail, nor time to make a summary.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From recent reports it appears that the war is progressing more rapidly than ever. The army of the Potomac, from all accounts, reports satisfactory, but the movements of both the Federals and Confederates in North Carolina have of late been upon an extended scale and, from appearances at latest dates, a collision must shortly take place.

Gilchriston, Texas, had been retaken by the Confederates, with considerable loss to the Federals—the army and fleet both have been repulsed. At the land and naval forces not captured had returned to New Orleans.

After their repulse at Gilchriston, the main body of the defeated expedition proceeded up the Arkansas river, as reported, captured Arkansas Post, with a loss of about five hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss, in killed and wounded, was about two hundred. The Federal report was taken some five thousand prisoners.

Banks' expedition, at latest advices, was coming up the river, but nothing definite has been heard from it, further than that the opening of the Mississippi had been deferred for one month.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS AFTER THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

From the published statements in relation to the movements of Gen. Rosecrans, after the retirement of the Confederates from the battle field near Murfreesboro, it appears that on the morning of Sunday, the 4th, after it was announced to the General commanding that Gen. Bragg had retreated, the Federal troops were engaged in throwing up outposts, cautiously approaching the town, and kept up a brisk cannonade till they got near enough to throw shells into the city, which was effected about the middle of the day by Gen. Rosecrans and staff. It was also stated that Bragg left his dead unhuried, but succeeded in removing all his stores, artillery and munitions of war.

A survey of the battle-field after the strife was ended is said to have revealed a woe state of affairs—the dead and wounded lying in heaps, and scattered about in every direction in greater numbers than had been reported. The work of internment was not soon accomplished, and the remains of the wounded who were suffering beyond description, exposed as they were to the rain and cold, although attended to diligently, was not complete till after hundreds had died of exposure and its attendant ailments. It is stated that those who could be removed were taken to Nashville, where every hospital, church, hotel, and hundreds of private dwellings, taken possession of for that purpose, were filled to their utmost capacity. The country, however, was assured by an official announcement, that most of the wounds were very slight, and that at least two thirds of the disabled men would

soon be able to return to their respective commands, and enter again upon active service.

All the Section families in Ma. freeborn or recruited to leave left the city before it was occupied by the Federal army. Pursuit of the vanquished was commenced as soon as practicable, but it seems from both the Federal and Confederate reports, that it was not very vigorously followed up. Some skirmishing with the rear columns of the retreating army is said to have continued, but the Federal loss was sustained by other army. It was believed, as the enemy retired in the direction of Tullahoma, that Bragg would make a stand there and again offer battle, but from recent reports it is said to appear that he did not stop at Tullahoma. At Winchester where the main body of Bragg's army was stationed at latest dates, Rumor says that L. agrates has succeeded him in the command of the Confederate forces in Tennessee.

It is stated that during the battle near Murfreesboro, there were many desertions from the Federal army, including several officers, and particularly from those divisions which were repulsed by Gen. Hardee in the great battle of Dec. 31st, in which, as reported, McCook's corps was so heavily cut to pieces that the various regiments, brigades and divisions retreated in the widest confusion, and so mingled that but few belonging to the same company or regiment could be distinguished together. Under such circumstances, hundreds took occasion to abandon all their arms, and were among the masses of roll-call thereafter. Immediately after the termination of the conflict, and as soon as the fact became known that an unusual number of desertions had taken place, Gen. Rosecrans issued orders for the arrest of all such, wherever found, and their return to Nashville in irons.

The prisoners captured in the several engagements by Gen. Rosecrans' army were taken to Nashville, where the officers were placed in custody under the following order, issued by Gen. Rosecrans:

The Gen. commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army that he has taken pleasure in the fact that on our captures announced by President Lincoln, the Federal troops, denying parole to our officers, will be obliged to treat them in like manner.

It is manifestly my regret to him that this rigor appears excessive, and trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of humanity, will be considered by the Confederate authorities and induce them to pursue a different course, and it thereby enable him to be entirely satisfied with the policy which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he would be proud to regard as dishonorable and disastrous to human freedom.

On the 9th, Gen. Rosecrans announced that he was pursuing the enemy, and expected that they would push on to Chattanooga before making a stand. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and no fears were entertained as to the result, should another battle ensue.

The Federal command bitterly of the atrocities committed by the soldiers of the Confederate army before, during and after the battle, and the Confederates report that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most flagrant enormities possible for men to commit. The truth is, however, reported relative to the barbarity of the combatants is not doubtful.

The latest intelligence from Tennessee represents that Cheatham's and Cowan's divisions of Bragg's army were at Shelbyville, awaiting reinforcements from Richmond, Wheeler, Sherman and Forrest, was at Chattanooga, forty miles north of Nashville, with a heavy force, threatening the destruction of the transports on the Cumberland river, several of which are reported to have fallen into their hands. It is believed that the government would have to send up the river to the mouth of the enemy, and keep the navigation of the Cumberland open below Nashville.

ATTACK ON SPRINGFIELD.

It was very generally believed after the battle of Cave Hill, and the capture of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in which the enemy were defeated, and retreated beyond Boston Mountain, that the State of Missouri would not soon be invaded again by Confederate forces. It is, however, reported that the State would enjoy an immunity from war during the winter, as it was represented that they were

so effectually beaten, and that in a such confusion that it would be time-able for them to recover from the state of demoralization they were said to be in after those reverses.

To render that part of the country more secure against the enemy, the Federal army in large force was subsequently sent to scour the country beyond the Boston Mountains, which proceeded as far south as the Arkansas River, at Fort Smith driving the Confederates before them, and as reported, to the southward of the city of Bryan, which the Federal could not proceed for the want of pontoon, the enemy having destroyed their boats, and everything that might enable the "Yankees" to cross and continue their pursuit. The amount of their property, however, destroyed at Fort Smith and other places was reported to have been great, and the troops sent on the expedition, returned jubilant over their successes which they seemed to think among the most important of the war. The movements of the Federal army on the 31st of December, as is stated, in "splendid spirit," and the reports that were put in circulation in relation to the glorious achievement tended greatly to strengthen the belief that the war in South-Western Missouri and Northern Arkansas, was for the time being virtually at an end.

While the people in that country were thus rejoicing at the prospect of peace for some time to come, Gen. Marmaduke, who took a conspicuous part in the battle near Fayetteville, was at an attack on Springfield, Missouri on the 8th of January with five or six thousand men, having by some strategic movement succeeded in getting in the rear of the main body of Gen. Schofield's army. It seems that Schofield was not aware that any considerable force of the enemy was in Springfield, Missouri, and evidently had made no preparations to meet such an emergency. Col. Crabbs, commanding at Springfield, was taken by surprise, but fought the enemy gallantly, and successfully, from one o'clock in the afternoon till dark, when the Confederates retired for the night. The next morning the enemy made demonstrations in force, at which time communication with the city by telegraph was cut off, and for several days the country was in suspense as to the result thereof; but it was subsequently reported that the Federal army were victorious, and that the Confederates were ultimately repulsed and driven back to every point with considerable loss. A large force was sent in pursuit, but up to latest dates the results had not transpired.

Henry's report is reported to have been heard in the direct line of Houston on the evening of the 21st, which continued during the night and till about noon next day, but it was not known whether it proceeded from an attack by the Confederates, or from a conflict between them and the Federal army after their retirement from Springfield.

The demonstrations of the Confederates under Marmaduke in the rear of Gen. Schofield's army, and particularly the attack on Springfield, seems to have created much surprise. When repulsed, they retired eastward, and did not take the road to "Boston Mountains," as they have generally done, as reported, when defeated in that section of country heretofore.

SEVENTIES HALL LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst., Mr. N. J. Jones delivered an interesting and practical lecture on Mirerology. His discourse was devoted to a description of the various illustrations were truly instructive in their details. Friday the 9th was reserved by the Presidency of the Seventies, who now manage the lectures, and this evening's address was delivered by Mr. John Pack, Mr. Thomas Bull, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. Albert P. Rackwood, principally on the fulfilment of the prophecies of Joseph Smith, the history of the war, and the material theory and physical suffering occasioned thereby. Hon. Green Pratt, sen., A. M., was the lecturer on Tuesday the 13th. He chose for his subject his favorite theme—astrology. He endeavored to show the deity of the moral organs of determining the fate of the planets of our system, together with the influence of the stars. The subject was met with great interest on the occasion was the industry of the lecturer, and the accommodation of measures of bearing, for hundreds were disappointed and went away because they could not get in. On the 16th, the subject of the lecturer was the "Social Question," with which Mr. E. W. Fuller, also well known by his Fairlane.

THE EASTERN PRESS AND PEOPLE ON THE FREDERICKSBURG DISASTER.

Detailed accounts of the defeat of the Federal army by the Confederates in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., have of late been "invaluable" to the people. The various vaunting so much indulged by portions of the Northern press just previous to the battle contributed in no degree to palliate the criminality involved in the attack on the city of Fredericksburg, nor to alleviate the feeling of dejection, dismay and deep distress, which, like a dark pall, seems to have enshroued all ranks and conditions of the people—the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the noble and the humble, the soldier, the laborer, the tumble roof, whether numbered with the long list of widowed wives, orphaned children and bereaved relatives and friends or not. Gloom and despair were pictured every where.

The telegraphic news, so far as unperturbed by the imperious system of government censorship, and the special army correspondents, in chronicling accounts of this great Federal disaster, when its full and terrible extent could be no longer disputed, throwing out the chief of the Northern press, was not only not satisfied to show the unexampled view of repulse, defeat and slaughter, appear to have disengaged their pent-up feelings not alone in the free, bold and lucid descriptive statements of scenes—no longer imaginative, but of eventful and dramatic reality, actually occurring near the banks of the Rappahannock on the 12th and 13th days of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; but also in their unflinching acknowledgement of a complete defeat and utter failure in the apparently well-concerted plans of the chief of the Northern press.

This fact, so particularly noticeable in relation to the Federal disaster at Fredericksburg, possibly, might be construed in the light of a slightly relieving feature, at least so far as concerns the truth-telling tendencies of the chief of the Northern press, were it not for the fact, in this respect, from all previous Federal reverses—that the press generally have not abate from spreading the facts, with their heart-rending burden of disappointment, defeat and disgrace, before their readers; who, when they have sought to be satisfied to be satisfied with a reactionary chorus of indignant resentment against the "mad practices of military despots," as some of the official acts of Mr. Lincoln's have been entitled by eastern journals, which lately opened the prison gates of Fort Mifflin, and thereby allowing their quotas of arbitrarily arrested political offenders to go free.

Should the New York and other leading cities of this country, East and West, together with the "traveller-correspondents," the "special army correspondents," the "straight-forward, bold, candid, concise, sound and fearless expression of the truth in all matters with which they have to do—sincerely repenting of past errors—we would to say that there is much to be hoped for them, as individuals, in the future.

The first intimation disclosing the chilling results of the attack came to us via "private" from the operator at Chicago, as follows: "All advantages gained in Saturday's battle and its subsequent reverses, were nullified by the enemy—the losses, disaster and humiliation, ours. The dispatch sent under government censorship may argue otherwise, but it is useless to deceive ourselves. We were badly whipped." This brief, private and unofficial communication, which was not only unshadowed the result of the contest and the awful character of details which have since then been brought to us by the press.

The N. Y. Times war letter, written from the battle field, dated at midnight of Dec. 13, says that "the Federal army, after a long and weary march, which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we have suffered a defeat." The Tribune's correspondent says, "It is not uttering too strong an expression to say that the Federal army has been defeated in a terrible never before has been sustained during a war." In a leading editorial of the N. Y. Herald it is said that "the public mind will of the full comprehension of the terrible fate of our army, and the millions of soldiers and civilians who have been killed and wounded soldiers—has been excited to a degree of despondency and indignation which is truly appalling. The depressing sensation produced by the seven days battles in front of Richmond, and that reciting from Lee's sub-

OUR NEW BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Eaton News.—Print me through your columns to make a few lines upon the above-named institutions—their tendency and danger.

We are certainly living, at the present, in a very trying time, in relation to our financial matters. The time was, until very recently, that our business operations were all transacted with credit, given, or in bills of exchange or treasury notes as paper.

A number of years ago, Messrs. Livingston and Kim set on foot in this Territory a large amount of notes of the firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, and commenced issuing them.

President Young and others denominated the transaction from the command, and recommended the holders of their bills to return them and take the cash for them. The issue of Page & Bacon at that time was considered one of the most wealthy and reliable in the West.

At that time would have been a loss of from one and a half to four dollars to a man, woman and child in this Territory, or a larger proportion of the amount to holders of their bills; for prices, however, were really in specie.

Early in the year 1858, President Young was urgently requested by a great number of persons to provide a circulating medium for the Territory.

At that time the various existing currencies were so depreciated, that it was finally agreed to issue notes having value as a basis of specie. A mass meeting was held, and a vote was taken by ballot.

At that time there was a large amount of notes issued, these answered a very good purpose at the time, but after a few years they began to depreciate, they were called in and reissued.

This certainly was the most useful thing they ever effected, and it was only anything we have in this Territory, and at that time, that was so reliable and substantial.

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British or French paper at par value, or on the same terms that it could be bought for gold or French gold. It is very evident, therefore, that the value of such paper is not its "legal tender," does not increase with its value. It certainly cannot be debited to its value. It is certainly not its "legal tender," does not increase with its value. It is certainly not its "legal tender," does not increase with its value.

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this matter. You are again told that the goods are rising. This may be true, in regard to cotton fabrics, but in regard to goods in general, it is not. It is very evident, therefore, that the value of such paper is not its "legal tender," does not increase with its value.

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be a fact it is really something to rely upon, because, when it is proved, it will be found that it is not. It is very evident, therefore, that the value of such paper is not its "legal tender," does not increase with its value.

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DISGRACFUL OCCURRENCES.

On the morning of Friday last, a soldier belonging to the 2d Cavalry Co. V. came down to the city, got drunk, and soon commenced displaying his qualities by rioting furiously through the streets, and hauling those with whom he came in contact.

A warrant was issued by Alderman Clifford for the arrest of the soldier, and an officer was sent out to arrest him. He was arrested by Douglas, faced the officer, and was brought before the court, and fined fifty dollars.

On the evening of Tuesday the 27th, a man named Augustus Spruce was arrested for the same offense. He was brought before the court, and fined fifty dollars.

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Desert News

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, January 28, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Desert News* is not and has not been an organ of mine, nor, except in a very occasional, and but too some time ago, know any more of the contents of the *News*, until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the composers of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has been of late many rumors in circulation concerning the movements of the army of the Potomac, none of which are considered reliable, at all events, so far as known, notwithstanding the many affirmations respecting the same. It has been said that the Rappahannock had been abandoned, and the greater portion of the troops composing it sent to the West, to assist in opening the Mississippi to prevent the disintegration of the North-Western States. Another part states that Gen. Banzan had been superseded by Gen. Hooker, all which may be true. Matters and things are getting terribly tangled up, and it will be fortunate for those immediately concerned, if they do not get so entangled in the mazes of the war, as to lose more direct solution than any to which the situation of the public has for years been a call.

So far as known, the operations in North Carolina, which a few weeks ago were believed would soon become one of the principal theaters of the war, have not been very extensive in it, and the anticipated battle has not been fought. Some little skirmishing has taken place, but nothing worthy of note in the fighting line has, so far as known, transpired.

In the West and South West, no great battles have been fought since the conflicts at Vicksburg and near Memphis. Gen. Rosecrans has been largely retained and concentrated gradually extending his lines towards those of the enemy, but no important movement has been made, and it is stated that there will not be, so long as Generals Wheeler and Forest remain in his rear. The depredations committed by these Confederate operations, including the capture and destruction of several steamers employed as transports on the Cumberland have not been too small. Their treatment to some of the prisoners taken them is represented to have been of a very harsh nature.

Gen. Grant, as we reported, evacuated Holly Springs about the 10th inst., destroyed the place by fire, tore-up the railroad, and took a large quantity of the rails to Memphis, to which place he returned. It is understood that a portion of Mississippi has been abandoned for the present, and that Grant has been assigned to the command of the great expedition organizing for another attack on Vicksburg, the reduction of which seems to be the object of the Government, as well as which, if not effected may produce disastrous results. The Confederates seem to be fully aware of the designs of the Yankees, and are making every possible arrangement for resistance. The last heard from Commodore Farragut, who was preparing for an attack on Port Hudson.

It is reported that Gen. Butler will soon resume command of the Department of the Gulf, and that Gen. Banks will then go to Texas, with a large army to conquer and restore to the Union.

INFORMATION WANTED, by Elizabeth Walker, St. Louis, Mo., of the whereabouts of her son Henry Walker.

EXPEDITION FOR THE ARREST OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

On the affidavit of William Bevin, a miner, made before his honor Chief Justice Kinney, on the 19th inst., a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Isaac L. Gibbs, for the arrest of Bear-Heart, Sandpiper and Sawtooth, chiefs of a band of several hundred warriors of Snake Indians, now inhabiting Cache Valley.

Bevin is understood to have stated in his affidavit that, on the 8th inst., while on his way from the Grasshopper Gold Mines, in Disobed Territory, to this city, he and several other men were overtaken by the Indians referred to, in Cache county; that one of said party, John Henry Smith, was killed by said Indians, and that Bevin and the others lost gold dust, animals and other property, to the amount of about two thousand dollars. He further represents that another party of about ten men from the mines, en route for this city, had been murdered by the Indians only three days preceding the attack in which he was a sufferer as mentioned.

Participating, from representations of Bevin and others, that no legal process could be served upon the chiefs named, without a military force to sustain the officer of the law, the Marshal, by direction of Judge Kinney, on the 20th inst., sent a detachment, by one of the California Volunteers in a commanding, which resulted in the march of a company of infantry northward on Thursday afternoon, under command of Capt. Hays. The detachment consisted of about two hundred men, and a company of cavalry marched through the city, under the direct command of Col. Connor, Marshal Gibbs accompanying, for the same place, with the expectation, no doubt, of surprising the Indians, who would be looking for the infantry only.

We understand the expedition has taken forty days' rations, but counting on retreating within ten days, of course, none can tell when starting on such an expedition when and how they may be met with, or preference in a very different sentiment in guerrilla warfare among Indians and deep woods.

Of the present condition and number of the Indians and their locality we have derived reports; the commander of the troops, however, has not been able to give us any information by expectation that he will come up with the redskins about eighty or ninety miles from here on Bear River, and that with ordinary good luck the volunteers will "wipe them out," if the chiefs named in the writ do not meet them there.

The Indians are said to have seventy-five lodges—six hundred warriors under Sandpiper, about 125 miles from here, and forty other lodges and one hundred and seventy warriors under Sawtooth, ready for a fight, with "breastworks and rifle pits" awaiting the arrival of the volunteers. This all may be so; and again it may not be so. However, Col. Connor is well posted, and is well aided with guides, infantry, cavalry, and militia, all ready to meet mountain or scientific warfare.

We stated in previous issues of the *News*, that the Indians were determined to be revengeful for the cowards who were killed in the late war, and we are glad to be able to confirm our past statements. Parties who arrived in this city from the Indian country while the troops were marching through make the same statements. The Indian has ever been a difficult people to handle with mercy and justice. We believe in treating him like a human being as long as we can, never expecting from him more than from wild men, and often expecting much less. When he is determined on robbery and murder he needs to be treated as such, and he can be handled effectively, but we think, in dealing with him, Crockett's a sure maxim—"First know you are right, then go on a head." The present warlike attitude of the Indians may be without cause, but they are right that they have been injured and wronged party. However, we may expect better information shortly, on the return of the Volunteers, we shall defer further remarks.

In this connection we may state that we have heard of charges against parties trading with the Indians, purchasing from them emigrant plunder, and in return supplying them with "manillas of war." We expect that unprincipled persons can be found on every frontier, who would purchase from Dick,

Tom or Harry, if they could only "get a bargain" without regard to the color—white, red or black, of the seller. There is no apology for such illegal traffic, and if our information is correct, the proper expedient is likely to be taken soon to put a stop to it. We wish this community rid of all such parties, and if Col. Connor be successful in reaching that class of humans who prey upon the lives of the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of this country, we shall be pleased to acknowledge our obligations.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY AT GALVESTON.

The attack on the Federal land and naval forces at Galveston on the 1st inst. was evidently unexpected by the officers in command there, and the result so disastrous to the Federal arms caused much consternation, and a general gloom on hearing the report thereof is said to have pervaded every department of the service in the Gulf and bordering States.

The attack was, as stated, simultaneous on land and water, and made with such overwhelming force, that it was not possible, notwithstanding the bravery of the men who fought despitefully to prevent the Confederates from regaining possession of the place, which is one of great importance to them in the prosecution of the war.

The Federal force in the Bay was attacked early in the morning by five steamers filled with troops, protected by banks of cotton. The troops were armed with rifles and muskets which they used with telling effect. The exact number of gunboats and other vessels comprising the Federal force was not known, but it is known that the public. The *Harriet Lane*, which was seized by the enemy soon after the commencement of the war, and subsequently retaken, was, after nearly all her officers and crew, including Capt. Winstitch, had been killed by the mortar shells of the Confederates, boarded and it is stated that only two officers and about a dozen men of one hundred and thirty escaped death. The *Westfield*, commander Reshaw's flag-ship, was captured, and on being attacked, Reshaw transferred her crew to the *Westfield*, as quickly as possible, and then to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy made the necessary preparations for blowing her up. By some miscalculation, or accident, the explosion took place in the *Westfield*, and the commander, a lieutenant and several of the crew were blown up with the vessel. The gunboats *Onawa* and *Clifton* escaped, and several transports, but not without loss. The balance of the vessels belonging to the fleet, were either captured, or destroyed. They were fortunate enough to get away, sailed for New Orleans with a little delay as possible.

The Confederates on land were equally successful and their victory was complete. Their plan had been so secretly and completely arranged, and so well executed, that the execution of that of Col. Berrell, the officer in command, was not advised of their intentions nor of their approach until they were within the limits of the city, in force. They had managed to bring eight pieces of ordnance into the city, and to land their men, and had placed them in a warehouse where they could be easily and quickly brought to bear upon the Federal troops whenever the attack might be commenced, which was effected only days ago. The Federal troops were engaged in the city, and were driven to the Federal arms by great desperation, but had to yield to the greatly superior force of the enemy, and after driving them far back several times were surrounded and taken prisoners.

On the receipt at New Orleans of the news that the Federal fleet had been taken by the Confederates, and that the Fleet there had sustained a disastrous defeat, Commodore Farragut immediately sent six or eight formidable gunboats to recapture the *Harriet Lane* at Galveston, and retrieve, as far as possible, the losses of the Federal fleet. The Federal arms by the unlooked for and successful attack of the Confederates on one of the most important points on the Texas coast. The result of the expedition may be expected to be favorable, and it will be well to consider any matter to place things in as favorable a condition as they were before deemed to be for the occupancy of Texas by the Federal troops and its subjugation to the government from which the State has seceded.

SIGNS OF BARBARISM IN OHIO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* has an account of horrible disturbances in relation to a public prison in Ohio—not a place of confinement for prisoners of war, but for the incarceration of men daring to entertain and express sentiments at variance with the policy and acts of a very narrow and bigoted class of men, or a battle, of St. Paul, located at Camp Chase, Col. Umbel, if recently published accounts are true, is likely to set into the shade the ineffectual proceedings at the Federal Asylum at Forts Warren and Lafayette, or even the famous Barracks at Camp Meigs.

The *Crisis* states that from six to seven hundred of this class of citizens; avowedly designated "political prisoners," have at the same time been immured in this Ohio institution, and, although several hundred have been taken out since the commencement of the year, there are some four hundred—one or two hundred of these having a residence within a few days past from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their houses in daytime, and a great many of them are picked up in their fields at work, and never suffered to see their families before being "spirited off" to Ohio and incarcerated. Many of these doomed objects of intolerance are men who have never been in prison for over one year, a great many for five, six, seven, or eight months, without even seeing outside of their prison walls to communicate personally with any one, not even wife, child, father, mother, or stranger. They are picked up with their families, no one is allowed but bare boards, but little or no raw provisions, which they must cook for themselves the best way they can. The fiftieth of this political-prison is horribly pictured in the *Crisis*' statement—that "a dead man, one of the prisoners, was an article daily carried out to the dead yard, and laid there over night, and when visited in the morning by other prisoners, who heard there was a dead man there, they found the hair on his head still with lice and mites—the lice creeping into his eyes in the night, and crawling in with his mouth open, the lice were kept crawling in and out of his open mouth." The rats are said to exist there in droves—and any attempts by the prisoners to drive one of them, express the attitude to the penalty of being instantly shot.

It is not necessary to say more of the *Crisis*, against whom no one says a word as accuser, whose names are kept secret, "against whom some malicious negro words, a paper has created a suspicion of diabolical," but in whose cases no trial or can be instituted.

Medary confirms his statements as above in the following item:

"Now, if any one do his bid—if the authorities at camp or at the State House do it, if the Legislature, when it meets, will raise a committee, we promise to name the witnesses who, if sent for, will, under oath, prove all this, and as much more, some of which is too indignant to print in a newspaper for the public ear."

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.—A few weeks since, say five or six, our wheelbarrow—a very good vehicle of the kind, having a wrought iron wheel—either rolled or was hauled away from our premises, but whereof we have not seen since. A reward is offered concerning it; it is requested, and that which will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. Such implements being much in use, and not subject to tax on under the Internal Revenue law, it is feared, will be snatched by some persons as private property, and are too often found in the possession of others than their rightful owners, the borrower forgetting to return them.

THEATRE.—The representations last week of Logansport—the *Barbarian*—drew "crowded houses." The *Burlesque Tragic Opera—Bonaparte's Paris*—was the best farce of the season—it took immensely. To-night, the *Barbarian* will be represented, and a distribution, followed by Domestic Economy, and concluding with *Bonaparte's Paris*, which will, doubtless, crowd the house.

Some very fine plays are in rehearsal of a first class actor, and he will be early put on the stage. The management will not be either talked or exposed in the "make up" of the pieces. Every thing indicates fine taste and anxiety to meet the wishes of the patrons.

FACTS AND FICTION.

An immense number of music boys are instructed at Govt's Island, New York...

Another great London house has gone under by losses in speculation in America...

The news of the retiring of the Police Agent...

Another strike has occurred in the Brooklyn Navy Yard...

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Times says that Secretary Stanton has determined to permit the transmission of newspapers by telegraph.

Miss Lizrie St. Clair Dill, one of the most accomplished ladies in Indiana...

It is estimated that by the great typhoon in China, in August last, 14,000 lives were lost in Canton and 4,000 in Wampoa.

Mr. J. M. said the elder Sprigles to Sprigles, calling the hen species...

Nothing is so clear than the astroirretractibility of G., few things are poorer than that set up by G.

Brig. Gen. F. Patterson, of Pa., was recently ordered to lead his tent, at Fairfax Court House, Va.

An Irish attorney says no printer should publish a death unless approved of the fact by the party deceased.

The late Dr. Fredericksburg is said to have raged for a long while on the immortality of the soul...

The veteran gave the following origin of the word "tumble"...

The gallows on which the thirty-eight Indians were hung at Mankato, Minn., was constructed so that they all fell at once.

The admittance of Congress over for near two weeks, is said to have no precedent in Congressional annals.

Mrs. Poyser, in her proverbial philosophy, says: "I fear not a stocking top, while I may get into his longer ready when he is out will be ahead at last, there's little trick to be made on it."

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says that "nothing is so hard to get as to make a man live in a condition of servitude. Which shall it be?"

Another exchange says that whenever the "white" has had the "black" in the area over his "South," it will be the first instance recorded in history, where twelve million white people were coerced and subjugated.

Mrs. Love women for their n-tures-not so much for their recompliments, for their wit, their strong sympathies, gentle words and their disposition to add their own little contributions to their husbands' pleasures.

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON & PHYSICIAN OFFICE AND Residence 124 West 10th Street...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John H. ...

JAMES TURNBULL, CHRISTOPHER LATON, A. MERRILL.

HATER, EDW. WARD, JOHN H. ...

LOOK HERE! DESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. ...

DEATH DEATH DEATH. INSTANTLY TO ALL CASES OF ...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A STATE OF THE COUNTY OF ...

LOOK HERE! FRYING BREAD ...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

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LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

General Notices.

Wool Carding. By about the 15th of November I expect to have two or three tons of wool carded...

Who Will Receive the Enter-prise. CLINTON and BETTY have announced...

NO MORE MAD MATCHES. ALL persons now desirous of a really good LEICESTER or PATRIOT MATCH...

REAL GOOD MATCHES. Unlike other matches the new Electric Match has not yet been introduced...

REAL GOOD MATCHES. Unlike other matches the new Electric Match has not yet been introduced...

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General Notices.

LARSEN & MAGLEBY. CARPENTERS, Etc. &c. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET...

CLUTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

LOW PRICES. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

CARPENER & TAYLOR. BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

WARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS.

MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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MUSIC.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the interested friends and the citizens of this city...

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN. At the Residence, one door west of the 6th Street...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Will be taught by J. W. ...

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN FOR THE BARNOOK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE BARNOOK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. ANYBODY GIVING NOTICE that they will run on Express...

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THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Col. Connor and the Volunteers who went north last week to look after the Indians on Bear River, have in a very short space of time done a larger amount of Indian killing than ever fell to the lot of any single expedition of which they were the leaders. ...

We noticed in our last issue the departure of the infantry under Capt. Hoyt, on Thursday the 29th, and the departure of the cavalry, under Col. Connor and staff, on the Sunday evening following. The cavalry's first night's march was continued up to Brigham's city, where they rested all day on Monday, and left at night for Cache Valley, arriving at Mendon early on Tuesday. ...

Two companies of the cavalry immediately crossed to the north side of the river, and had hardly got orders before they were engaged by the first fire, showing one of the fighting to the head. The Indians had selected for their position of defence, a deep ravine, about a quarter of a mile from the river, where they could not easily be reached in front.

Nothing a special report on the field, we were unable to give in graphic detail the fight, but have been informed that it was a hard contested battle that lasted between three and four hours. The first charges of the Volunteers were very disastrous to them, as the Indians and every arrow they sent, and every spear they advanced. ...

The following is the list of the killed and wounded of the Volunteers—

- A Cavalry Co. A. Killed: Private James Williamson and Corporal William G. Wainwright. W. Wash, John Welch, Wm. H. Lake and James S. Montgomery. Co. K—Killed: Private Charles Hallowell and John R. Biggs. Wounded: Sergt. Jas. Johnston, Corp. Philip Schaub, Corp. Patterson, Private Michael J. Ryan, John L. Fisher, Hately C. Hutchinson, John Fenelon, Frank Rayte, Henry Smith, Hugh Conroy, H. Wigg, John H. ...

shed wound in the right arm. Capt. Berry was shot through the right shoulder, and the wound very severe. Several men from those who were on the field, we conclude that the Volunteers must have met the Indians with a heavy seldom equalled by regulars. Instances of individual daring are so numerous, that it would be invidious to give the names of only the few that may have distinguished themselves. ...

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the President, some two weeks since, placed a million of dollars to the credit of the emancipation commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be paid pro rata to the owners of the slaves who have been set free by act of Congress. Three hundred cents is the maximum allowance for each slave.

The election of Speaker in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of New York is reported to have been attended with unusual quietness and order. ...

Report says that a list of nearly one hundred officers has been made out who are to be summarily dismissed from the service for using improper language in reference to their former commander, Gen. Halleck, in connection with the removal of Gen. McClellan. ...

The Confederate officers taken prisoners at Arkansas Post to the number, as stated, of three hundred and fifty, have been sent to Camp Cameron, Columbus, Ohio. Under existing arrangements, they cannot be exchanged.

A recent report from Fayetteville, Ark. represents that the Union feeling in north-western Arkansas has been, since its occupation by Federal troops, so firmly on the ground, that the 27th and 28th of January, in this State, Union demonstrations in Fayetteville, at which over a thousand Union men were present. All the citizens in that vicinity have, as stated, given up their arms, and at the meeting there, the first company were organized who would be re-constituted State militia. ...

The New York Times has been perpetrating a joke on Horace Greeley. It does not vouch for the truth of the statement, but says that representations have been made that Mr.

Greely &c. of late had a personal interview with M. Merier, the French minister, in relation to French intervention, and that he had assured the representative of New York by letter that the American people are getting tired of the war and desire the restoration of peace to their bleeding country, and would hail with gladness the intervention of the Emperor of the French, or any other power, to prevent the further effusion of blood and to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Federal Government and the Seceded States.

It is currently reported that Stanley, Millard, Governor of the State of Carolina, has tendered his resignation, as he is opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and has opposed the employment of negroes for garrison duty by Gen. Foster. It is further reported that the army, navy and Union citizens are strongly averse to the appointment of any such man, the office is regarded as a serious obstacle in the progress of the war.

In the address of Alderman Wash, President of the Board of Aldermen, upon the occasion of the annual session of the City Council for 1863, he states the noteworthy fact that "for the first time in many years, the popular branch of the Legislature, as well as the Chief Magistrate of this State, is in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Good of our people." ...

The message of Mayor O'Leary, received soon after the organization of the City Council, estimates the present number of the Federal army at 800,000—the number of volunteers from New York city, he states, is 80,000—the total contributions in taxes, gratuities and loans, \$30,000,000. He congratulates the country in that, though the U. S. Government has paid war expenses to the amount of \$700,000,000 and foreign debts amounting to \$50,000,000, there is evidence that these fabulous amounts have been withdrawn from its set earnings, leaving the nation no poorer than before. ...

The City Council, having paid, for bounty, \$250,000 to the wives and families, \$1,200,000. The aggregate value of real estate and personal estate in 1861 was \$31,500,190; in 1862, \$37,971,345—showing a decrease of \$9,838,871. He presents a bill of indebtedness of the General Government to the city of \$800,000, for equipment and transportation of volunteers, expended through the Union Defense Committee and recommends the adoption of steps to collect it. ...

The New York Sun—generally reputed to be the oldest penny paper in the U. S.—has been diminished in size about one half—the result of the rise in paper.

Thurlow Weed says it is his opinion that, if at the outbreak, the government had equipped its army with a heavy rifle, which contained a line or word upon the war question, it would give the results of the engagements, the retention would be there have been subdued. The New York Sun believes that the rebellion would have been subdued early, if the Government had equipped its army with a heavy rifle, which contained a line or word upon the war question, it would give the results of the engagements, the retention would be there have been subdued.

Congressmen who spent the holidays on the Bappahannock differ widely in their estimates of the minority government. ...

There is probably no doubt that an interchange of sentiments has recently taken place between the Democratic leaders of New York and the Confederate chief at Richmond. The result is stated by the Sun to have been to settle the conviction of a more peaceful arrangement. Prompt replies were received that as terms of reunion could be considered only on the basis of no restoration of democratic triumph at the North would shake the resolution—that they regarded all opponents of their independence, no matter of what party, as enemies, and as such should treat them to the end.

It is reported that, after the reception of an offer returned on the part of the Confederates to accept terms of accommodation, Gov. Seymour in some respects altered the tone of his message, which was left open, to be modified by the advice from Richmond.

GREAT ABOLITION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

"The Sons of Freedom," a new order lately called into being in New York, held an immense Emancipation demonstration in that city on the night of Jan. 5th, in Cooper Institute. The hall was densely crowded. ...

The colored portion of the time as audience, we are told, behaved themselves very well, but were profoundly excited. The meeting was opened by prayer. Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was read. Rev. H. Garnet made a speech, discussing the military necessity compelling the issue of the Proclamation. ...

Mr. Garnett spoke in his usual strain—attacking the black insurrection, which was planned for war, would have the effect of "liberty or death." Three cheers for Horace Greeley. An entire hall was enthusiastic in saying by the whole audience.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, having introduced and read the address, pronounced the ban of God in the events of the last two years and the glory and goodness of God. He said that emancipation would be crowned with success, the rebellion would be put down and the progress of the nation would be thereby secured. ...

New Post Office. — We are informed that a post office has been established at Cross Creek, Millard County, and Mr. Charles W. Allen appointed postmaster.

Hereafter, the settlers on Cove Creek have been under the necessity of performing a journey of 45 miles to Cross Creek and back, to get their papers and letters, although the mail carrying always has been about as usual on the extended bond trip, and not unfrequently on his return. The inhabitants have at length discovered, it appears, that they have the right of petition, and having stated the facts in the case to Post Master Greenleaf, he has promptly answered their petition.

Information Wanted. — Any person having information relative to the whereabouts of WILL WHITEHOUSE, formerly of the Birmingham Conference, and who emigrated from there to Utah in 1839, will oblige by communicating the name to William Stokes, Cross Creek, Reading, Berkshire, Eng.,

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 11th Ward, two doors south of Merch Factory.

IN my possession, several COV. COATS, to be repaired or to be made up. The coats to be repaired to give perfect fit, color, and last for years.

LOST! On Saturday Jan. 24th, I lost the Gold Coin, 10c, with the name of Wm. H. Harrison, on it, and a small watch.

A. MERRILL. I have a large stock of... I have a large stock of... I have a large stock of...

WALTER H. BROWN is now prepared to make and repair all kinds of machinery.

DEATH DEATH DEATH! INSTANT DEATH, to all kinds of Leucorrhoea, and other diseases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. I have the honor to inform you that the estate of...

FOR SALE. I have a fine lot of... I have a fine lot of...

MELODION FOR SALE. A FINE-TUNED MELODION for Sale, cheap for Cash.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

LOOK! BEWARE OF WOLVES. I have a large stock of...

HIDES WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES for which he will pay the highest price.

STRAYED. I have a large stock of...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by C. THOMAS, at his residence.

COMES! COMES! RECEIVING OF THE DESERT COMB FACTORY.

NOTICE. I have a large stock of...

THE BEEHIVE FACTORY. I have a large stock of...

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THE BEEHIVE FACTORY. I have a large stock of...

General Notices.

WOOL CARDS. I have a large stock of...

BUNCH OF WOOL LOT. I have a large stock of...

MURRAY MURRAY! NO MORE BAD MATCHES.

ROBERT GREER. I have a large stock of...

REAL GOOD MATCHES. I have a large stock of...

BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS. Next door to Post Office.

ROBERT GREER. I have a large stock of...

REAL GOOD MATCHES. I have a large stock of...

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BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS. Next door to Post Office.

ROBERT GREER. I have a large stock of...

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. I have a large stock of...

LARSEN & MAGLEY. I have a large stock of...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. I have a large stock of...

GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

WE have respectfully announced to the public that we have prepared from our own...

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. I have a large stock of...

LOW PRICES. I have a large stock of...

CAPENER & TAYLOR. I have a large stock of...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOW PRICES. I have a large stock of...

CAPENER & TAYLOR. I have a large stock of...

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

THURSDAY, 26th. Mr. Bartlett Trapp delivered an interesting lecture on education. He took up the subject under three heads—reading, writing and speaking. He remarked upon the importance of reading, and the lamentable state of affairs in most public schools (Utah not excepted) in perfection in this branch of education. His remarks on all these branches evinced considerable acquaintance with the subject, whilst many of his illustrations of imperfect pronunciation and punctuation were very forcible and amusing. He concluded by announcing a school for the prosecution of the science to be inaugurated the following Thursday at that hall. The message of the Governor of the State of Deseret was then read by Mr. E. L. Harrison, and followed by remarks from Hon. A. P. Rockwood on the utility and wisdom of our present organization as a State.

Next, Joseph Young followed with some happy remarks on the superiority of the education inspired by the Holy Ghost to that merely dictated on the fixed term of science, and concluded with some amusing remarks on the sure and profitable mode of displaying to the teachers of the people the advantages of a system of evening school, Mr. G. W. Mousley read an excellent paper on Education. President Joseph Young, then delivered an interesting address on the rapid growth of the community in the knowledge of these arts and sciences best suited to their immediate wants.

General Notices.

MUSIC. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends with the advance of this city, that he has commenced a school for

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN. My Residence, one door west of the Old Post Office, every Tuesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

JOHN N. JONES. I have a large stock of...

MINERAL OIL. I have a large stock of...

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF. I have a large stock of...

MATCHES. MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING.

FUSEES. NOT EXTINGUISHABLE BY WIND.

WRITING INK. Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible.

SHOE BLACKING; DEATH MIXTURE FOR WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN;

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY H. FINDLAY,

AT THE BEE-HIVE FACTORY, MAIN STREET, O. S. L. CITY,

where may be had a large and excellent assortment of SHOE PEGS,

STATIONERY, COMBS, Coarse and Fine,

SALARATUS, CIGARS AND REFINED,

MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERS,

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES, Home-made Balm, Shoe Blacking, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

of all kinds of papers, &c.

The Desert News.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, February 11, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news in relation to the war has, of late, been unusually meagre, and what little there has been in circulation has not been of very exciting or interesting nature, admitting that the rumors which have been set afloat have been substantially true, of which serious doubts are entertained.

Rumor says that nothing of importance has transpired on the Rappahannock further than that the army of the Potomac is being re-organized; that efficient measures are being taken to catch and punish deserters, and that the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg have been materially diminished by the withdrawal of many thousands of troops to strengthen their armies in other locations further south in the west.

A fight is reported to have taken place on the Rappahannock, on the 30th of January, in which Gen. Cochrane, commanding the Federal forces, defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Pryor, with considerable loss. A later report represents that the enemy were again in force on the north side of the Blackwater, and vigorous measures had been taken to prevent their further advance towards Suffolk.

Rumor says that operations at Yorkburg are progressing, and the work of deepening and widening the canal was advancing, with a fair prospect of success. The news are also represented to be strengthening their defenses and increasing their effective force at Yorkburg and Fort Hudson. The latest rumors represent that no very important news has transpired since that quarter since one month.

The Confederates under Gen. Forrest made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson on the 31st instant, as per report. The loss of the enemy is said to have been heavy, considering the number of men engaged. The news are that among the wounded, the Federal casualties were but few. The navigation of the Cumberland below Nashville has, according to Southern rumor, been very materially interrupted by the operations of Gen. Wheeler, who has recently destroyed several transports.

It is said to be doubtful about Gen. Butler again assuming command of the Department of the Gulf. In relation to the movements of General Rosecrans, rumor is very reluctant.

An attack on Galveston by the Federal fleet subsequent to the sinking of the Hatteras is reported, but no particular results have been given. The Hatteras Linn is represented to have succeeded in getting after having been seized as a privateer. Confederate rumor represents that an expedition from their fleet on the coast of Texas captured two Federal armed vessels—a brig and a schooner, near Galveston, on the 20th of January, from which a considerable amount of medicines of war and medical stores were obtained.

The Federal fleet, consisting of a large number of gunboats, sixty steam transports, having on board about seventy thousand men, together with one hundred and fifty schooners, sailed with another fleet of smaller vessels from New York, which had been collected at Bradford's, N. C. It is reported to have sailed from that place for Port Royal on the 20th ult, with the exception of one gunboat. By this movement, if the report be true, it may be inferred that General Fort's forces are to be sent to North Carolina as hereafter generally believed.

A Confederate rumor, represents that the Federal schooner J. P. Smith, was captured in the Gulf lately, about two weeks since, by a superior Confederate force, after a warm engagement, which lasted about an hour, she carried eleven guns, and had over one hundred men on board.

An attack on Fort McAllister, Savannah, by the iron-clad Montauk is reported to have been made about the 1st of January, in which the Montauk withstood the fire of the fort some four hours without receiving any injury. A Southern report sets forth, that a Federal fleet of six boats, made another attack on the fort, and after a bombardment of eight hours gave up the contest and retired.

The most interesting item of intelligence communicated by Confederate rumors received of late, is the alleged raising of the blockade of Charleston, on the 31st of January, by two Confederate gunboats, the Palmetto State and the Citrus, which were fired by three vessels, steamers, which under the command of Com. Ingraham, went out and attacked the blockaders early in the morning, and sunk or disabled two steamers, the Mercedita and Quaker City or the Keystone State, which so alarmed the other vessels of the squadron, that they put off as soon as they could be got under way. The occurrence is reported to have caused great rejoicing in Charleston and throughout the Confederate States wherever the report thereof came, and Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham were highly praised for the blockade of Charleston legally raised.

The foreign consuls are represented to have been of the opinion that such was the fact. A vessel is reported to have been dispatched immediately to Nassau to inform the British consuls that the blockade had been raised. It is admitted, however, by Southern reports that the blockaders soon returned to their former positions, and resumed the blockade.

There are several different versions of the affair which have been put in circulation in the North, where very different views in relation to its effect are entertained from those expressed by the Confederate leaders and press.

WESTERN ITEMS.

So exciting and interesting has been the news from the east for months past, that but few of the occurrences of the West have been considered worthy of notice. Our western exchanges have generally come to hand, although in several instances they have been quite too late in transit, owing to crosswinds somewhere, but they have been in all respects so timely, that we do not intend to institute an inquiry, deeming it needless, and besides we consider it fortunate that things in that respect have not been worse than they have, when so much conflict and plunk is complained of in connection with postal arrangements in all parts of the country—the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific slope. Our latest dates from Sacramento and San Francisco are to the 31st ult, from which we call a few items.

The Legislature of California, to session at Sacramento, had not elected a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Latham, whose term of office will expire on the fourth of March next. The professional Unionists, Senators and Representatives had been in caucus every night for some days, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, but the vote was dissipated so no choice had been made and the prospects that they would soon effect a nomination were not flattering. On the fifth second ballot taken on the eighth meeting, T. Phelps was first choice, and J. S. Giddens second. The vote on the 9th of March, in Congress, received 37, A. Sargent, a United States member of Congress, 33, Mr. Conness 24, and Mr. Brown 6 votes.

During the sixth meeting of the caucus held on the evening of the 23rd of January, some hitting revelations were made, and a scene of confusion ensued. Starting a machine concerning proffered bribes to members were made, implicating them as well as government officials, some of whom were very much interested in the result of the caucus which would elect the district. Among these accused of attempting to induce members to change their votes for a valuable consideration, Mr. Watrous, mail agent, was pre-eminent. He was the business agent of the election, and was very anxious to secure his office. It was not expected that a caucus would be able to get disentangled from the imbrogly variety of affairs.

Business in Southern California is represented to be progressing. Some several thousand head of cattle were recently marketed in Santa Barbara county, at from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars per head.

It is stated that there are in Monterey two whaling companies, composed of eighteen men each, and that they have killed eight whales during the past year, the aggregate profits of which amounted to sixty thousand dollars. The whales were all caught in the Bay, or so near that they were towed to their cribs on the shore near the town, where the crews are employed.

The locality of the treasure lost by the burning of the "Golden Gate," has been discovered by the wreckers who were in search of it, as reported, but the sea is so rough where it lies that it cannot be raised without the employment of a "back water" to seaward of the wreck.

Dr. Rabe, ex-U. S. Marshal for California, who, on being ousted from office last summer, went post-haste to Washington to clear up his record, and who had been a little flattered by the friends of his successor, has according to the Bulletin, been appointed by President Carr, Consul for Guatemala for the Pacific coast of the United States. President Lincoln has recognized the appointment, and so the Doctor is in office again.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.

We have read the proceedings of the State Serpents Conventions held in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, and the only interest which gentlemen were offered for the best sample of Sugar, and a large number of very fine samples were exhibited, taken from lots of sugar varying in weight from 100 lbs. to 2000 lbs. each. The gentlemen who took the premiums in Illinois were being manufactured by Messrs. Crothers & Bates, Sacramento. The premiums were all taken by men who used this Evaporator. The claim of the manufacturers that it was the only one which could make such Sugar successfully, was apparently so extravagant as to excite but little attention to it, but these exhibitions and the failure of the other Evaporators to come forward with Sugar, seem to favor their assertion.

SALE OF THE SPOILS.

The arms, mules, horses, ponies and other property taken from the Indians at the recent battle of Bear River, will be sold as per auctioneers, at public sale at Camp Douglas, on Thursday, the 12th inst. (tomorrow)—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Many of the animals taken, had been stolen from citizens of this Territory, by those thieving men, some of which, as we have been informed, were claimed by their owners, as the command passed through the northern settlements, returning from the battle-field, and when satisfactory proof was made, they were restored to the claimants. Since the return of the expedition to Camp Douglas with the captured property, and the claims have been made, to adjudicate which is reported, a commission has been appointed by the Colonel commanding. The officers designated for that purpose, entered upon the duty yesterday, and will continue to hear and receive evidence, and to make a report, as the course which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all concerned, as justice no doubt will be done in the premises.

Peace or War?—Although the war with the Indians has not been very cold, it has been somewhat stormy. There was an snow storm on Saturday evening, and another on Sunday night, during which there was a fall of some four inches of snow in the valley, but none on the mountains. There was considerable of a drifting snow on Monday evening, followed on Tuesday morning by a mountain fog, but not so dense as has been experienced in Salt Lake Valley at this season of the year. After the fog disappeared, the sun shone out brightly during the afternoon of the 7th, but on the 8th a heavy shower of the stormy season had ended, or that winter was about to terminate.

To-day is very warm—a pillow and a blanket will not be wanted at our office a few days since. When winter and a blizzard found, not known.

THE BATTLE OF BEAR RIVER.

In the last issue of the News, and the one preceding that, we noticed, as far as we had information, "The expedition for the arrest of Indian Chiefs," and "The fight with the Indians." The following are the facts in relation to their quarters on the banks of this city, and through them we learn the details in detail of the expedition, and of a hard fought battle, which, though in a locality outside of our Territorial limits, will not be the least felt in its results by our citizens. As we have been freely furnished with the information we have requested, we give it as freely to our readers at home and abroad.

THE EXPEDITION.

At the time we noticed the departure of the Infantry under Capt. Hoyt; and of the Cavalry under Major McCarry. We now learn that the former had 90 men of Company "C" of the 2nd Infantry, and the latter had 220 men of Companies "A," "B," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," "O," "P," "Q," "R," "S," "T," "U," "V," "W," "X," "Y," "Z," "AA," "AB," "AC," "AD," "AE," "AF," "AG," "AH," "AI," "AJ," "AK," "AL," "AM," "AN," "AO," "AP," "AQ," "AR," "AS," "AT," "AU," "AV," "AW," "AX," "AY," "AZ," "BA," "BB," "BC," "BD," "BE," "BF," "BG," "BH," "BI," "BJ," "BK," "BL," "BM," "BN," "BO," "BP," "BQ," "BR," "BS," "BT," "BU," "BV," "BW," "BX," "BY," "BZ," "CA," "CB," "CC," "CD," "CE," "CF," "CG," "CH," "CI," "CJ," "CK," "CL," "CM," "CN," "CO," "CP," "CQ," "CR," "CS," "CT," "CU," "CV," "CW," "CX," "CY," "CZ," "DA," "DB," "DC," "DD," "DE," "DF," "DG," "DH," "DI," "DJ," "DK," "DL," "DM," "DN," "DO," "DP," "DQ," "DR," "DS," "DT," "DU," "DV," "DW," "DX," "DY," "DZ," "EA," "EB," "EC," "ED," "EE," "EF," "EG," "EH," "EI," "EJ," "EK," "EL," "EM," "EN," "EO," "EP," "EQ," "ER," "ES," "ET," "EU," "EV," "EW," "EX," "EY," "EZ," "FA," "FB," "FC," "FD," "FE," "FF," "FG," "FH," "FI," "FJ," "FK," "FL," "FM," "FN," "FO," "FP," "FQ," "FR," "FS," "FT," "FU," "FV," "FW," "FX," "FY," "FZ," "GA," "GB," "GC," "GD," "GE," "GF," "GG," "GH," "GI," "GJ," "GK," "GL," "GM," "GN," "GO," "GP," "GQ," "GR," "GS," "GT," "GU," "GV," "GW," "GX," "GY," "GZ," "HA," "HB," "HC," "HD," "HE," "HF," "HG," "HH," "HI," "HJ," "HK," "HL," "HM," "HN," "HO," "HP," "HQ," "HR," "HS," "HT," "HU," "HV," "HW," "HX," "HY," "HZ," "IA," "IB," "IC," "ID," "IE," "IF," "IG," "IH," "II," "IJ," "IK," "IL," "IM," "IN," "IO," "IP," "IQ," "IR," "IS," "IT," "IU," "IV," "IW," "IX," "IY," "IZ," "JA," "JB," "JC," "JD," "JE," "JF," "JG," "JH," "JI," "JJ," "JK," "JL," "JM," "JN," "JO," "JP," "JQ," "JR," "JS," "JT," "JU," "JV," "JW," "JX," "JY," "JZ," "KA," "KB," "KC," "KD," "KE," "KF," "KG," "KH," "KI," "KJ," "KK," "KL," "KM," "KN," "KO," "KP," "KQ," "KR," "KS," "KT," "KU," "KV," "KW," "KX," "KY," "KZ," "LA," "LB," "LC," "LD," "LE," "LF," "LG," "LH," "LI," "LJ," "LK," "LL," "LM," "LN," "LO," "LP," "LQ," "LR," "LS," "LT," "LU," "LV," "LW," "LX," "LY," "LZ," "MA," "MB," "MC," "MD," "ME," "MF," "MG," "MH," "MI," "MJ," "MK," "ML," "MN," "MO," "MP," "MQ," "MR," "MS," "MT," "MU," "MV," "MW," "MX," "MY," "MZ," "NA," "NB," "NC," "ND," "NE," "NF," "NG," "NH," "NI," "NJ," "NK," "NL," "NM," "NO," "NP," "NQ," "NR," "NS," "NT," "NU," "NV," "NW," "NX," "NY," "NZ," "OA," "OB," "OC," "OD," "OE," "OF," "OG," "OH," "OI," "OJ," "OK," "OL," "OM," "ON," "OO," "OP," "OQ," "OR," "OS," "OT," "OU," "OV," "OW," "OX," "OY," "OZ," "PA," "PB," "PC," "PD," "PE," "PF," "PG," "PH," "PI," "PJ," "PK," "PL," "PM," "PN," "PO," "PP," "PQ," "PR," "PS," "PT," "PU," "PV," "PW," "PX," "PY," "PZ," "QA," "QB," "QC," "QD," "QE," "QF," "QG," "QH," "QI," "QJ," "QK," "QL," "QM," "QN," "QO," "QP," "QQ," "QR," "QS," "QT," "QU," "QV," "QW," "QX," "QY," "QZ," "RA," "RB," "RC," "RD," "RE," "RF," "RG," "RH," "RI," "RJ," "RK," "RL," "RM," "RN," "RO," "RP," "RQ," "RR," "RS," "RT," "RU," "RV," "RW," "RX," "RY," "RZ," "SA," "SB," "SC," "SD," "SE," "SF," "SG," "SH," "SI," "SJ," "SK," "SL," "SM," "SN," "SO," "SP," "SQ," "SR," "SS," "ST," "SU," "SV," "SW," "SX," "SY," "SZ," "TA," "TB," "TC," "TD," "TE," "TF," "TG," "TH," "TI," "TJ," "TK," "TL," "TM," "TN," "TO," "TP," "TQ," "TR," "TS," "TT," "TU," "TV," "TW," "TX," "TY," "TZ," "UA," "UB," "UC," "UD," "UE," "UF," "UG," "UH," "UI," "UJ," "UK," "UL," "UM," "UN," "UO," "UP," "UQ," "UR," "US," "UT," "UU," "UV," "UW," "UX," "UY," "UZ," "VA," "VB," "VC," "VD," "VE," "VF," "VG," "VH," "VI," "VJ," "VK," "VL," "VM," "VN," "VO," "VP," "VQ," "VR," "VS," "VT," "VU," "VV," "VW," "VX," "VY," "VZ," "WA," "WB," "WC," "WD," "WE," "WF," "WG," "WH," "WI," "WJ," "WK," "WL," "WM," "WN," "WO," "WP," "WQ," "WR," "WS," "WT," "WU," "WV," "WW," "WX," "WY," "WZ," "XA," "XB," "XC," "XD," "XE," "XF," "XG," "XH," "XI," "XJ," "XK," "XL," "XM," "XN," "XO," "XP," "XQ," "XR," "XS," "XT," "XU," "XV," "XW," "XZ," "YA," "YB," "YC," "YD," "YE," "YF," "YG," "YH," "YI," "YJ," "YK," "YL," "YM," "YN," "YO," "YP," "YQ," "YR," "YS," "YT," "YU," "YV," "YW," "YZ," "ZA," "ZB," "ZC," "ZD," "ZE," "ZF," "ZG," "ZH," "ZI," "ZJ," "ZK," "ZL," "ZM," "ZN," "ZO," "ZP," "ZQ," "ZR," "ZS," "ZT," "ZU," "ZV," "ZW," "ZX," "ZY," "ZZ."

The judiciary, probably, regard the marching of the expedition as an aid to the U. S. Marshal, in serving writs for the apprehension of several chiefs, but it is quite as probable that the movement was a part of the campaign upon which Col. Conner and the volunteers have entered to clear the north and central routes to California of the marauding, thieving Indians, whose murderous hostilities we were so frequently called upon to record last summer. Two previous expeditions under the command of Major McCarty, and so that which we have now to record, and as far as we can learn, conjecture leads to the conclusion that the end of expeditions has not yet come, and that the Colonel will either make an expedition from the mouth of the Snake, or from the northern route to render it safe for the emigrants.

THE ARRIVAL AT BEAR RIVER.

On reaching Bear River, though it was yet early daylight, by the aid of his field-glass, Col. Conner immediately discovered the position of the Indians on the north side of the river. The cavalry dismounted, laid arms, reloaded, and Major McCarry had orders to lead across the river and if possible surround the Indians. Companies "K," and "L," Lieut. Chase and a detachment of cavalry, were sent on the north side, after considerable difficulty from the ice in the bottom of the river and from the masses of ice that were carried along with the current; Companies "H" and "A," Capt. McAfee and Lieut. Quin, followed, and the remainder of the cavalry, which galloped up the base of a range of hills to the east and formed in line of battle but before the men had dismounted, the Indians sent a shower of lead among them, wounding one of the volunteers. The first companies were then ordered to advance, and were ordered along the front of the ravine. The other companies were ordered up immediately after, and dismounted and were ordered forward in the same manner.

THE POSITION OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians had excellent winter quarters in a deep ravine, about three-fourths of a mile long, running almost directly but north from the mouth of the Snake, and which formed their protection on the left. The banks of the ravine cast and west were almost perpendicular, with only three places of difficult approach, which the Indians had made for their own convenience and for the annoyance of any attacking force. In the event of an attack, they had cut steps in the east side of the banks of the ravine, from which they could conveniently fire without exposure, and descend again for passing parties. Besides the three approaches to the ravine, on each side there were rugged benches of granite, which also gave the Indians the advantage over their exp and enemy, who had to discover suddenly that ready rifles waited in its approach.

The width of the wide gap was flanked among the willows, which "peeped" concealed



IMPORTED FRUITS IN DESERT.

Continued.

In our last printed in the twenty-ninth month of the present volume, we furnished our readers with the varieties of apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries and plums...

FRUITS.

- Joe's Golden Drop, Golden Pippin, Golden Wonder, Joe's Golden Drop, Golden Pippin, Golden Wonder...

There are a few other excellent varieties of fruit known by local names, as follows: Woodruff's Purple Favorite, Woodruff's Favorite, Whiting.

- Delaware, Diess, Calwaba, Green Grape, Rib-cane, Union Villers, Taylor or Bullit, Rockland White Sweetwater, Early Dutch, Kingston White Cluster, Ross Chensia, White Hesperis, Red do, White Broutignon, Chasselas Fontainbleau, Royal Muscatine, Green Seed, Concord, Mack's Early White, Red Amber, Black Hamburg, White Muscat of Alexandria.

- Victoria, Timotee, Wilson, Earl's Magnolia, Annie Sealing, Tompkin de Gant, Kenner's Red Giant, Birkle's Orange, Red Amber, American Black, Fastol.

- English Red, Long Bunched, White, Black, Black Nipples, White Grape.

- Lewton, Watercress.

Most of the varieties named in the above list are also the first published and are now prepared to this day. A few of them, however, having been but recently imported, they will be required for their propagation as they can be offered for sale.

NEW VARIETY OF SUGAR CANE.

We find noticed in the columns of the Weekly (Alvord's) Wisconsin a special species of impure sugar cane, called the Othobethian. It is described growing straight and tall in rich land, very thick, having no suckers; each seed producing a single stalk, and does not require mix with other stalks. The seed-head is from seven to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches in thickness. It grows quite close to the stem, and can readily be distinguished from that of other cane.

The juice is clearer than that of the common sugar cane, and besides it does not contain the rank. The stalk contains nearly as much of the quantity of juice mentioned in the common cane.

Mr. Benami Hooker of Schuyler Co., Ill., is reported to have manufactured, in the year 1860—this first attempt—about thirty gallons of syrup, using common wooden boxes fastened with sheet iron. For cleansing he used soda. A large proportion of his thirty gallons is said to have granulated so once. Last season, with the same apparatus, he reports having manufactured one hundred and fifty pounds of very fine dry sugar.

Should the representations as above be correct as regards this variety—new, because hitherto generally unknown to us—two of the main obstacles disparaging the culture of the sugar plant will be removed—namely the difficulty of hitherto existing in granulating the syrup, and its extreme tendency to mix with other cane, thereby greatly deteriorating the specific character of the sugar thus obtained, and consequently diminishing the quantity. If not so, the quality of syrup produced from it—two objections of so serious a character as to render its continued, extensive culture somewhat precarious—especially for the production of sugar.

LITERATURE.

GRAND SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 17th, 1893.

My Dear Sir:—It is a pleasure to me to hear of the progress of the new school of literature, and to see that it is representative of that universal development of character which is now taking place in proportion to its universality as its necessity for its growth has created in the public mind a new development of character.

This community is as deeply concerned as any in the growth of literature in most certain, and moreover, we are not merely concerned in it so some foreign institution; for, were it more than this, it would be to us uncomprehensively and in little moment. It is as a home institution that we are most interested in its growth; it is as a branch of some development of character which we little desire to see it flourish.

Literature, like every branch of art and science, is not confined to its nature, but universal in its genius, leading to every civilized nation and every individual age. Like music, painting, architecture, and all the sister arts, alike universal traits of science and the broad general development of mankind, it is not a matter of private monopoly, but is an inheritance, left by the Supreme Father of all to every individual age on the path of human progress. However much nations or communities may differ in their mentalities, and in the way in which they use the broad platform of art and science they all stand as common representatives. Indeed, unless they are really so, they will not stand, they cannot rank high in the scale of general progress; and it is an established fact of history, that the nations which have far in the path of civilization, until it has possessed a literature of its own.

It is most true that religion and morals, along with good social institutions and legitimate commerce, constitute the proper basis of society and the true basis of leading to a genuine civilization. No believer in a revealed religion, and no one who regards a day dispensation would make art or science or a national literature the foundation of our social fabric, but the military monument of national glory. No other foundation can any man lay for this church than that which has been laid in the mission of Joseph. It is bread enough and designed to bear a mighty empire of a millennial growth. This goes now how much the more true, and the more hearty and grand a superstructure may be reared.

It is also true that the popular literature of the nations, like all their institutions, is a mixture of elements both good and bad. It is most true that the literature of our own—thoroughly characteristic of our history and progress, and the universal genius of our religion and the true basis of leading to a genuine civilization; and we can carve it into the likeness and image of ourselves, and show it as a mirror of our true and pure progress.

It is also true that the Salt Lake has arrived at a stage of their intellectual unfolding, when their civilization is showing forth some of its noblest and most beautiful characteristics. President Young has inaugurated, and there is fast spreading throughout the Territory a musical and literary culture. Our leaders have also taken up as a truly national theatre. This is not upon so mere than an institution; it is, and it has been the history of nations, a significant sign of their social growth, and a prophetic of a fast unfolding world. What more noble and more laudable than the work of an intellectual state, where flourish science and art, and the true basis of leading to a genuine civilization?

The majority of those future intellectual workers are untrained; the greater portion of that talent is as yet undeveloped. The time, therefore, must be trained for that future use; the other pointed that it may have been the preparatory education necessary to form literary writers, there are none who expect to go to the university, and who do not require, for speaking and writing, some training in the rudiments of composition.

With the advice of President Young, we have designed to establish a Literary School, and to publish a literary journal, the Literary Manuscript Magazine. Instead of adopting a system of training chiefly of a theoretical nature, we have designed to give to the pupils will be directed to write articles, letters, orations, etc. This will afford the pupils the opportunity of receiving practical and experience for the writers. Lectures will also be given to the class upon the various branches of the art of composition; and, in an introductory lecture, the proposed system of literary training will be fully explained. The manuscript of the pupils will be revised, corrected, and re-written, until they are in a suitable form to be inserted in the Manuscript Magazine, each number of which will, by the permission of President Joseph Young, be sent in the Reading Room in the Seventh Ward.

I have been encouraged in this undertaking by many friends of our intellectual development, and by Messrs. J. V. Lusk, Robert L. Campbell, Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, and J. W. Cummings, who have kindly offered to become members of the proposed literary class. This circumstance, however, is received, as a mark of patronage and assistance to a design which, it is to be hoped, will not be altogether unproductive.

Those who desire to become pupils of this Literary School, will please have their names and addresses sent to the Desert News Office, of the Missionary Office.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully, E. W. TULLING.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—The grand of a Massachusetts regiment at Newberth shot a jackass recently, taking him for a rebel. Practice says much greater mistakes have been made in this war.

—The Louisville Democrat says that while a party of guerrillas were at a dance near Owensboro, Ky., and were enjoying it hugely, the Federals surrounded the house and captured them. They were sent up stairs, and the Federals took their places.

—Based at night without doors, "I was not taken into the house."

—American slave is six per cent. discount in Canada.

—A number of ex-prisoners from Fort Lafayette, mostly Marylanders, have instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, to recover \$20,000 damages, for alleged false imprisonment and detention in Fortraz Missouri from Major-General Wood, who was the commander of that post at the time of the arrest.

—An electric piano has been tried at the palace of Congress, and there is instantly discredited at St. Petersburg.

—It is understood that the capture of Charleston is all out and dried, and that the Monitor against the task are nearly complete.

—Chaborn P. Jackson, the fugitive Governor of Missouri, is said to have died at LittleRock, Ark., on the 10th inst.

—The Cleveland Herald says that "President Lincoln takes no step backward," but when a man has advanced to the edge of a precipice, he cannot retreat, he must either step a step forward.

—It was said in diplomatic circles at Washington that the President is recognized in the rebels on New Year's day—the same day Mr. Lincoln declared their slaves free.

—Dulver says there are times when nature, like a bath tub, seems to restore to the jaded soul its freshness—times from which some men have emerged as if reborn.

—A silver United States half dollar was sold at auction the other day at Cambridge, S. C., for one dollar and forty-five cents, as a gold dollar for three dollars and five cents. The fact, not by any means to show the value of exchange, but simply on account of the novelty.

—Indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminate invective are equally good—for nothing.

—The rebel steamer Sumter was sold at New York sale at Gibraltar, December 8, for \$4,000.

—Charles Ward, of Salem, Mass., recommends that the companies be numbered within the army lines in the corporate titles, who are authorized to build a Pacific railroad.

—English ladies in southern Italy overwhelm Garibaldi with letters in which they beg him to send them an autograph as a lock of hair.

—The Leavenworth Conservative professes following cheering prospect to the new State of Illinois. "When the new state officers arrive at Topeka, they will find great office empty and the money drawer so empty."

—Parliament is about to discuss the subject of the Prince of Wales' pocket-money. He will receive an income of \$50,000 per annum, but his mother thinks he ought to have \$300,000 more, or so much as the Princess Charlotte had when she died.

—Napoleon Bonaparte taught the world that the success of a battle depended upon the concentration of military force.

—Abraham Lincoln, who received his military education in the West at the battle of the county court of Illinois, says the Omaha Nebraska, proposes to conquer an army of 100,000 men, and to give the rest of the world a million free hundred thousand to the best possible advantage. It is said that upon his retirement from office he had sold track that factious goal—he will write a book upon the best method of scattering an army so as to render it utterly useless, and thus establish a rebuff.

—No man will excel in his profession if he thinks himself above it.

—An eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from his text, "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by a funny coincidence, from the words, "Children, they your parents."

—No man can safely talk that does not willingly hold his tongue.

—"My gracious," said I, "if some fairy would give me wings, wouldn't I go round the world, and visit the gods, Pt. de Mars and Venus and Jupiter, and all the rest of them?"

—"O Stan," said Mrs. Partington striking I, "and I'm afraid you will there whether you get wings or not."

—Every man ought to aim at emprise, not his emprise, but by raising his own self, and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without depending on the state of affairs.

—More than half of the area of Tennessee has been desolated by the horrors of Civil War, and the residue is likely soon to undergo like visitation.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of February, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Peck.

Table with columns: Thermometer attached, Thermometer in open air, Dry Bulb, Wet Bulb, and other meteorological data for February.

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month.

The amount of snow that fell during the month, measured nineteen inches, and the amount of snow and rain water G. 176, giving a total of 176 inches of water in the mountains, "plenty" for irrigation.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1. Cloudy; south wind; snowing at midnight. 2. Cloudy and cold. 3. Cloudy; strong south wind. 4. Cloudy; strong rain. 5. Cloudy; night clear. 6. Cloudy and stormy. 7. Clear and warm. 8. Cloudy; strong wind. 9. Cloudy and warm. 10. Clear and warm. 11. do do. 12. Cloudy; a.m., stormy p.m. 13. Cloudy and stormy. 14. do do. 15. Cloudy and thawing. 16. Clear and sunny. 17. Snowing and cloudy all day. 18. Clear and cold. 19. Clear and m.p. clear. 20. Cloudy and windy. 21. Cloudy and warm. 22. Clear and m.p. Shortest day. 23. Cloudy and cold. 24. Cloudy and stormy. 25. Clear and sunny. 26. Clear and cold. 27. Clear and sunny. 28. Clear and cold. 29. do do. 30. Clear and sunny. 31. Cloudy. End of the year.

So far as human sense of the weather is available, the prospect for the coming season is...

A telegram which Holladay had ordered him to send to Gen. Hedges, but which had not been sent. The defense at first objected, and the court saw no necessity for the telegram to be stated; but on the counsel stating that he claimed it as of great importance, that he had seen it, and that Holladay had actually ordered a telegram to be sent to Gen. Hedges, and that as he wanted him here for his counsel in the defense of a crime that he had not yet committed, there was great sensation in the court-room, and the counsel for the defense begged the court to have the witness tell the contents of the affidavit. The witness then stated that it was simply Holladay's opposition to the free passage of the gentleman referred to. The prosecution was satisfied.

Drs. Anderson, Reid, Williamson and Field. John Reid and William Miller were sworn at the request of the defense.

Mr. Cook examined. He was Assistant Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company. The counsel for the defendant showed by this witness that the "press" of Ben. Holladay to any person to be friendly to any agent or employee on the Mail Line, was a private matter, and not possessing it. That the acknowledgment of that "press" to the gentlemen referred to by Joseph Holladay, the night preceding the assault, and the said Holladay's recommendation of it to the gentlemen referred to, was the most absurd thing that any agent of a public conveyance could be guilty of. The inference, of course, being that Holladay was denigrated at that time.

Mr. Deppy examined. He was the "mechanic" who left by the train on Thursday morning, Saw Greenleaf at the office. Under examination he testified that he would pay his fire when he returned from Weber. Greenleaf and Holladay did not see each other on that occasion.

Drs. Field and Anderson were next examined. Dr. Field testified that he was present at the trial, and saw the testimony showing that the defendant had been seriously injured in the head, that he was not yet out of danger, and that the injuries might terminate fatally. Dr. Field testified that the plates of the skull were fractured. Dr. Anderson briefly called upon is to testify, but did not think it judicious to examine the skull, owing to the agony of the sufferer. Both testified that the injuries were of a nature to cause temporary or prolonged loss of reason.

Drs. Reid and Williamson, surgeons at Camp Douglas, were called, and testified that he had listened to the description of the blow received by Holladay, and to the statements made by his physicians, and was satisfied that the blow was sufficient to cause "inflammation of the brain, temporary mental derangement." During the examination of these gentlemen, much valuable testimony was elicited with regard to the effect of blows upon the skull, showing that they were generally the cause of mental derangement. Dr. Reid had been for several years the chief physician of the California State Asylum, and Dr. Williamson exhibited a very familiar acquaintance with different phases of insanity. The scientific testimony of these gentlemen was of great value. Fuller was deemed of value to the defense.

Mr. Miller examined. He was employed in the office of Holladay, testified that Greenleaf was refused a passage by the stage on Thursday morning because he only offered to pay for the freight on his baggage, and was not allowed upon his horse and reported him "filthy and wild-like." Mr. Janes was here recalled, and stated that Joseph Holladay had no authority to grant Greenleaf a pass. This closed the testimony for the defense.

Chief Justice then read the affidavit charging Holladay with murder, and upon which he had been arrested and was now under examination. He stated that the evidence produced could not establish the crime as alleged in the affidavit. He stated that the decision of the court to a point of law—that when the defense set up insanity or duress, it is prosecution must make out their entire case, and cited the authorities of 24th Pickering, 100; and 9th Circuit, 100. He stated that this position is the one which he had taken. He stated that Holladay had done nothing previous to the attack by Greenleaf to provoke the assault, that no difficulty had existed between them, and, therefore, that the subsequent action of Greenleaf in shooting Holladay was the result of any old difficulty or outstanding distress, which Holladay then sought to settle under the pretence of the morning's provocation, but was the direct result of heated

blood from the wounds received. He alluded to the testimony of Dr. Field and Anderson to show that Holladay's wounds were of such a character as to produce temporary insanity or aberration of intellect, and during the interim of the attack upon him in the morning, and the shooting in the afternoon, Holladay's actions manifested insanity. His first reaction of the assault committed upon him to his attorney, he stated that he had been beaten with a "ging shot," which he must have known at the moment of the attack, that he was shooting in the air, and that the fact that his attorney had to get him to the police station, to attend the examination, was also evidence of no intention on Holladay's part to commit murder; that he had taken the pistol with him simply as a precautionary measure, and that he certainly did not understand that such apprehension of a renewal of the attack, and that he had used his pistol on meeting the first glance of the enemy he dreaded. After dwelling some time on the temporary insanity of the defendant, the court proceeded to show that independent of all the testimony relating to such insanity, the evidence tended to establish that the crime—if any, was not murder as alleged in the affidavit, but manslaughter in the lowest degree, and supported his position by citing the cases of *People v. Adams, Wharton, Starkey, Beck and Greatart*, and, therefore, claiming, that if the Court did not deem all the testimony of the defense sufficient to warrant an unconditional discharge, that he honor would certainly advise to bail.

Chief Justice then addressed the court and said, that after such a brief examination of the evidence in this case, as the counsel for the defense had been able to make, they arrived at the conclusion, in which conclusion he thought the court would concur, that the prisoner was laboring under such a degree of aberration of intellect at the time of the commission of the act, and, on the established principle that an infant, an idiot, or a person of sound mind is incapable of crime, they should acquit the prisoner of the charge of the prisoner. It clearly appears, therefore, that on the morning of the 22nd instant, the prisoner was beaten upon the skull with a heavy and deadly instrument of steel or iron, wielded by the deceased, an athletic person, and that the blow was sufficient to deprive him of his reason; and that the act of killing which followed, was committed while the prisoner was in a condition of insanity induced by the blow which he had received. Every iota of testimony offered by the scientific experts, and every detail of the blow upon the skull must induce mental derangement. A description of the blow received by the prisoner had been listened to by the physicians, and they had unanimously decided that they were sufficient to induce either temporary insanity or death. The attending physicians had also testified that the prisoner's wounds and injuries were of that severe and dangerous character which might be expected to occur from such a heating as he had received. Dr. Field had testified that he was unable to determine whether the blow had probed his wounds and discovered a fracture of the outer plate of the skull. Dr. Anderson, who had not probed the wounds, testified that such blows were very likely to occasion a fracture of the skull. But although the fact of the fracture of the skull, and the aberration would be likely to result from them, it was by no means necessary to induce inflammation of the brain, or a suspension of the reasoning faculties, as a very slight blow upon the head has been found sufficient to produce insanity, and even death.

He endeavored to meet this charge that there had been "cooling time" between the assault and the shooting, stating that inflammation follows all wounds, and inflammation is necessary to produce insanity, and that he existed there was "no cooling time." The law might judge of the effects of passion and insult, but not of blows like these. Physicians could not even tell. He very eloquently discussed upon the powers of an inflamed brain, and stated that he had ethically and with much feeling, the intellect that was marred by accident or "man's inhumanity to man." He referred to numerous instances of the effect of blows upon the skull, and stated that he had seen a man who had the greatest charity for crime, brutality, tyranny and vice to persons, who, otherwise, would scarcely have lived beyond their day and generation. He concluded his argument

by demanding an unconditional discharge of the prisoner.

The court then for the defense having done every thing that could be done for the prisoner in a preliminary examination and concluded their arguments, the Prosecuting Attorney addressed the Court, claiming that there was justification in Holladay's acts, that he evaded the law, and that he was not to be liberally carried out by his design; he, therefore, asked of the Court that the prisoner be committed for trial on the charge of murder. The Court stated that in the preliminary examination he had been proved to be the defendant; that Mr. Holladay was not on trial and if there was prima facie evidence that a crime had been committed, then before the Court could accept that plus the fact of insanity would have to be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. From the testimony before him, he considered it his solemn duty to commit Mr. Holladay for trial on the charges in the affidavit.

The Court set for the 9th of March and the witnesses for the prosecution recrossed in the sum of \$500 each, for their appearance at that time.

The examination had occupied seven hours and twenty minutes. At the conclusion everybody seemed well satisfied to adjourn for dinner.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL V. JONES.

It will be peculiar feelings that we announce the death of Elder Nathaniel V. Jones, who departed this life at one o'clock, on the morning of the 17th inst., at his residence in this city, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Deceased was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, Oct. 13th, 1822. Of his early history we have but little knowledge. He became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints about the year 1841, and from that time his life was devoted to usefulness, having been, in the fullest sense of the term, a laboring man, never failing to undertake the performance of any requisite duty, temporal or spiritual, of the human race in the various spheres of action which have fallen to his lot to operate in or to fill.

It is not our purpose to refer in detail to the principal acts of his life during the last twenty years, for we have not the date, if disposed to enable us so to do. His connection with and service in the "Mormon Mission" in the Mexican war, his visitation to India—for which he took his departure from this city in connection with many others in September, 1847, and his return to the city in the fall of 1855, his many other labors, together with his late major duties he has satisfactorily and honorably performed, are so closely connected with the history of the people of Utah, that his labors will not soon be forgotten.

Soon after his return from his European mission, deceased, acting on the counsel of President Young, turned his attention to the manufacture of iron in Deseret, which has not, it is considered, been thus far accomplished, and his chief energy was directed towards the accomplishment of that desirable object. His explorations, researches and experiments were extensive, and to him so entirely satisfactory that he was confident of success beyond a doubt.

Mr. Jones' last sickness was of short duration. He attended the annual Mormon Battalion party, on the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., and participated with his old comrades in the festivities on that occasion, and he died of the same illness and depression of mind.

The next morning he awoke, feeling ill, and soon expressed a firm belief that he would not recover, which his family and friends were unable to eradicate from his mind. Every available means which could be resorted to for his recovery, and which he health, but to no purpose, and he died at one o'clock on Sunday morning, he quietly fell into a sleep.

The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday afternoon at the funeral ward of the city, and were attended by a large and respectable audience, to which the occasion followed in brief by President Kimball and Wells. There was a large concourse of people in attendance to pay their last respects to

the memory of the beloved and honored dead. Captain Thomas' and Pitt's brass bands preceded the procession, composed of about 1000 men, which followed, and which was mournful of the deceased, to its resting place in the City Cemetery.

NOT A NOVICE IN CRIME.

Soon after the establishment of Camp Douglas and the locating of the California Volunteers, that the military commissary of the Military District of Utah, a small gang of thieves, at the head of which was, as alleged, an old practitioner by the name of Ray, who followed Colonel Connor's command from Camp Douglas, were busy in stealing government property, intending, no doubt, to do a big business in that line during the winter. The band was, as stated, regularly organized, and each had, as usual in such co-partnerships, his part assigned, some to "steal, take it away" and "others to do the hiding or "hiding" as it is generally called by scoundrels not far advanced in the rudiments of that profession.

Although the arrangements of the party had been considered perfect by the proprietors, a more experienced and successful far with their thieving operations before a couple of the novices were caught and required to give security by Judge Kinsey for their appearance to answer further in the proceedings of the court. The party, however, did not hold on to the 9th of March inst., in default of which one of them is now confined in the jail of Gr. at Salt Lake county. The catching of the two "others" has qualified to the arrest of another of the gang, one Matthews, a more experienced and successful thieve, who has since been furnished with free lodgings because no one has been willing to become responsible for the payment of the required sum, if the accused was not so caught at the time and place indicated, to his debt as according to law.

The imprisonment of Matthews opened the way for the apprehension of Rey, the reputed leader of the gang, whose bonds, on examination, were fixed by Judge Kinsey, as we have before informed, at one thousand dollars. No bondsman could be found, and the reputed chief male-thief was incarcerated in jail with his comrades, where he remained for some time, and till a female friend of notoriety, who followed the army from Nevada, as stated, deposited the money for his redemption. The amount of the required bonds, and thereupon Ray was set free for the time being, and until the sitting of court.

Since his escape, it has been ascertained that he has performed an unsuccessful attempt to cut his way out through the double iron grating, and had severed one of the inner bars with a saw which he had concealed under a false sole in one of his boots. The breaking of his saw prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, which he did otherwise have effected, on failing to his design the distressed bar was so seriously injured that the gap made by the saw could not be detected by the eye of the jailor.

It is evidently no old hand at the business, and would not have gained his liberty so easily as he did if the fact in relation to his arrangements for breaking jail had been made known to the judge before the money was deposited. The funds, it is stated, were deposited in the city and deposited soon after its way into the national treasury after the month of March, and should a grand jury find true bills of indictment against him for all his alleged offenses within the limit of that time, he might be well able to consider that his escape from the grasp of the law was obtained at an exceedingly low price.

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

The Deseret Typographical Association held their Annual Festival at the Social Hall, on the evening of Friday the 18th inst., at which were present a goodly number of the craft, and many invited guests, all of whom, with the exception of a few, were present in person, and, judging from appearances, there was not an individual present who did not enjoy the festivities of the evening to the fullest extent ever witnessed on such occasions. The evening was made all the more enjoyable by the fact that the weather was so favorable that the craft will not consider an optimistic forecast what was expressed by not a few of them, that the entire management was creditable to the Printers.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

General Notices.

MUSIC. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public and the citizens of this city, that he has commenced a studio for...

W. E. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE AND Residence 13th Street, two doors south of Main Street.

Wool Carding. BY about the 15th of February I have to say to our Wool Carders, that the time has come...

LINED OFF. PRINCE & C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a large quantity of...

NOTICE. BEST VALLEY, No. 7, 1/2. INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF THE VIOLIN, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Smith...

W. O. CARDING. WE want to employ an Experienced Man to the above business. Apply at: JACOB BOUTZ, 8-1/2 S. O. City, P. O. Box, 1583.

TAKED UP. BY the subscriber, now on hand, Card, six miles north of Bakersfield, California...

LARSEN & MACLEAY, CABINETMAKERS, Etc., &c. WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, (Next to Andrew's Hardware Store).

TURNERS, ALE OILICE. WANTED immediately a WOOD-TURNER, Christian, temperate, firm. Apply at George's Tailors, Panting Room, one and a half blocks east of the Post Office.

A. McRILL, 202 S. O. City, P. O. Box, 1583. DENNIS wishing to rent the Spring for COOK, and a good reliable horse, for light or heavy work...

GLOBE BAKERY AND DINING ROOMS, Next door to Post Office. H. GOLIGHTLY. RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public in general...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY BY GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward. WE desire respectfully announce to the public that we have prepared new styles of the most approved cloth...

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOKS' PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY GARDNER'S PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

DESSERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. HENES is now prepared to make to order a first-class kind of Machinery. Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney.

COOPER SHOP. ALL kinds of CO-OPER WARE on hand and for sale. Also, all kinds of CO-OPER WARE on hand and for sale.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WE have recently made large purchases of the best and most reliable...

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED. OWING to the mistaken state of MONEY AFFAIRS, we shall require all persons having Accounts with us to call on the same...

DEATH DEEDS. INSTANT death in all kinds of disease. Quoted and Approved by the Hon. J. H. HENES, M.D., and Hon. J. H. HENES, M.D., and Hon. J. H. HENES, M.D.

APPLS. FRESH, PLUM, APRICOT, ETC. THE Fall here the most profitable season to occupy the market. We have a large stock of...

LOW PRICES. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WE have recently made large purchases of the best and most reliable...

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. THE citizens of this County who have not yet paid their Territorial Taxes, are requested to attend with additional cost.

GOING TO THE STATES. ANY person wishing to go to the States, or to any other part of the world, should call on...

MRS. COLEBROOK. PLEASE to acquaint the Public that she has again received a large stock of...

CAPENER & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, JUNCTION WAREHOUSE, FURNITURE, CHINA, ETC., ETC.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF MATCHES. MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT AND FUR MAKER, Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward.

BRUSH MAKING. HYLER AND LANG. HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of BRUSHES and all kinds of CO-OPER WARE...

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', AND MINERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.

MATCHES. MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by C. J. HUGHES, a first-class musician, Main Street, opposite the old Post Office...

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BARNCOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. HERBERT gives NOTICE that they will now as before...

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. THE preparation of better the best BOOT AND SHOES in the city...

FUSES, NOT WRITINGABLE BY WIND, WRITING INK, Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Indelible.

COMBS! COMBS! REOPENING OF THE DESERT COMB. Next Territorial Store, three doors south of Leaning Store.

H. BARLOW. RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Bakersfield that he has commenced to do business...

SAN FRANCISCO. 304 and 203 Battery Street, between California and Sacramento Streets.

SHOE MIXTURE FOR WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN; MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY H. FINDLAY, AT THE BEE-HIVE FACTORY, MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

PUBLISH IT FROM DAN TO REINSURE. TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS, THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL THE CHEAPEST MATCHES IN THE WORLD TERRITORY.

NEIBAUER'S MATCH FACTORY. 13th Ward. Two doors north of Dr. Anderson's Office.

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THE PRESS OF DESERT.

No printing press in desert yet.
Did they not think that
The large newspapers across more
Compared the interested nation
But now the miracle electric fire
Beats forth wherever we be
The press and wire has gathered a team—
Will sweep the world for news.

For in this hour land of ease,
The average man of the world
To sweep through 'O'er hill and dale
Where verdant meads now grow.
They without counting the cost
To clear the desert waste.
Now in vibrant electric release,
With lightning pure and clean.

And here in Desert we claim
Anti-gravity in each treaty
And all that ever the world
May ever be so well.
And use the living spirit insight
Which heaven's breath now flows,
Will still waste beyond compare,
Which earth and habit shall know.

G. S. L. O'GAY, P. O. BOX 1023.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 20th of January, Mr. Hale from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal, with amendments. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for prompt and efficient administration of military justice and the better government of the military forces of the United States. A motion was made by Mr. Trumbull, to take up the bill providing for the reorganization of the Court of Claims, which Mr. Sherman opposed, as there were other bills of that nature which should first be taken into consideration, among which was the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners. He said that unless something was done on that subject, there would be collision between the Federal and State Governments. There was now announced a civil war in two of the States. It was opposed to the consideration of any bill of the kind, until a coercion law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed to disloyal citizens and State Government. There was now announced a civil war in two of the States. It was opposed to the consideration of any bill of the kind, until a coercion law was passed, the financial measures disposed of, and some bill passed to disloyal citizens and State Government.

In the House, a resolution declaring that William Vandever of Iowa, has not been entitled to sit in the Senate, was introduced in the name of the United States, as Col. of the 9th Iowa Regt., was taken up and adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill providing for the support of the Government.

In the Senate on Wednesday, January 21st, Mr. T. M. Elyck presented the credentials of Hon. James J. Wall, Senator elect from New Jersey, who appeared, was sworn, and took his seat. The consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was resumed, and after a lengthy discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of 23 yeas to 13 nays.

In the House on the 23d, the vote declaring Vandever not entitled to a seat, was recorded. A protracted debate ensued, resulting in the postponement of the vote till the 23d of March next, by a vote of 75 to 68. The amendments made by the Senate to the Military Academy bill, were concurred in, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole, for general debate.

On Thursday, June 22d, in the Senate Mr. Lane presented the credentials of the Hon. David Turpin, Senator elect, from the State of Indiana. The bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in defending the S. and P. against Indian outrages, was taken up and adopted.

The bill providing for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and promote efficiency in the medical department of the army, was taken up, the principal provisions of which were the better administration and pay of a few officers, and the increase of the commutation of rations in the hospitals, from sixteen to thirty cents. The bill was strongly opposed by several Senators, among whom was Mr. Rice, who declared that it was opposed to all the other bills of that kind and pay. No accurate information could be obtained from the departments, as to the number of men in the field, neither as to the number of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Some of the estimates had been made

for twelve hundred thousand men and some for fifteen hundred thousand, but none of the heads of departments could tell within fifty per cent what the real number was. The bill was constantly for money and increase of rank and pay, and he was unwilling to appropriate money, unless he knew what for. The representations made by some of the Senators in relation to the sufferings of the soldiers in the hospitals and commutation of rations, in consequence of the inattention of those in charge, and the thieving operations which were constantly going on, were of some disgusting character.

In the House on the 25, a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a deputy Register of the Treasury, and extending the time for the appointment of assistant Secretaries of war.

In the Senate on Friday, January 23d, the bill providing for the financing of the annual part of the banks of the United States was passed. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the convalescent camp at Alexandria, directing the Secretary of war to send the Secretary of the War Department and Brigadier Generals to be appointed and paid that authorized by law; and if so, how many, and the amount paid to each, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue, if any, that had been received from the convalescent camp. The act of the 26th of March 2, 1861, in the duty on printing paper, and whether in his opinion the reduction of the duty would tend to increase the public revenue. The bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers and to promote efficiency in the medical department of the army, and striking out the provisions increasing the rank and pay of certain officers; the appointment of more medical officers; and increasing the commutation of rations, and substituting an amendment providing for the procurement of what might be necessary for the comfort and proper diet of sick and wounded soldiers. A communication was received from the President transmitting the report and correspondence relative to the expatriation of arms from the French army in Mexico.

The report of the House on the 23rd was taken up in committee of the whole to discuss the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

Mr. Ho's House adjourned till the following Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday Jan. 26th, the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia was passed, and the bill providing for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast.

The resolution was adopted by the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire whether the army camps of Gen. Burnside, for the movement of the army of the Potomac had been interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements had been a real aid, if so, by what authority.

In the House, on the 26th, Mr. Stratton from the committee of Ways and Means, reported back with a favorable recommendation the bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada. Mr. Stevens reported a bill which was laid over, authorizing the President to raise and equip one hundred fifty thousand soldiers of African descent for five years. The Senate bill amendatory of the judicial system, making Ohio and Michigan the Seventh, and Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin the Eighth Judicial circuit was taken up and passed.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 27th of January, Mr. Howard introduced a bill relative to the time of holding Circuit and District courts of the United States. Mr. Howard's bill in relation to the better organization of the militia, and Mr. Wilson a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota was taken up and passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill for the impeachment of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and acts done in pursuance thereof. A lengthy and spirited discussion followed, and some of the Democratic mem-

bers were quite free in their invectives against the President, accusing him of violating the Constitution, calling on an impeachable officer, and calling to order, and finally ordered under arrest by the Vice-President, upon which he exhibited a pistol, swore, shook his fists, and showed considerable fight but hurt no one. The bill was finally passed, with some amendments, by a vote of 127 yeas to 73 nays.

In the House, on the 27th, the Deficiency Bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him, authorizing President Lincoln to enroll, arm and equip in the land and sea-al-vice such number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years. Mr. Hickman offered a substitute, authorizing the President to raise not exceeding the 60,000 regiments of persons of African descent or colored persons, to be organized, armed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years, unless sooner discharged by the President.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 29th, Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post office, reported back a bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it should not pass. Mr. Carlisle introduced a bill to amend the act of March 1, 1861, which was laid over under the rule. Mr. Wall offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as circumstances may require, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, discharged from the service of the United States as reported, had been confined in a penitentiary June last, and was now hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings. A bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions to invalid soldiers was taken up and passed. The army appropriation bill was also taken up, amended and passed.

In the House, on the 29th, the entire day was spent in discussing Mr. Stevens' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent, and the entire night till half-past one on the 30th. The bill is expected to pass it by a very exciting scene.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 29th, Mr. Swayne reported for his committee on the 27th.

The bill to amend the State of Missouri in the emancipation of slaves was taken up and discussed at considerable length, but no action was taken.

In the House, on the 29th, there was but little business transacted. A resolution was adopted to suspend the operation of denouncing the proceeds from public lands, and instruction in the military profession, and the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to make inquiries into the expediency of enacting a law to prohibit individuals from making the collection of money, and the payment of borrowed money, and whether such an act would not prevent the speculation in gold, and protect the people from the evils of such speculation. The negro soldier bill was again called up, but no vote was taken.

In the Senate, on the 30th, several private bills were passed. A resolution was adopted providing for the distribution of documents belonging to Senators of States unrepresented among the Senators present. The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri for emancipation was taken up, discussed, and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, on the 30th, after the presentation of several resolutions, and receiving a message from the President recommending that a bill be passed to purchase the R. R. of Adams David E. Porter for the bravery and skill displayed by him at Arkansas Post, which were disposed of in the usual way, the discussion of the negro bill was resumed, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 31st, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Worden for gallant conduct in the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore James L. Banks, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter and S. M. H. Stringham was passed with an amendment.

Limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. On motion of Mr. Freese, the Comptroller and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. McDougal came in upon the resolution requiring President Lincoln to transmit to the Senate the orders and papers relative to the execution of the French and Mexican treaties in Mexico for the use of the French, which was adopted.

In the House, on the 31st, the entire day was spent in discussing the negro soldier bill.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The guerrillas in the State of Missouri are committing dreadful barbarities. A dispatch to the Missouri Democrat says that recently a man of the 5th Cavalry, Al. Mills, was captured, shot, their faces cut to pieces by bow-lance, their ears cut off, and one had powder placed in his ear and ignited.

The War Department have sent out arms and officers to assist, drill and put into action all local blacks who may rally around the flag at the rendezvous to be opened at Brunswick, Georgia.

It is reported that the defenses of Washington are to be consolidated into a department, entirely separate from the Army of the Potomac, and commanded by an officer who is not to be under the command of the commander of that army.

General Croton offers to lead a brigade of colored Unionists into the heart of the rebellion.

James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazil, it is reported, had challenged the British Minister at Rio Janeiro to fight a duel.

A writer in the North Methodist Catholic Advocate says: "Of the forty-eight Annual Conferences, all but six report losses ranging from 5,173 to 21. An equal aggregate loss for twenty years would wash out the entire Church."

General Wilson, in Washington, lately stated that the U. S. Army was entirely corrupt and rotten, and that there was no energy and patriotism in it.

Washington gossip says that Secretary Chase will soon lead the lyonesal after the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

The wife of Gen. McClellan has been presented with an elegantly furnished house in Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York State is the name of the government organ just discontinued for distribution among the soldiers at Fort Rial, South Carolina.

TRAVELING ROUND.—The Key West (Fla.) is a respondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 6th of January, states that: "The majority of the newspaper mail that arrives here yesterday was for Salt Licks, Wisconsin and Minnesota. What better chance for mistakes of this kind? I suppose our missing mail had been saved in a like manner, and sent, maybe, to Japan."

The above may be edifying to some of our readers, but we have been looking for papers like the Fishman's teapot that fell into the sea, there is some consolation in knowing where it is.

SEE HEN.—Those in want of branches of any kind can obtain them of Hyler & Lang at their manufactory in the 9th ward, or of their agent, T. D. Brown, three doors north of Clearwater, Main street. They manufacture an excellent article at a cost less than any produced hereabouts in this Territory.

GOD COME ON.—A late received number of the Council Bluffs Eagle contains the following:

"Because are 'Legal Tender Notes' like the Jews."

"Why are they the issue of 'Father Abraham' and know not their own inferiority."

KITCHEN GARDENS.—The Scientific American says that, before the era of kitchen gardens, scurvy was one of the diseases by which the English nation was kept down. Cabages were not known in England until the reign of Henry VIII. George I. was obliged to send a Commissioner to procure lettuce for the court. The English made a god of the cabbage, and the Greeks and Romans took it as a remedy for the laager following infection.



G. W. SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has but little been made public in relation to the operations of the several Federal armies in the field for many weeks. That there has been any relaxation in the prosecution of the war is not probable, and that preparations are being constantly making for a mighty struggle to overcome the enemy at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and at other points on the Mississippi and in the West and Southwest is certain, but up to the 15th instant no fighting had been done of any importance, the warlike news, however, that an attack on Vicksburg would shortly be made.

The running of the blockade or the sleaming down past the fortification at Vicksburg by the Iron Queen of the West, and the gunboat Intruder, are the most important events that have been announced in connection with Gen. Grant's operations.

It is reported that the work on the canal was being vigorously prosecuted, and, at latest dates, the prospects for accomplishing the object desired were considered decidedly more favorable. The boats of the canal were represented as not being good, and the small boats were prevailing among them to a great extent, for many weeks.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is reported to be in excellent condition, and prepared for another campaign. His troops are at stated, exceedingly anxious to measure their strength once more with the enemy.

Recent reports represent that Morgan, with a large force, was moving northward again through central Kentucky, intending to force his way to the Ohio River. It is believed, however, that the Federal forces in that part of the State would be able to check his movements in that direction, and consequently no fears were entertained in relation to his carrying his designs into effect.

The mighty strikes and frosts along the Atlantic coast have not, so far as reported, done much towards crushing out the rebellion in the Carolina and Georgia, as yet; but preparation, at latest dates, was making for the reduction of Charleston, Savannah, and the other strongholds of the enemy in those States.

A difficulty is reported to have occurred between Gen. Foster and Gen. Hunter, on the arrival of Foster's expedition at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter claimed the superior command of the troops, as they were within his military district, to which Foster strenuously objected. Hunter however assumed command and ordered all the division officers to report to him. How far the difficulty effected the movements of the expedition is not ascertained, but it is quite certain that nothing of importance had recently taken place in that vicinity.

Of G. A. Banks' operations at New Orleans the public have not been advised to any considerable extent of late. It is believed that he has been preparing for an attack on Fort Hudson an early day, but where the main body of his army is reported is not generally known. He is believed to have recently issued orders regarding the navigation of the Mississippi to remain exclusively engaged in private trade, except those engaged contingently or in forceful contingencies also prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages against loyal citizens, and accepting the property of loyal citizens from forced sales for debts and obligations incurred subsequent to the date of the order, which shall have remained undischarged for six months.

There have some rumors been put in circulation to relieve the members of the Army of the Potomac. One report says that a change of base had been effected by a night march, by night, another that the first grand division has gone south.

The latest news in relation to the progress of the war sent forth from Washington states

that things were going on favorably with the army and fleet in every district.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

The District Court in and for the Third Judicial District, for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the Territory, in other words sitting as a Territorial Court, will pursuant to the provisions of an act passed on Monday week, the 6th day of March, at the Court House, in this city, and will probably continue several weeks, and perhaps a month, as there are a vast number of cases on the criminal docket, and there are also many civil cases depending.

Some of the Federal Judges who have been here "to judge the people" have found fault because there was but little business for them to do, as the people generally paid their honest debts without being sued, and seldom resorted to the law, for the settlement of difficulties which could be otherwise adjusted. The citizens universally have been so averse to the precepts and practices of modern civilization and Christianity, that murders have been of late occurrence, except among the missionaries and the few converts. The deserters from their fallen condition, who have occasionally killed a few men in order to exhibit the beauties of their creed and system of morals, and demonstrate their superiority over the faith and precepts of those they have been so anxious to convert. The laws have been observed and honored, and no cases not known in other Territories and States, the consequence of which has been, as the Judges have stated, that the courts here have not had much to do, and that class of Federal officials have been the greatest waste of their time in "disguised leisure," which may in some measure account for so many of them disgracing and ruining themselves by turning their attention to matters not connected with their official duties.

Within the last year several unfortunate occurrences have transpired, and the laws have been violated and their execution resisted to an extent heretofore unknown in the Territory, and by the time Judge Kinney, with an unimpaired reputation, disposes of all the cases arising under the laws of the Territory, pending in the Third District Court, if he ever thought otherwise, he will doubtless be of the opinion that he has had sufficient business for one term; should he not be, the duties of the Federal Court, and the adjudication of the causes there to be tried, arising under the laws of the United States, may induce him to say "it is enough."

CORRECTION ASKED.

In our issue of Feb. 4th, mention was made of the machinery being set on foot at Cove Creek, Millard County, and the appointment of Charles Willcutt as postmaster. The notice and the remarks made in connection therewith, were based upon a communication setting forth the circumstances to which allusion was made, not presuming that the facts were otherwise than stated, but it appears that Mr. White, the mail contractor on the route from Fillmore to Cedar city, objects to some of the statements made by the writer of the note and wishes them corrected, as he seems to think that they reflect somewhat unjustly on an accommodating mail carrier, and considers the post office at Cove Creek an unnecessary establishment.

As to the truth or falsity of the statements made, we know not, and it is but a small matter, which cannot materially affect the parties. That Cove Creek is a very small place we verily believe, and that some misrepresentations were made to obtain the establishment of a post office there is more than probable, as it is known that many of the mail contractors and carriers are seldom on the best of terms with postmasters, and many people think that neither postmasters nor those connected with the transmission of the mails is a good thing, and is very accommodating, and may be true to some extent. Towns and cities of "one inhabitant" often spring up in new countries like Utah, but where land and water exist, they generally "grow bigger" in process of time.

In relation to the question, if those concerned will take our advice they will settle their difficulties amicably, but if they cannot, they would refer them to some court in Millard County having jurisdiction in such cases. We have the honor to give the parties to give publicly to their communications.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Sloan, commanding the central district of Missouri, has issued orders that all bur-wheekers, guerrillas, robbers, confederate recruiting officers, emissaries attempting to aid rebel authority, found in that military district shall be promptly captured by the troops, and in consequence of whose hands they may be delivered; and all persons knowingly harboring or in any way abetting or aiding such parties shall suffer like punishment, and their houses be destroyed, and all the personal property of the persons arrested and applied to the indemnification of United States citizens. Any officer failing promptly to execute this order will be court-martialed for disobeying orders.

The Washington Reporter states that the House Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution to censure the President's emancipation proclamation, have agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the subject.

President Lincoln favors a plan proposed by some of the North-western members, to establish a new High Court in the western part of Minnesota and Dakota to hear the white tribes and repel the invasion of those Indians.

The people of Washington are in the height of their glory—never before so fully intoxicated from pleasure as they are at the reception of the new White House, dinner at the cabinet officers', dancing parties at the hotels, theaters crowded, bands of music parading the streets at night, to attract visitors to the balls where amateurs perform, recently banished from Broadway, are giving their degrading exhibitions. The north side-walk of Pennsylvania Avenue is lined with gambling houses, and respectable ladies can scarce venture abroad, so completely are the streets in possession of the follies of their sex.

The Bermuda Herald states that the commander of the British war vessels have orders to capture Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found.

The Emperor of France has just sent to Mexico several military officers, the Marquis De Gallifet, as an agent to collect testimony for his private use.

The price of board at a leading hotel in New York City was put up to 82 per day on the first instant. Second-class tickets have advanced 25 per cent, and are charged as one of the "supreme necessities" of the "greenback" man.

Ten barrels of apples were recently sent by one of our majors, for the Connecticut volunteers. Two of them were stolen at once, and the other eight at New Palmsbury, so the Connecticut soldiers got none.

The telegraph pole from the northern border of California to Vancouver, Washington Territory, are all set, and it is expected that the wires will be put up in less than three months.

The fight in the New York Assembly, which terminated in the election of Mr. Callicott as speaker, was scarcely terminated when Mr. Thos. C. Fields preferred charges of corruption against him, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the same.

The Rev. Mr. H. C. Foster, of Troy, and Miss Lavina Warren, which was to have come off on the 10th inst., at the Trinity Church, N.Y., received a slight interruption from the rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix, who took notice of opening of the church or any of its chapels on Sundays, that every service recorded in the Prayer Book is of necessity a public service, whereas in this ceremony none are to be admitted without express invitation. The order that the writing copies appear in strong objection to the same. Some other religious temple would doubtless be procured for the occasion.

Gen. Butler carried off from New Orleans the two cruises by Powers, representing Washington and Jefferson, and they are now in Washington. Thus, says the New York Herald of Feb. 22, "the two cruises, we are glad to see, are in waiting, about to be admitted into the House of Representatives as Representatives from the State of Louisiana, one of the United States, workmen are unappreciated in the estimate of the people." The Washington office has just advised that some sovereign State of Louisiana, yet taken there by order of B. F. Butler, and sent there as "regals of war" a trophy of his prowess.

Gen. McColl has received an overwhelming ovation at Boston, on the 23d inst. "The hero of the universe" is reported to have been in a perfect whirl of patriotic enthusiasm on the occasion. The rush to see the General was immense. Deputations waited on him from Fortland, Me.; Concord, N.H., and Lowell, Mass. The first representative of the House to visit from him, all which he was under the necessity of declining. A grand parade, at all the musical bands of the city of Boston, was tendered him on the evening of the 23d, at the Fremont House. The reception was of a three-fold character, as represented next, by the city government, lastly, by the people. The Army, regular and volunteer, was largely represented, as also the navy. A large proportion of them were wounded, most of them Fredericksburg. The interview, in many instances, was represented as quite affecting, by the city government, on the occasion, displayed a numerical force beyond anything ever before witnessed in that city. The people's reception was truly of the frantic order.

On the 23d, accompanied by his wife, Gen. Burleigh, on his return from Boston, where, it is reported, he received the most heroic demonstration in the history of that city. Three thousand school children greeted him with songs and cheers, after which they all partook of a collation.

On the 24th inst., accompanied by the Rhode Island Grand Assembly on the 31st inst., when all business was suspended and he was introduced to the members individually.

Horace Greeley's response to the Times' charge that he was raged in personal aggression by Mr. Horner, the French Minister for the protection of the Convention, is so much of an anti-committal, evasive, ambiguous, whip-thin devil-road. The stamp character that there is left no reasonable room to doubt the facts charged in the Times' article.

Thurlow Wells, the veteran editor who has lately withdrawn from the Albany Evening Journal and from the Republican party, says that the greater danger to the country arises from the blind & fanatic course of the New York Tribune and Independent, the extreme organs of the "free-soilers." Wells, Thos. Smith, and their followers, by whom the Administration is beleaguered, surprised, and persecuted. Mr. Greeley, he says, "the ill-fated victim of the widest animosity, will soon be the mark of the wrath and the wreck of a nation," and will "remember the lessons to late." I speak not idly. This "Architect of Ruin" has much to answer for.

Greeley says, in simple, direct and unequivocal language, if we are not successful in our campaign now opening, our country and Country will be lost. This we must have peace "upon the best attainable terms."

According to representations which have been made, the Alabama landed the surviving officers and crew of the Hatteras at Kingstons, Jamaica, on the 20th of January, three days after the destruction of that steamer off Cuba. The Alabama is reported to have been considerably injured, having received several shots in her hull which were however shortly repaired and she again put out to sea.

The Orto or Florida is reported to have been unsuccessfully chased by the Sonora for a day and a half about the 1st of February, off the Bahamas.

The weather in some of the northern States and British America, since once has been of late, according to reports, exceedingly cold.

The city of Norfolk was visited by fire on the 12th inst. instant, which destroyed a large amount of property. The fire was not, as represented, accidental.

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL AND BOTANICAL notices. The Hon. Mr. S. W. Benson announces to the public that he will deliver a Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening, commencing at seven o'clock, and another on Saturday evening next. The subject of his lectures will be "Society Islands," including the progress, and the manners, customs, religion, etc. Elder Brown having spent some years on those Islands, cannot but be thoroughly acquainted with those matters, and his personal observations are reported to be highly interesting to those whose knowledge in relation to them is limited.

Admittance tickets can be obtained of A. N. Hall, at the Printing Office. See Posters.

General Notices.

MUSIC. THE Subscribers take this method of informing his friends and the mass of the city, that he has commenced a School for INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN, at No. 113... INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN, at No. 113... INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN, at No. 113...

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence this Ward, two doors east of the... 127 Person having themselves indebted to me for a... are, respectively invited to settle their accounts... W. F. A.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. By about the 5th of March I expect to have two or more... THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following choice... APPLA, PEAR, PLUM, AFRICAO, &c.

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT J. C. KERRILL has now on hand... NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS & ETC.

NOTICE. DEWY TACKLE, New York, has just received... THE COFFINMONGER hereof, who has been deceased... JOHN M. JONES.

S. WENSTADT'S. PERSONS who have any kind of Merchandise... H. C. S. HARRIS.

TAKEN UP. BY the subscriber, on board C. O. ROSS, six miles... TAKE NOTICE. THE Subscribers offers for sale the following choice...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

TURNERS ARE OTICE. WANTED. SUGAR CANE MILLS AND CELEBRATED COOKS PATENT EVAPORATORS.

LOOK HERE! DESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER G. HILL-HILL, prepared to make to order...

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLEBROOK. APPLA, PEAR, PLUM, AFRICAO, &c.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED. OWING to the unsettled state of MONEY AFFAIRS...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

BRUSH MAKING. MYLER AND LANG. H. BARLOW.

LOW PRICES. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF MATCHES. MOST SUITABLE FOR THE DAMPS OF WINTER AND SPRING.

HIDDEN WANTED. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. W. H. FINDLAY.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BANCROFT CITY EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

DEATH MIXTURE FOR WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN.

PUBLISH IF FROM DAN TO TELL TO YOUR NEIGHBORS, THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL THE CHEAPEST MATCHES IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. BARLOW.

C. P. WILLINGBEEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

BY H. FINDLAY, AT THE BEE-HIVE FACTORY, MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY. Wholesale and Retail, Shoe PEGS, STATIONERY, COMBS, Cases and Files, SALERATUS, CROCK and DRINKS, MOUNTAIN ALUM & COPPERAS, THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

DEATH MIXTURE FOR WOLVES, MICE, AND ALL KINDS OF VERMIN. MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY H. FINDLAY, AT THE BEE-HIVE FACTORY, MAIN STREET, G. S. L. CITY.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BANCROFT CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. HERBERT gives NOTICE that they will run an Express...

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', MINERS' TOOLS, &c. 206 and 208 Battery Street between California and Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.

HINTS

BY ALICE GABBY.
The flower I see, I do not see,
I know it is not mine,
I know it is not mine,
I know it is not mine.

The maiden's sweetest smile
An eye, a smile, a tear,
I know it is not mine,
I know it is not mine.

LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It was no idle fancy of the Romans and Greeks that all great eras on earth were heralded by commotions in the aerial world...

Whoever again looks upon his vanished hours can perhaps recall some grand moment...

Our most day employed in mental improvement is enough to make an ignorant man...

Does not Nature in her simple but lovely lineaments embellish her face with more emphatic, more palpable, because real and teachful, because appealing to the heart...

It is not a vain thing to know the law that governs the field of corn and the waving grain...

It is not a vain thing to know the law that governs the field of corn and the waving grain...

The mightiest nations whose deeds have been celebrated by the most versatile pens of every age...

Thus, while looking in the coming year and stepping in the shining paths of honor and glory...

genius and talent-fostering institutions waxed up to be at some future time.
We do not deny that the acquisition of the ability and acquirements of the teachers of this city...

A full school is generally thought erroneously to be the greatest benefit to the masses of a good one, but it does not follow that it is always a good one.

As an example, the child, the media of the summer education begins, and we would see wisely were to follow out the plan...

From every work, for instance, we infer not only the character of the object...

The reflective reader thus readily perceives that the more or less arduous toils of which parents complain so frequently...

But relative to some who profess to have attained a higher order we would kindly request that they would be candid in their statements of the errors which we heard at a public lecture in this city.

Classical and foreign names are being pronounced with a certain idiomatic principle of the original language from which they are derived.

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In conclusion, we will say that we believe a knowledge of the history of the kingdom of God, when the grandeur and tendency of literature and science...

AN ADDRESS OF HIS COMRADE, W. M. DOUGLAS, TO THE DEBATEES.
Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country...

Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our fellow-intellectuals and our noble government...

Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our fellow-intellectuals and our noble government...

Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our fellow-intellectuals and our noble government...

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Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our fellow-intellectuals and our noble government...

Attention, comrades we are enlisted for the war, and we fight the battles of our country, not for mere pay, but because we love our fellow-intellectuals and our noble government...

ant and noble patriots who fill upon the battle-field of their country, and whose spirit are hovering around the etherial thrones, and the serene glories of the great beyond...

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.
We are allowed the play of "Damon and Pythias" to run its course...

Mr. Lyne, as Damon, showed himself an actor of no ordinary calibre. He has possessed by no actor that has appeared upon this stage...

The appearance of an old star of the East in the play of "Damon and Pythias" is a telescopic view of the entire civilization...

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General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY CAROTHERS & BATES, SACRAMENTO CAL.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. THE CHIEF OF DEPT. HAS LAID COMPANY who have not yet paid their taxes...

ESTRAY. C. H. HARRIS has an extensive lot of 14 December last, a red two-year-old STEER...

LAW NOTICE. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TEEB, 1863.

W. H. HARRIS, Attorney and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 13th Ward, two blocks south of Wash. Square.

DESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER B. HIGGINS is now prepared to make to order or repair all kinds of Machinery.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, GREAT MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS.

HIDES WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES for which he will pay the highest market price...

INSURANCE NOTICE. WILLIAM C. THOMAS, Act. Ins. Co. of Wash. Territory.

SAVO FOR \$300. A Rare Chance for those who desire to get the LOAN of \$300 in cash...

WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES for which he will pay the highest market price...

COOPER SHOP. ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for sale.

BRUSH MAKING. HYLER and LANG HAVE just comm. the Manufacture of BRUSHES.

LOOK HERE!!! H. BARLOW. RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Deseret that he has comm. to make HATS.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. JERRY GIVE NOTICE that they will run a fast stage monthly.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. BATHOEDD would make the Public for their children's patronage...

IRON AND TINNER. I HAVE a quantity of Iron (nearly) and Wagon Tires...

ST. GEORGE. I SHALL here by the Boston City about the 15th of March on business.

HAVING been at St. George, Washington county, N. H. I am in a position to furnish...

HO FOR THE STATES. I SHALL here by the Boston City about the 15th of March on business.

NEUBAUER'S MATCH FACTORY. A Discount in Wholesale purchases.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. D. B. Abbott the Carder of New York has two or three more Double Carding Machines...

TAKEN UP. B. B. Abbott the Carder of New York has two or three more Double Carding Machines...

TAKEN NOTICE. THE subscriber offers for sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees...

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT, &c. THE Fruit and the best of the season...

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLEBROOK DESires to acquaint the Public that she has again received...

COOPER SHOP. ALL kinds of COOPER-WARE on hand and for sale.

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General Notices.

LARSEN & MAGLEY. RESPECTFULLY offers the excellent percentage of Best Potatoes and the best quality of Flour...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 31st Ward.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT, &c. THE Fruit and the best of the season...

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NEUBAUER'S MATCH FACTORY. A Discount in Wholesale purchases.

JUST RECEIVED.

NOW OPENING.

Denims, Cottonades, Brown Sheetings, Jeans, Checks, Satinettes, Prints, Ginghams.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COTTON GOODS.

COFFEE, BRASS KETTLES, TEAS, POWDER, SUGAR, TOBACCO, PEPPER, SHOVELS, MADDER, SCYTHES, SPICES, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, HATS, &c., &c., &c.

With our First Male Train from California.

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

Our Second Train, with the selection of MERCHANDISE.

WALKER BROS. 31st Ward.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

The annual session of the Third Judicial District Court for this Territory was commenced on Monday, the 9th inst., at the court house in this city at 11 a. m. Present, Hon. James C. Gifford, Chief Justice, Presiding; Patrick Lynch, Esq., Clerk; John D. McAllister, Marshall; Henry Heath and William Lynch, Deputies; Hiram B. Clemons and James D. Coffey, Jurors, Minor, William I. Appleby and James Ferguson, Esq., Members of the Bar.

The venire for the grand jury was returned by the Marshal with the following panel as a list:

- H. S. Bestler, Lorenzo Pettit, Joseph Busby, David, Robert Johnson, James W. Stewart, George W. Pice, A. L. Pollock, D. T. Le Barron, Martin Lynch, Daniel Cahoon, W. H. Hopkins, David L. Brown, J. F. Souders, E. Ward Sengrove, Joshua Parker, W. A. Richards, Rufus Harkins, Jr., Edward Pringle, John H. Lee, James Gruesz, Joseph W. H. H. Sagers and Jacob F. Abbott.

W. H. H. Sagers, with the exception of Edward Pringle and W. H. Sagers, answered to their names as being called.

John S. Davis and Edward Snelgrove were excused by the court, as they were of foreign birth and not qualified to citizenship, although they had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Satisfactory representation was made that W. H. H. Sagers was sick and unable to attend, upon which the court directed that his name be taken from the panel. A citation was ordered to be issued against Edward Pringle; he, however, soon after appeared, but being unable to give a satisfactory reason for his absence, was fined five dollars for contempt. Samuel Main, Edwin Pettit, Hiram Gibbs and James Cunningham were summoned by the Marshal to fill the panel. The grand jurors for the Third Judicial District courts of the Territory of Utah, including the counties of Salt Lake, Wasatch, Davis, Uintah, Box Elder, Cache, Morgan, Summit and Grand River. You have jurisdiction over the entire Territory of Utah, and are the representatives of the people and good behavior of that whole community scattered throughout the Territory of Utah, and are to be held to the highest standard of duty. It is incumbent upon you to be diligent and to bring to the attention of the court any crime or offense which you may be informed of. You are not to be deprived of their life or liberty, unless as provided by a jury of their peers. You are their guardians, how much is required of you, and how great are the powers placed in your hands. You are to be diligent in the discharge of your duties, that you are not remiss in your services; you are obligated to bring to the attention of the court any crime and to bring the criminals to justice.

Most important it is, for the good order and well-being of society that you should faithfully discharge the obligations now placed upon you. There is no hurry in your duty at the present time. To the strictest scrutiny make the matters which are brought before you, and you must leave nothing unexamined in your effort to bring crime to light, and criminals to justice.

It is not necessary that you should be convinced of the actual commission of crime and of the guilt of the individual, but it is necessary for you to be convinced that the person charged ought to be brought to trial, and to stand in a public trial before the court. You are satisfied that evidence exists to justify a Grand Jury in finding an indictment, then it is incumbent upon the prima facie evidence to find such indictment.

Great pains, you are under a solemn oath to be diligent in your duty, and to faithfully discharge the duties of Grand Jurors. There must be no carelessness nor haste in your duty, for you are to be diligent in your important duties. You are also not only sworn to diligence, but to a true presentation of the case. Do not be misled, do not find out not rest upon belief, but upon testimony. You are required to give a true and correct character that may come to your knowledge, not only of the present, but also of the past, and especially if you have any information within the District, no matter how long ago, or cases of crime under consideration, which you cannot omit to mention in your report. You are not to be confined to those matters which shall be given you in charge by the court, but you are to be diligent in your business to give them a strict investigation.

In no other way can you preserve the morals and purity of the Territory, and bring criminals to justice. You are the custodians of the morals and good order of the Territory, and you are bound to preserve the same.

ties of the law. Y. I have sworn as an impartial body of Grand Jurors to do this. I have sworn to keep the secrets of the jury-room, for it is known that an indictment had been found against the defendant, and that the probability would be given for such to escape. You have sworn to be true, to give no partiality, to give no opinion, to give no advice, to give no investigation. I particularly charge you to give no opinion on the point. Divest your minds of all envy, hatred, or malice, if any exist, and find your indictments strictly upon the facts, and give no advice, no opinion, no investigation, no favor, no hope, or no fear, nor for any unexpected gain.

It is incumbent upon you to be acquainted with or with whom you have any friendly relations or charge with any crime or violation of the law, and to be diligent to divest yourself of all affection and prejudice in your judgments as though he was an alien. Your knowledge must be brought to a strict examination according to the evidence adduced. As custodians of the public good, if in your duty both to your country and Territory, to bring crime to light and to punish criminals.

His Honor then called the attention of the Grand Jury to the unfortunate circumstances which transpired in Davis county last summer, the commencement of which was a palpable violation of the Statutes of the Territory, then an armed resistance to the officers sent to execute the writs, issued by the court, by a company of men, at the head of which was one Joseph Morris, resulting in the death of the said Morris, John Banks and several others of the gang, and the capture of the entire party by the officers, assisted by the posse which was called out to fill them in serving the writs, in doing which two of the posse were killed. He read to the jury the several affidavits upon which the writs were issued by him, and gave a brief but comprehensive history of the proceedings in the case from the time of issuing the first writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to Morris, Cook, Banks and Klemmer, requiring them to bring before him certain individuals by them unlawfully held in confinement, as alleged, till the return of the last writs, which were issued for the arrest of the insurgents, duly sworn to and executed by the officers therein, excepting Morris and Klemmer, who had been killed while resisting the service of the said writs, and of about one hundred others, who were found aiding and abetting the said parties in resisting the officers in the execution of the writs, and of the names of the law. He then referred to the names of the prisoners who were thus brought before him, two of whom were committed for murder, and some ninety others were required to enter into recognizance for their appearance before the court in the case, which was referred to the law for their violation of its provisions in opposing the officers in the execution of legal process. He charged the jury clearly and distinctly, what their duty would be in the premises, should the evidence presented to them be such as was given on the preliminary examination.

His Honor next referred to the case of Amelia Camp, charged by the affidavit of her husband, Williams Camp, of the crime of murder, in killing her infant child. The case was referred to the law for the law, and the jury were to do otherwise than to find a bill of indictment against her, and then a traverse jury would try and determine the case, which a grand jury could not do.

His Honor next referred to the case of Joseph Holliday, who was committed a few weeks since, for killing one C. Greenleaf in Great Salt Lake City, and a similar charge was made to the jury in relation thereto, as in the case of murder to which their attention was called.

His Honor then gave charge and instructions to the jury, his Honor recharged them again to be diligent and faithful in their inquiries into all violations of the Statutes of the Territory within the Third Judicial District, that they were to be brought to justice, the law honored and its supremacy maintained.

After the grand jury had retired to enter upon the discharge of their duties, the Clerk, by direction of the Court, proceeded to call the names of the grand jurors, as follows: James Rawlin, Jr., W. H. Davis, Adam Jackson, John N. Ely, C. H. Bassett, Edward Johnson, John Moore, John Scott, T. P. Kincaid, Milo Andrew, S. W. Ayley, D. F. Kincaid, D. P. Kincaid, John H. Sagers, and E. Ward Sengrove, Peter Barre, A. W. Barker.

M. D. Hammond, Truman Leonard, Eli Lee, M. D. Burbank and O. P. Bates. The only absentees were D. P. Kimball and Eli Lee, and the former of which a citation was given to be brought by the latter, being sick, his name was stricken from the list. E. W. Davis, a foreigner, was set aside, and for good and sufficient reasons—made known to the Court—Ebenezer Brown, Julian Moore, Lyman Leonard and Washington Lema were excused from the jury, by the Honorable Court, A. Ross, J. W. Paul, Joseph B. Elder and Preston Free were summoned to make the number complete.

On motion of Mr. Miner, H. W. Isaacson, Esq., to be appointed, and on motion of Mr. Ferguson, Isaac A. Gibbs, was taken, Nebraska, was added to the bar as solicitor and counselor at law, and solicitors in chancery, to each of whom the court administered the usual oath.

After giving some directions or instructions to the grand jury, they, after their acquaintance relative to their attendance upon the court from day to day until they should be legally discharged from such attendance, the court adjourned this a. m. on Tuesday.

The court met on Tuesday the 10th, at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

The case of Beech, Eddy & Co. vs. Brown & Miller, in assumpsit, was called. My Miner appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Appleby for the defendants.

On motion to admit Mr. Brown, one of the defendants, to testify in the case, in the absence of all disinterested witnesses, the court ruled that the statute did not make provision for any such testimony, it only provided that an interested party might be required to testify.

In the case of Gilbert & Gerrish vs. Dyer Bros. & Co. and John M. Brown, Mr. Appleby filed a demurrer, which was argued by Messrs. Miner and Appleby. The court sustained the demurrer, and permission was given to withdraw and amend complaint, at the same time intimating that if the plaintiff adopted this course, the defense would have the right to a continuance until the next term of court.

In the case of the Administrator of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt vs. William Henderson, the court ordered judgment entered by default, in the sum of ——— dollars.

In the case of Joshua K. Whitney vs. Jonathan Moreton, the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$23 00.

Gen. John M. Hughes, of Kansas, was admitted to practise in the courts of this Territory, and William S. Muir was made a citizen of the United States.

The court adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Tuesday the 10th, passed the bill for reorganizing the Post Office Department. The National Currency bill was taken up and discussed, but no vote was taken, excepting on proposed amendments.

In the House, on the 10th, the report of the Committee on the mode of admitting Messrs. Flanders and Hahn, as Representatives from Louisiana was the principal matter under consideration, but there was no vote taken.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 10th, the bill for the removal of the Wagonage Indians from the Indian Reservation at Fort Huachuca, was taken up and discussed, and the bill to increase the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer service, making the whole number of Major-Generals seventy, and Brigadier-Generals, two hundred and seventy, was taken up and debated at considerable length.

In the House on the 10th, Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territories, reported bills authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado to form constitutions preliminary to their admission into the Union as states. A bill was passed to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Destitute colored women and children, and a bill authorizing the Independent Line of Telegraph, between Portland and Washington, to construct and locate their line in the District of Columbia.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 11th, Mr. Wilmet presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting the Senators of that State to vote for the repeal of the act relating to the election of Senators.

The bill in relation to the surveying was passed by a vote of 23 to 21. The bill to provide for the temporary government of the Territory of Montana, to commence on July 1, 1865, to 40. The fortification bill was taken up and passed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the citizens of Minnesota, who were sufferers by the Indians last fall.

In the House on the 12th, the bill for the support of the government was taken up. An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill, and certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued, payable in lawful money instead of coin, also an amendment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to \$100,000. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 32 to 4—Callie, Powell, Richardson and Wall voting nay.

In the House, on the 13th, the principal bill in relation to the bill was taken up in the consideration of private bills.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 11th, Mr. Harlan called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific railroad, providing that the gauge shall be four feet eight and a half inches, somewhat lengthy discussion ensued, and the bill was passed, the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was also under consideration, and Mr. Grimes offered a substitute, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque, as he deems fit, and make such letters, and letters of reprisal, as he may see fit, and the Senate voted into executive session.

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In the House, on the 14th, much time was spent in considering reports on contested election cases. The reports adverse to those of the State, and in favor of the Federal district of Virginia to those claiming to be elected in North Carolina under military proclama-

tions of General Veil were adopted and the claim of Mr. Byington, of Iowa, contesting the claim of Mr. Vanburen, was rejected.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the bill under consideration the conscription bill, which had been made the special order of the day. An amendment exempting members of Congress from the provisions of the bill was rejected by a vote of thirteen to twenty-four.

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Wilson, to make the first class include those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five instead of eighteen and thirty-five. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to exempt all ministers of the gospel. In the debate which followed, Mr. McDougal said he hoped the McIndalee jury would not be exempted, as they were a fighting clergy. Mr. Henderson said he would have the law, such that, in case of another war like this, ministers should be exempted from military and naval service. In Missouri military matters were discussed, and it was believed if Mr. Wilson would look back, he would find that treason had been practiced in his State, and preachers had to a great degree been instrumental in bringing about the same.

Mr. Wilson said he put them all in the field so that they might fight the battles they had done so much to inaugurate. The amendment was rejected, and at twelve o'clock at night the bill was passed.

In the House on the 16th, the Indian appropriation bill and the case of those claiming seats from Louisiana were under consideration, but no decision was made in relation to either of those matters.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 17th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 17th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 18th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 19th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 20th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 21st, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 22nd, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 23rd, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.

In the House, on the 24th, the bill to amend the act of Congress and act of the Senate and agents of the government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, plac, etc., was passed. The bill authorizing the President to use his own seal, and to appoint and remove such persons as he may see fit, and to give such persons such powers as he may see fit, was also passed.



HOLLOW HORN IN CATTLE

In answer to inquiries for a sure cure for hollow horn in cattle, an eastern farmer, signing himself "Hollow Horn" through the copy...

contain of these substances, provided they be free from lime, or do not contain more than five per cent. of lime...

There are also calcareous glays, calcareous loams, and calcareous sands, which take their name from the proportion of clay and sand which they contain...

Vegetable mold is sometimes a prominent characteristic of a soil.

It is not a soil, but a fertilizer which may be equal to sixty and sometimes as much as seventy-five per cent. of organic matter.

WHAT FARMERS' BOYS SHOULD KNOW.

- Every farmer's boy should know how to handle a horse.
1. To dress himself, black his own shoes, cut his brother's hair, wash his ears in butter, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order, and neatly in place.
2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon and drive a team.
3. To carve, and wait on a table.
4. To milk cows, shear the sheep, and dress a suit of clothes.
5. To reckon money and keep accounts accurately and according to good book-keeping rules.
6. To write an acre, appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and sold and expensively in proper style and correct grammar.
7. To plough, and sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a nest stack and pick hay.
8. To put up a barrel, and to cut fire, whitewash a wall, and mend tools and regulate a clock.
There are many other things which would rather boys more useful to the men and women—these are merely a specimen. But, young men who are more respectable and who are in ready at all times to assist others, and be useful to his mother and sisters, will not only be more respected and esteemed than if he only know how to drive fast horses, smoke cigars, play cards, and talk nonsense to foolish young ladies at parties.

—The clergy and negro's set the fashion in dress and in politics, in Washington. Large white clerical bands are worn by the better educated hair of all the race. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and wear a high collar. There are all combined through in a matter of morning, and stand out like a darkey's hair, precisely. I have seen a darkey's hair cut in this manner, and a darkey woman try as hard to get the links out of her hair as our ladies try to get it in.

NEW MILLINERY. JUST RECEIVED.

A Fine Assortment of French Fashions. Hat Trimmings, Black and Colored Plumes; Cotton, Silk and Ladies Hair Nits; Bows, Laces.

Choice selection of CLARET WINE and STRONG PORT, imported from the celebrated vineyards of France. All made at vintage done by Machine. For Sale, two of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

H. H. STENHOPE. FINE WINE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

GOING TO THE STATES.

ANY prime building GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, OR MACHINERY, of any description, produced and freighted to this country.

GREEN BACKS, DRAFTS OR GOLD, can have the opportunity by applying to JAMES KNOWLTON, at Kansas or Dimond's office, 35-1.

FRACIAL JEWELRY WILLIAM JONES

ANNOUNCES his removal and the public that he has a command in the above business on the east side of Main Street, one door south of the Bowditch factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. As there are a great many capitalists in Utah that will not invest in any business unless they can see the profits...

E. R. YOUNG TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE.

Immediate Relief without Pain. To all those suffering from the above complaint, I would advise the use of the following...

ODONTALGIC ANODYNE, or STORCHER'S OIL, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will not be removed from the teeth...

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE. Immediate Relief without Pain.

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ODONTALGIC ANODYNE, or STORCHER'S OIL, will give immediate relief without pain, and it will not be removed from the teeth...

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE. Immediate Relief without Pain.

WANTED, 20,000 LBS. HAMS, BACON, AND PORK for the WALKER BROS. 34-0

WANTED 20,000 LBS. FRESH BUTTER for CASH. WALKER BROS. 34-0

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 5,000 DOZES OF EGGS. WALKER BROS. 34-0

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE. ONE new MELLHORN for cash or trade at cut price...

ONE first-class VIOLIN, cheaply for cash or trade at cut price...

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COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR \$150. PROPOSAL to lease here for the Eastern States, an old mill...

BEYOND THE GREAT PACIFIC OCEAN. In a portion to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING...

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General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY CAROTHERS & BATES, C.A.

See bond for a Pamphlet containing description of a Machinery and such valuable information as the result of the various Sugar Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar and Syrup.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. THE CHIEF of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet paid their Territorial Taxes are requested to do so immediately, as taxes due in these matters must be paid with all additions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SALT LAKE CITY, 1893.

I WILL attend to cases at Law or Equity in said Court, at the several terms.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT. A Two-Story, Chebe Valley, Registe at 35-47.

WHO WANTS TO SELL? THESE subscribers wish to purchase a HOUSE, with three rooms, a small orchard attached, situated a reasonable distance from the Salt Lake City, for which I will pay Three or Four Months' Apply at the Old Post Office.

INTERVIEW YOUR STOCK. I HAVE a fine Duroe Saddle HORSE, which will stand on Monday and Tuesday at the Stable of James Hoff, between Fort and Main.

STRAYED. FROM the Fifth Ward, about the 1st of January, two CATTLE, ranging from 10 to 14 and 2 to 4 years old, dark bay, with some white spots on legs and shoulders.

ANT. INK. JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORRUPTIVE INK. THE BEST INK IN MARKET. Merchants and Dealers furnished on full terms by wholesale or order at the Laboratory, at SPRING LAKE VILLAGE.

JUST RECEIVED, NOW OPENING. Denims, Cottonades, Brown Sheetings, Jeans, Checks, Satisfettes, Prints, Gingham, AND

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COTTON GOODS; Also, COFFEE, BRASS KETTLES, TEAS, POWDER, SUGAR, TOBACCO, PEPPER, PEPPERS, INDICO, SPADES, MADDER, SCYTHES, SPICES, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, HATS, CIG. Acc., &c., &c.

With our First Mail Train from California. EXECUTED IN A FEW DAYS, Our Second Train, with a Fine selection of MERCHANDISE.

WALKER BROS. Feb. 10, 1893.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 126th Ward, two doors east of 5th St.

PERSONS wishing to send THE Spring for COOK, 126th St. and 12th Ward, of Breckenridge, to do so on reasonable terms, by bringing of the same to the above Store, opposite the late Wm. W. Nixon's Store, East 2nd St. & 12th W. C. L. City.

RESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. HERRL is now prepared to make or repair all kinds of Machinery.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMIST! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

HIDES WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of HIDES, for which he will pay the highest market price.

WILL be taught by C. T. THOMAS, at his residence, on Broadway, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. A Large Catalogue is now offered for the advertiser for sale.

BRUSH MAKING. ALL kinds of GOVERNMENT WARE on hand and for sale.

HYLER AND LANG. HAVE just commenced the Manufacture of SHOES and GAITHERS.

LOOK HERE!!! H. BARLOW. PERFECTLY fitted the People of Deseret that he has commenced the HATS at Brigham City.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. HARRY OWEN notice that they will run an Express from Salt Lake to the mines and return during the summer months.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. H. L. RAYMOND would thank the Public for their liberal patronage.

PUBLISHER IT FROM DAN TO BEEKERSHAW, TELL IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS, THAT I CAN AND WILL SELL THE CHEAPEST MATCHES IN THE WHOLE TERRITORY.

WILLIAM I. APPELBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL sell greater in the several Courts of Utah territory, will be made, and all kinds of legal documents.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY about the 15th of November I expect to have from 50 to 100 bales of Wool Carding.

TAKEN UP. BY the subscriber, living on Main Street, at the North of Harvey, Denver Co., 20, one inch long horned sheep, taken up on the 15th inst.

TAKE NOTICE. THE subscriber offers for sale the following sheep and horses of Frank Trees, comprising the best selected varieties of

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLEBROOK. BROS to engrave the Family that she has arranged to engrave.

COOPER SHOP. ALL kinds of GOVERNMENT WARE on hand and for sale.

BRUSH MAKING. ALL kinds of GOVERNMENT WARE on hand and for sale.

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General Notices.

ANNOUNCED. PRESIDENT H. C. KIMBALL has now on hand, and for sale, a large quantity of the best and finest

LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, AND WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. (Next to Journal Building Shop).

CLOTH MANUFACTORY BY GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward. WE have respectfully announce to the public that we have procured some new looms, of the most approved kind.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WE have recently had large quantities of MERCHANDISE, which, offered to their former stock, make it the largest and best assortment now offered in the territory.

CAPENER & TAYLOR, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, 19th Ward. HAVING recently enlarged our premises, we are prepared to undertake for building, either in brick or wood, on any terms.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS, AND MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS. C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THESE subscribers have for sale, and are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of goods that can be made in the territory.

THE OLD ORIGINAL DESERET INN. JOSEPH LEWIS respectfully begs to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements with Daniel Gray for his share of the business.

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CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING RELIQUARY OF ANTIQUITY

Mr. Editor: Pavo, March 9th, 1863

Sir—During a brief sojourn in your city while wandering down one of the principal avenues, an ancient relic of antiquity was discovered...

FROM A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: Pavo City, March 13th, 1863.

Dear Sir—Knowing that you are always interested in that which concerns the people of this Territory...

ITEMS FROM BEYOND JORDAN.

CEMAS FOXES, March 12, 1863.

Winter yet lingers in the lap of spring, but will soon be among the things that were. The snow fell in relief for about a week...

Amusements have been indulged quite extensively, dancing being the favorite. Our well known baby, Mrs. Weeks, originated a benefit ball for a family...

The school here has been under the able management of Judge Z. Snow, who is now about to be succeeded by Mr. J. C. Tracy...

Nearly every family in this place, of which there are about thirty, have made some improvement in building their dwellings for the winter.

The adobe ceiling, now being having been brought from Fort Critchfield, formerly used in building the walls of the road over the mountain.

Several individuals have rented their lands, and are about to start for California. Dr. H. H. Green and Grasshopper odd mins. The farmers are anxiously waiting for the balance of the

snow to disappear that they may commence their agricultural operations. After despatch and success will attend the work, and will be hailed from the skywards.

While speaking of the snow, let me describe the method of a day, which is, in my opinion, the best I have yet seen for both winter and summer use. It is made of iron, and is easily worked, and not liable to get out of order. It is made some five feet high, with crumpled iron on the sides, and runs on the middle and runs on two cast iron wheels some six or eight inches in diameter...

FROM A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: Pavo City, March 13th, 1863.

Dear Sir—Knowing that you are always interested in that which concerns the people of this Territory, I have to inform you that...

On the 11th inst., at the Hall in Payson an entertainment was given in aid of the conduct of Gov. Harding and Associate Judges Waite and Drake, came off in a spirited manner...

FROM A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT: Pavo City, March 13th, 1863.

Dear Sir—Knowing that you are always interested in that which concerns the people of this Territory, I have to inform you that...

The weather is quite warm at present, and the farmers are preparing to commence their work for the season...

A very serious accident recently occurred near this city, resulting in the death of a man by the name of Peter Richardson, who was engaged with a number of other persons in sliding wood off the mountain at the foot of the mountain...

Madam, said a husband to his young wife in a little town in the West of France, "I am going to be married to you."

Christina was a dull, and sad to be referred to as "the old woman," she was a woman of gloom in the absence of the master. They would allot their by their masters. They would not understand why they could not be gratified.

Only a little sup, Miss, and they would not understand why they could not be gratified. The man who had been so kind to them, against it, they seemed to feel that government was harder than old mass.

WITTY EXAGGERATIONS.

There is a species of humor, peculiarly American, which consists in grotesque hyperbole. The caricature of some fact which is presented to the eye, with all its details, and some people take the snare and kill it. We do not wish to show it to you, but the English Yank says that he catches it by the tail as it passes, and disatches it into ludicrous proportions. He is not in the least in the least of those famous dilute dragoons, which so often and disgust children.

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HOME-SPUN AND VELVET.

Lady Alton, spun in velvet, Her husband in a ring she spun On her own spindle, and she spun, Spinning thus the rustic dame, Tho' the diamonds on her nose, And the pearls on her throat, And the stones like stars were spun, From the depths of Martin's hoard.

FROM A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.

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FACTS AND FIGURES.

A calculating Yankee estimates that if it cost the people of this Territory \$100,000,000 to live and \$1,000,000,000 to feed 50,000 acres of wheat, that it would cost 2,000,000,000 and free take 140,000,000 and free take 4,000,000.



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERT NEWS is not and has not been an organ of misfe, for, except matter accompanied with my own; I have only occasionally, and that not too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. Coy, Jan. 28, 1863.

WAR ITEMS.

There was, according to southern reports, a fleet of one or one hundred and twenty vessels of all kinds at Port Royal, the last of February, many of them iron-clads of the most formidable character. It was generally understood that all the British batteries were either there all in that vicinity, or on their way thither, indicating that some aggressive movement was soon to be inaugurated, but where the blow would be struck was not known. Various reports have since been in circulation concerning an attack on Fort McAllister by several iron-clads on the 3d of March, some of which represent that the attack was successful, and others that it was not. The latest information deemed reliable, which was obtained from an engineer who was one of the boats on the enterprise, represents that the bombardment lasted two hours, but the boats could not get near enough to the fort to silence its batteries.

From the published statements relative to the running of the blockade will be the last few months, it is not necessary to repeat have been made than before to supply the Confederates with arms, ammunition, clothing and other things, of which they have been in want, and that the running is in and out of southern ports by English vessels has been of recent occurrence. It is also stated that the vigilance of the blockaders, which have covered many valuable prizes, but have not been able to convince those engaged in supplying the seceders with merchandise and munition of war in exchange for cotton, that it was an unprofitable business.

The destruction of the Nashville is again reported. She is represented to have got aground while attempting to run the bar-kanal of the Savannah river, near Fort McAllister, in which condition she was attacked and sunk by the Monitor, which, after having sunk the latter that celebrated Confederate craft, on returning to her former position near a top, do, which exploded and hoisted the iron-clad two feet out of the water, but did not injure her further than to disarrange some of her machinery.

An unusual number of suspicious looking fast sailing steamers are reported to have made their appearance at Nassau, N. P., recently. It was cordially believed by them, they intended for the Confederate naval service.

By Confederate papers, rumors have been put in circulation that Gen. Banks' movements unmistakably indicate immediate active operations. He, the last New Orleans editors made an assertion of my intended return towards Fort Hudson. There were thirty thousand men at New Orleans and large detachments of troops at other points. A large fleet of mortar and gun-boats will reach New Orleans by the middle of the month. Gen. Grant, who is surrounded there, had refused to recognize the negro regime, whereupon Gen. Banks issued preliminary orders for the command General to make no distinction between soldiers of European and African descent.

At Yorkburg and vicinity, everything was progressing favorably at latest dates. The py does not state, and probably he did not know. He reports as the reason why he did not return the fire of the red sails, instead of running, that they had no suitable ammunition. It is true, and it is a pity that a mistake if they had had good frame and quality of ammunition, they could have defended themselves successfully against the attack of the savages, and could have either killed or drove them. They certainly would not have been cannoned, good Indian fighters, they had not ventured into the assault under the circumstances, with but ordinary means of defense.

Why men win have been in these mountain valleys for many years have not learned the lesson of the battle of Gettysburg. They were, (and these, I, of a superior quality) no one can be really considered safe in person or property when in an exposed location, and are at a loss to determine. Had each of these men provided with one such good rifle, the probability they would not have been troubled by the Indians.

THEATRICAL CRITIQUE.

Rumor—a very uncertain authority in all matters, lead us to expect that the play of "Wanderer" would have appeared on stage early the 14th, and we regret that it has not. However, speaking of the splendid performance of the "Death of Cleopatra," however, it should be thought that Alpha's performance has been laudable. It is a convincing proof that the "Wanderer" is a play that must be left for the future, that the most of the Peruvian may be paid the credit's homage, it is a tribute to the already altered voice of public praise.

The performance of the play of "Pizarro" will be a success, and it is a play that will witness its success, for it was decidedly the richest treat that has been yet afforded in our city. The author, and the artist, who were able to take the rocks, of the Peruvian scenery, presented a magnificent display of scenic art, and the artist's skill was well shown by the proprietor, managers and all engaged in making our theatre a temple of art and dramatic literature.

Mr. Lyne as Holla, gave another proof of his high histrionic abilities in the representation of classical parts in the City of the Saints, he has added one more laurel wreath to his crown of fame, and we believe that his performance in the City of the Saints has been offered more gratefully by the public than. Here it should be observed that the artist's skill was well shown by the proprietor, managers and all engaged in making our theatre a temple of art and dramatic literature.

There are many in Mr. Clive's best part, and it is a play that will witness its success, for it was decidedly the richest treat that has been yet afforded in our city. The author, and the artist, who were able to take the rocks, of the Peruvian scenery, presented a magnificent display of scenic art, and the artist's skill was well shown by the proprietor, managers and all engaged in making our theatre a temple of art and dramatic literature.

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To close a letter of Pizarro without speaking of the splendid display made by the artist, it would be to leave out much of the success of the whole. Nor should the musical accompaniment be overlooked. The artist, who was able to take the rocks, of the Peruvian scenery, presented a magnificent display of scenic art, and the artist's skill was well shown by the proprietor, managers and all engaged in making our theatre a temple of art and dramatic literature.

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We think, it was decidedly the best light of the season, and the best executed. As the artist, Mrs. Bowring showed the versatility of her talents, and her performance was every way fitted her for the profession. Mrs. Bowring's performance was every way fitted her for the profession. Mrs. Bowring's performance was every way fitted her for the profession.

Whitney's Admiral Kingston was an excellent performance. This is his proper line of character, and we are pleased to find that he has been so well represented. Mr. J. M. Simmons as Lieutenant... Mr. D. M. Simmons as Lieutenant... Mr. D. M. Simmons as Lieutenant...

John Dowd a new serio-comic drama, in one act, just received from London, entitled "The Old Maid." It is a play that will witness its success, for it was decidedly the richest treat that has been yet afforded in our city.

Whitney's Admiral Kingston was an excellent performance. This is his proper line of character, and we are pleased to find that he has been so well represented. Mr. J. M. Simmons as Lieutenant... Mr. D. M. Simmons as Lieutenant... Mr. D. M. Simmons as Lieutenant...

COMPLAINTS ABOUT BAD ROADS.

Frequent complaints have been made, since the return of warm weather, concerning the existence of certain mud holes in the public streets at highways leading into and out of the city, particularly the State road, north towards St. Louis, and the Old Bath house, which is a large one of the city. The complainants there is only one answer to be made, and that is, neither the city nor the county have the means at command to repair the thoroughfares or remove the obstacles to gravel completion. The county and corporation officers have many meritorious services to perform for the public, gratuitously, because the law-makers have so provided, but, inasmuch as there is no statutory provision requiring them to keep the streets, roads and highways in a state of repair, it is not their duty to repair for the benefit of the public, or the city at their individual expense. There are not many of those "distinguished citizens" who are public spirited enough to do so, to the full extent desired by many who mean to prosper in such manner.

There are places in the roads near the city, north and south, which have always been gradually at this season of the year, and will be so long as they remain ungravelled, but if proper care was taken to keep the water courses in a state of repair, there would be less cause for complaint. There are places, there is, under existing circumstances, and there is not any law in force in Deereel prohibiting private individuals repairing a bridge or filling up a hole in the roads and streets occasionally, particularly where their interests would be enhanced thereby.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MEXICAN HORSE APPOINTMENT.—The new horse house, which has been in building at Boundlay, Davis county, for several years, having been completed, the dedication thereof, according to arrangement, took place on the 14th instant (Saturday last). A large concourse of people, as per report, were present. The services were performed by Rev. W. H. Lee, who was present from this city, started early in the morning in order to be in season, as the services were to commence at 10 a. m. Having been favored with a special invitation to be present on the occasion, we should have been pleased, if circumstances had permitted, but we were unable to do so, and having no report, we can neither give the particulars of the dedicatory exercises nor allude to the preaching and thanksgiving which followed. President Young's address was given in the evening at the Lakes City, returned on Sunday evening.

CORRESPONDENCE

CRUWIS POSTAL DIFFICULTIES

MANTI, SANBORN CO., } March 19, 1863.

Mr. Editor: Upon your disposition to issue, as a citizen of this large and growing county, a notice for a great many in the town of Cruwis, I have much to say to complain.

We have petitioned, remonstrated and implored for redress, but that for no reason, the postal office has completely grade and site base so that it affects change in our postal arrangements, but to no purpose.

First: The citizens of Cruwis, a place of some five hundred people, petition weekly for about 50 mailers. There are held back for their mail matter, at their own expense.

Second: The citizens of Mount Pleasant, South B. and East Coastville have had to send a messenger to Manti each week to carry their letters to the nearest post office, the nearest post office to these villages.

Third: The mail for this county leaving our city every Thursday morning, arriving at Salt Creek on Friday evening following and lies there till Sunday, and our mail is not very large (and the conveyance being on horseback) some of our mail lies over for a week or more before reaching Manti.

Fourth: The citizens of Cruwis have had to send a messenger to Manti each week to carry their letters to the nearest post office, the nearest post office to these villages.

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Seventh: The citizens of Cruwis have had to send a messenger to Manti each week to carry their letters to the nearest post office, the nearest post office to these villages.

Eighth: The citizens of Cruwis have had to send a messenger to Manti each week to carry their letters to the nearest post office, the nearest post office to these villages.

Ninth: The citizens of Cruwis have had to send a messenger to Manti each week to carry their letters to the nearest post office, the nearest post office to these villages.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce states, as it says, on the best authority, that Capt. Semmes, with the Alabama, intends to sail immediately for the East Indies.

A gentleman from Michigan says that the Michigan has made and have in the Union ranks—over a thousand per day having been recruited for a succession of days. He reports the troops as being much dissatisfied and anxious to return home.

A world's fair of the 4th class is to take place in Liverpool, England, of acclamation, of Bois de Boulogne, Paris, from the 5th to the 12th of May, 1853—comprising objects from all parts of the world. Prizes in money, gold, silver and bronze medals and works of art will be awarded among the exhibitors.

Drafting orders have been issued to the State of Michigan—the draft to commence within five days after receiving the order.

A woman having three hands has been recently reported to the Royal Medical Health Officer. She is thirty-eight years of age, and lives among the exhibitors. Healthy, active, and intelligent woman, having one hand, in all respects normal.

A grand convention of all the prisoners who have suffered incarceration for political offenses by the Federal Government was to have been held at New York City. They have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of concerting measures to obtain redress for their grievances.

Deserters say that Gen. Banks cannot depend on his army, hence the delay in advancing.

It was held in Memphis, on the 15th inst., at from ninety-five cents to one dollar per pound.

Three enormous open iron-chest men-of-war, similar to the Dictator and Princeton in New York city on the 15th inst. are soon to be erected. They will be over four hundred feet long, and much more formidable than either the Warrior or Cleopatra.

The iron armor on the barrels will be no less than two feet thick, and the outside bow, which will be of iron, will be over six feet thick.

The battery will surpass anything existing hitherto constructed.

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SEVENTEEN HALL LECTURES.

On the 20th ult., President Joseph Young delivered an instructive lecture on the "signs of the times."

On the 21st ult., Rev. L. W. H. Hancock delivered an outline of his experience in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The audience were cheered and enraptured by a choice selection of songs and anthems.

We are pleased to be able to record something of the success of the lectures given in the choir of the Seventeen Hall, for we are assured that the Conductor, Mr. S. Ersson, has striven to make the vocal music entertaining; and on several occasions, after the delivery of the lectures on the most judicious and appropriate songs have been introduced, commanding sentiments which, to speak the least of them in the mild form, were anything but refined. It is to be hoped that the same luck will attend the lectures given on Friday evening.

On Friday evening, Mr. John Pace delivered an excellent practical lecture on agriculture.

THE INKNEEPER'S DAUGHTER—A SCENE IN TEXAS.

BY WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.

A crowd was assembled in the bar room of a Texas tavern one day when I entered, and my friend the traveler, and I had not been long seated before the bar-keeper and a stranger should have withdrawn at once.

The dirty, dirty, smoke-begrimed apartment of the bar-keeper, cluttered with bottles of all ages and every description. Some were smoking, some drinking, some eating, some laughing, some were talking loudly and shouting vociferously.

Old and young were alike dirty, dirty and begrimed with dirt, and a honson I saw peeping out the butt end of a pistol or the handle of a bowie-knife.

Geared, cocked, and cut-throats were these men, every one of them, and it behooved a decent person to be very circumspect in his whole conduct, if he would escape with a lock of his hair.

After retreating myself with something to eat, I went off into a little niche in one corner, where I quietly examined myself, with the double object of seeing my weary body and watching the scenes around me.

In the course of my observations I noticed that there was a stranger in the bar-room, evidently communicating with an apartment in the rear and after some time he came out, carrying a large, heavy, iron-bound book, and a pair of pistols.

"Nance, come haw, I want yer!"

A few moments afterward a dashing, beautiful creature, dressed in her prettiest, but juvenile in her appearance, and who was a bold and vicious-looking as she was handsome, came out of the door.

"Wal, ole man, what d'yer want?"

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Meanwhile the rest of the crew became so excited that they began to dance and howl about the room like madmen.

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NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

Having heard on Monday afternoon that there was to be an examination of a case by Judge Waite that evening, at the United States Court-room, in the State House, wherein a man was accused of having purchased Govern- ment arms out of the Carolina Volunteers...

REJAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been an organ of hate, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositor of the New York Ledger...

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 25, 1863.

WHAT IS WANTED AND MUST BE HAD AND DONE.

It is said, and believed by many, that there is a point beyond which patience in many things ceases to be a virtue. When we have arrived at that point of period or time, if it would be useless to refrain from stating a few things to which many are interested, we are not so sure, but we have no doubt, it cannot be far distant. That there has been a large draft made upon our stock of patience within the last two or three months, is an undeniable fact, and it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to make things a little more easy and bearable than they now are or have been of late.

Money, as is well known, is not plentiful, and cannot be easily obtained in any part of the Territory, and in a place thereof, other things have to be sacrificed to get a great deal. Acting upon that principle, arrangements were made and entered into by many that fell to furnish the NEWS OFFICE with many articles on account during the winter, for which, if not otherwise received, cash you would have to pay, and it is with regret we have to announce that but few of the promises thus made have been fulfilled, which under the circumstances has been, to say the least of it, exceedingly grievous, and has not tended to increase with confidence in friends which previously existed.

The principle of dealing continually we detest, and have hoped that the punctuality of creditors ever this would have precluded the necessity of calling their special attention to their delinquency, with a request that they pay up at the earliest practicable date. The annual Conference is now at hand, which will afford many in this and the adjoining counties an excellent opportunity to attend to the important matter without much inconvenience.

Creditors, will you please pay up, say yes, a dislike bear in mind that you are men who, like others, require the common necessities of life for comfort and subsistence, and very few of them are strictly speculators, vegetating, consequently prefer not to live on "bread and butter" which can be sold. There is nothing in their position which is bought and sold in market, that would not be received in payment of dues at current prices from those who have not at that point "legal tenders."

WHY OUR COMPLAINTS... Not long since a "gentleman" was heard to declare his absence of Territorial laws regarding marriage, for the information of the said marriage, we beg to direct his attention to the statute against "Prostitution and Seduction." The "Masthead Killing and the Prevention of Public Offense" statute may also be sufficiently read by the aforesaid. We have this circular revisions at store.

RETURN SALT LAKE COUNTY COURT... the county court of G. S. L. county, in its session on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, pursuant to adjournment, which those interested will do well to remember.

The counsel for the prosecution and defence addressed the Judge after the examination of the witnesses had been concluded, referring in brief to the facts which had been elicited, the required for the witnesses, and some pungent allusions to the conduct of the principal actors in the concern. His honor required the accused to enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two securities, for his appearance at the next term of court, to be held on the 1st of June, Brucknack became recognisant, the Judge requiring the bail to justify that all might be safe. Hlig and Sergeant B. were also recognized to appear as witnesses in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

He then said a very little afterwards; first, in reciting the terms of the recognizances, he got them considerably modified up, as the conditions were, as stated, for the appearance of "Charles Dewey before Judge Kinsey's Territorial Court, to answer any verdict which may be given by the Grand Jury then to be in session," in the event of which the obligation is to be in full force and virtue, otherwise to be null and void. The witnesses were required to acknowledge themselves indebted to the people of the United States, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be levied of them in such goods and chattels, lands and tenements as they owned, for their appearance before the United States Court, to be held by Judge Kinsey, at the next term thereof, there and then to attend, etc., which if they shall do, the obligation is to be in force, and otherwise, void. The men wished to make a reservation, as their regiment was liable to be ordered away, but the Judge would accept of no such condition. The misplacement of words in the original obligation is not, of course, intentional, but the effect was such that, which erred gentlemen, who have been long out of practice, often experience, and of which it would be unjust to take advantage.

BAD MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Many complaints have been made and there has been no little difficulty concerning the postal arrangements in this Territory since the first of July last, when the new contracts were first operated. As in most instances, the time elapsed in the making of the arrangements at the end of the routes were such that the connection between the lines was most disadvantageous to the public; but why they were so arranged we never could satisfactorily determine until after the schedule for next year which arranged the schedule for next year for proposals for mail service on the several routes. If there was not some design in arranging them so that the service would be of the least possible benefit to the citizens of the Territory, especially to the citizens of Cochetis, San Pete, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, the schedules must have been proposed or arranged by some one grossly ignorant in relation to the geography of the country, or ignorant of the habits of the people, or that the arrangements that previously existed for their accommodation and benefit.

Some of those who have felt aggrieved by the disconnected, unaccommodating service, have expressed a belief that our Delegate to Congress, Hon. J. M. Beardslee, did not give the aid which was required, otherwise they think no change would have been made in the schedules under the new contracts, and the mails would have been carried as formerly, when all things were so harmonious, and in such a satisfactory manner. The people in the distant parts of the Territory, so far as the service went, but it was too limited for their accommodation; that is, the mail, in some instances, was carried only once a week, and in some instances had been carried every two weeks, in some routes, where the people were accommodated with a mail once a week in each direction, they thought that they should have been favored with semi-weekly mails, which was the case in the States. There were also many instances there, were, where towns, villages and settlements of smallish size had no postal facilities whatever, the people of which thought that they had suffered needless wrong by the inattention of

the Department to their respective wants and demands, but with the arrangement of what facilities were extended, no fault could be found, as the mails could not have been more promptly carried for the accommodation of the public.

Under the previous contracts, the mails which left Great Salt Lake City, on Thursdays were carried continually, whereas there was weekly service, to the remotest parts of the Territory; but under the new contracts, the mails were carried only once a week, on the Monday next, from Fillmore, connecting the mails which leave this city, on Mondays, an arrangement which, in many respects, has been very inconvenient and unsatisfactory, as at night, in our opinion, have been remedied.

It is true, as we have said, that if any other representation had been made, the Second Assistant Post Master General, who alone has authority to act in the premises, and who, we believe, would have given the matter that attention which the mail just demanded, on receipt of such petition.

In consequence, as supposed, of the experience we have had in such matters, in days gone by, application has been made in many instances, by citizens, as well as by Post Masters in those counties, for advice how to proceed in order to get a change of schedule made, so as to accommodate the people better than is the regulations under which the service was at all still being performed. In each instance the course to be pursued has been pointed out, and, in those a grievance or desiring the alteration, in the Territory, the Department to make the required change, a petition to be made, which was desired—the petition to be accompanied by the certificate of the contractor, according to the proposed or desired change, which would be of course of no disposal to be accomplished, unless an additional expense would be incurred. Such petition, if approved, and so far as to knowledge extends, the Department has ever manifested a disposition and willingness to make such alterations of schedule for the accommodation of those asking therefor, when an additional expense would be incurred, and why they have not been complied of have not been redressed, if the proper representations have been made, we know not. We cannot, for a moment, believe that our Delegate to Congress has been negligent in this matter, and are very sure that if his services had been desired at any time before he left Washington, after the adjournment of Congress, he would have taken infinite pleasure in presenting the matter to the Department, for the benefit of those of his constituents, soliciting his services in the premises, and could not but be well as well as successful.

The citizens of San Pete county appear to be suffering most under existing circumstances relation to mail facilities, and had we the power to act in the matter, we would, as our State inquirer, as we believe "our cause is just," and that the relief sought should be extended. We have not been advised as to how many times they have asked the Department for redress, but unless they have united in such a petition, they will not be heard. They should continue to improve their "County and Territorial Offices," but the "Second Assistant Post Master General" to whom is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and the arrangements in all matters connected with the "Contract Office" in the premises, should be lengthened, but simply state the facts, and state the desired change, and, in our humble opinion, the end will be accomplished without much difficulty or delay.

FUGITIVE CASES... The Third Judicial District Court for the adjudication of causes arising under the laws of the United States, will commence its term on Monday next, at Court Room 336, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It will be held at the State, at St. Council House, in this city, and at, or before the time of its final adjournment, the number of prisoners confined in jail will be considerably diminished, and no one will be permitted to depart without day, while others may be required to perform service for specified times in the Penitentiary, or be required to pay certain sums of money as an atonement for violations of the laws of the country, according to the nature of their offenses.

TRIFLING... Kirtland's late play "The Stranger" will be presented this evening, and followed by the much-provoking farce of "Dink, the Bagman."

AGRICULTURAL

FLAX-GROWING AND CLOTH-MAKING IN OLDEN TIME.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* furnishes the readers of that high-toned journal the following retrospective view of flax culture, which will be found as well worthy of personal in this altitude as in those of the lower where, like ourselves, many of the people are seriously contemplating a return to the more primitive and substantial regime of earlier days in our history as a nation—when the spinning wheel furnished a medium for domestic accomplishment in the charming locality of the corner shed apartment, and when the hand-loom art had been familiar as household words:

In those days nearly every farmer had his own flax, and took his own flax to the mill, and then to the spinner to have a supply for his family. The quantity of ground was small, varied from half an acre to a number of acres, and the farmer saw it to appropriate to the crop. The seed to be sown must be dry and warm in order to insure the quickest to take root. It was usually taken from the corn or potato crop of the previous year, and well manured in order to insure the quickest to take root. It was usually taken from the corn or potato crop of the previous year, and well manured in order to insure the quickest to take root. It was usually taken from the corn or potato crop of the previous year, and well manured in order to insure the quickest to take root.

The labor was now over until spring time, which usually succeeded in the latter part of every crop, and the plow was used in "flaxing days," or it was sown in the ground and cut out after the winter. When the flax was sown in the ground, it was usually sown in the ground and cut out after the winter. When the flax was sown in the ground, it was usually sown in the ground and cut out after the winter.

The next process was whittling, as it was termed, or beating out the seed. For this purpose a small barrel of flax was placed at the door at an angle of about 45°, or large iron kettles conveniently placed. The operator would sit at the end of the barrel, and with a long pole, beat the flax into the kettle, and beat the flax into the kettle, and beat the flax into the kettle.

The time of setting depended on a number of influences, such as the season, the weather, and the condition of the process was determined by having a small barrel of flax and break it up in the hands. If it broke evenly, it was considered the work done. This was usually done in the barn or storage. It was usually done in the barn or storage. It was usually done in the barn or storage.

Flax dressing, as it was termed, was a winter operation, and was usually performed to the best advantage in clear, cold days. When the farmer had plenty of flax, he usually dressed it in the barn, and then to the benefit of others there were jobbers who spun their wares by dressing flax on shares, the price depending on the quality of the flax and ease with which it could be reduced. The tools for flax dressing were a horse, a wooden frame, and a long set of hand-holds, to the top of which were set from three to five horizontal slats of hard wood, with a lattice of iron and brass to be set at the upper surface. Attached to these by a bar to the corresponding slat equal in number to the spaces of the lower ones. They were fitted, and framed into a heavy wooden cylinder, which was known as the flax, which was held in place by the left hand, and the right hand was used to operate the process, the woolly part of the flax was broken into what, in the district of those days, was called fiber, or shivers.

It was hatched, and into the hands of the spinner, whose tools were a winged board some five feet high, the bottom furnished with a few slices of iron, and brought to a smooth, even edge. Across the top of this board the flax was laid, and the spinner, who was usually a woman, while with the other hand he used the winged axle, which was made of iron, and brought to a sharp edge, and brought to a sharp edge, and brought to a sharp edge.

"The 'single row' was taken to the fields and laid in piles to rot, and not infrequently after the first of the winter, a handsome light that might be seen for miles. The flax was submitted to another hatching, and a fine comb was used to separate the coarse from the fine. The former, or the low, was carried by hand, and sown in the ground, and the coarse was for family use, while the fine was wound upon a distaff, and spun on a small wheel provided with the foot of the distaff, and a treadle. The thread of the flax was woven into articles of fine use.

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required to produce this amount of seed would not be much more than sufficient for the manufacture in linen thread for the people of the Territory—leaving altogether out of the calculation that required in the manufacture of cordage, twine, shirting and other fabrics for the same purpose.

Flax growing in the Northern States is again becoming—the scarcity and consequent exorbitant prices of cotton goods—an important branch of farming. Hitherto, for a second-class flax, which never has been manufactured in this country, the flax has been mostly imported. For linen thread making, prepared flax has been imported from Germany at a high duty, greatly enhancing the price of the article. This, it is stated, not only adds substantially to the maintenance of some of our manufactures, but in some of our manufactures, but in some of our manufactures, but in some of our manufactures.

A deep, rich, moist loam is generally deemed best adapted to growing, though it will do well on gravelly land with plenty of water. The exact time of sowing must of course be modified by the season, whether early or late. The 10th of May is given as a general rule in the Eastern States, though it may be sown earlier where desirable, as a light frost will do no harm to the seed which in the ground. The time of com-planting is probably as definite as any rule that may be given for sowing in this locality. It is essential that the ground should be well prepared, and kept perfectly clean from weeds. The mixture of seeds with our flax has hitherto deteriorated its market value, as, may be seen at a glance, the pure is in every respect worth more than mixed seed.

The quantity to be sown to the acre will depend on the use that is to be made of the flax—whether for cordage, coarse or fine fabrics. To produce a delicate fabric, six or seven bushels per acre is the quantity to be sown. For coarse fabrics, eight or ten bushels per acre is the quantity to be sown. For cordage, ten or twelve bushels per acre is the quantity to be sown.

Flax seed in New York, a few years since, was valued at 10 cents per bushel. It is now worth about four dollars and the price steadily advancing. The flax, reduced to its net, is active demand at the rate of 25 to 30 cts. in per lb. for any use, in stopping effusions of blood—which, it is stated, may largely draw from the quantity of domestic produced in this country, and which, in the last few years, to come, without seriously checking the purple tetter's flow. The production of flax in the East, however, even to be used in the shape of oil, will be among the most remunerative crops to the individual farmer, though it is not so much so to the Government, and there is no question that, if any considerable quantity be grown, beyond that required on battle-fields and in army hospitals, the necessities existing for domestic flax, as substitutes for cotton shirtings, &c., will soon force the attention of the Government.

Of late, from three to five hundred pounds are usually obtained per acre and from seven to twelve bushels of seed.

There are various modes of rotting the flax. One of the latest recommended, that we have seen in this country, is that of the Western Canada, by which flax can be prepared in the mill with very little trouble or expense, and which is said to answer as well as steeping, and that is to spread the flax on a meadow in December, and allow it to remain on the ground until the snow has melted, and then when the snow goes off in March or April, the flax is found to be clean and dry, ready for carting to the scutch mill, without any expense worth mentioning. This is a matter, however, that may be safely left with those experienced in the business, and which, if it is presumed that even those most skilled in this or any other department of home industry would spare at any judicious suggestions that might be offered for their consideration and benefit.

We wish more especially to induce or urge the culture of flax upon the attention of our farmers. It is a branch of agriculture whose

present important bearing in our future well-being as a people cannot be overrated. It should not—it must not be neglected. There is not wool enough grown in this Territory to clothe the people, should all means of obtaining supplies from abroad be cut off. With the aid of what supplies of cotton we may reasonably look for from "Dixie," there will still be a deficiency, at least for some time to come.

Whatever may be our anticipations as to the future of the vast changes that the latter has brought to pass in our circumstances by the lapse of time, a due providence for our immediate wants is an imperative obligation that we owe to ourselves, as individuals and as a community. Anticipations of good to come, and the influence of the latter, should not only be substantial, but should be a continuance in mortality till "the good time coming" shall have receded and given place to the fullest realization of our hopes. The time, labor, and money that we invest in the latter, should be such as to give us the best of all things, and which we can do for ourselves, and which we can do for ourselves, and which we can do for ourselves.

NO MORE RED BUGS!
It is said that to destroy one in March, or early in the season, will prevent as well as destroy. This application will prevent as well as destroy. This application will prevent as well as destroy. This application will prevent as well as destroy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That I have assigned my real estate, consisting of the following described premises, to the following named parties, to wit: JOHN W. WOODRUFF, of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and JOHN W. WOODRUFF, of the County of Santa Clara, State of California.

WANTED,
A YOUNG MAN who has a practical knowledge as to the making and grading of flax, with previous experience in cloth. Inquire of J. V. Latta, from the 25th Street, San Francisco, Cal., or JOHN W. WOODRUFF, River Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NO DISCOUNT
OR
U. S. LEGAL TENDERS!
FOR
Cotton Yarn, Dry Goods,
Groceries, Stoves,
Machinery,
OR AN OTHER KIND OF
MERCHANTISE
IN THE
EASTERN STATES.

An agent prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of
MERCHANTISE,
MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,
to be sent to the Eastern States, the usual manner, and freighted to the city of San Francisco, and to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.
W. E. GORR, Jr.
N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN.

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General Notices.

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SUGAR CAN MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY CAROTHERS & DUFRESNE, CAL.

Send for a Pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and which explains in detail the culture of the Chinese sugar cane and the manufacturing Sugar and Syrup.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. The Citizens of Great Salt Lake County who have not yet entered their Taxes, are notified...

LAW NOTICE. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1893.

STORAGE TO RENT. A Large, Clean Valley, Rooms, and Water, at \$1.00 per Month.

WHO WANTS TO SELL. The subscriber wishes to purchase a HOUSE, with a good room, a well, and a good location.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK. I HAVE a few Purebred BUCKS, which will stand any amount of work.

INK, ENK. JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSION SET INK. The most reliable mark. Merchants and others having a fair business...

LITERARY EDUCATION. W. T. WILKINS has commenced to teach a limited number of pupils...

BROOM MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Valley, Deseret. THESE BROOMS are made of the best material...

FOR SALE OR RENT. THAT a valid Property, situated in the town of Paragon, Territory of Utah...

BEEF SEED FOR SALE. BELOW are white and the best quality; also CARBON SEED.

HURRAH HURRAH! NO MORE BAD MATCHES! And no more disappointment or prosecution for error because of such!

BREK'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES. Are sold by ROBERT CRITCH, at the Building Machinery Shop...

EARLY SUMMER FRUITS. STRAWBERRIES, the finest and best kinds, warranted pure and unmixd.

GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS.

T. W. ELLERBECK, 327 1/2 G. & L. CURT.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of Main Street.

CU NAILS CUT NAILS! FOR SALE, a lot of cut nails, made in this country...

S-A-V-E-N S-T-O-V-E-S! PERHAPS you would read this for DOCKING, and you would not be disappointed.

FOR SALE. A American Farm, containing 1000 ACRES OF LAND, with a fine house...

ESSEET MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. BUSH is now prepared to make to order all kinds of machinery...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

HYLER AND LANG. ALL KINDS OF COUPES, WAGONS, and other vehicles made to order...

BRUSH MAKING. H. BARLOW. PERFECTLY IMPROVED METHOD OF BRUSH MAKING...

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BARNCOCK EXPRESS COMPANY. HERE you can get your goods...

COMBS! COMBS! REOPENING OF THE DESERT COMB MANUFACTORY.

DENTISTRY. D. W. G. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE. O'Brien, J. W. Organ, Piano, and other instruments.

GOING TO THE STATES. A ST press wishing COACHES, WAGONS, STOVES, or MACHINERY.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. CRESCOR. BROS. to announce the Public that she has been removed...

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WOOL CARDING. B I about the 10th of November expect to have two or three tons of Mountain Wool...

TAKE NOTICE. The subscribers of the following account of Profit Trust, completing the last stated year...

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LARSEN & MAGLEY, CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELL, 10th Ward.

GREAT INDEMNITY TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

CAPEN & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS, MECHANICS, and MINERS TOOLS.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EGGS. C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. THUR Schwaber has a new Weaving Machine...

EDUCATE! EDUCATE! EDUCATE! I will admit that there is no better education...

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

At Washington, on the 11th ult. Gen. Howe was examined before the joint committee on the conduct of the war, and, to the inquiry, to what did he attribute the failure of the peninsular campaign, being under oath, he replied—

to the incompetency of the commanding general, thus impeaching General McClellan's military ability. President Lincoln is besieged by letters and personal applications for grants of letters of marque or reprisal, under the late act of Congress, vesting this power in the President's hands. The privileges thus bestowed consists simply in permission by Government to private individuals to destroy the ships and other property of an enemy upon the high seas. On the 10th ult. a committee of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with the President, persistently urged him to forthwith make arrangements for the issue of letters of marque, as the result of which, it is stated that the Chief Magistrate was "strongly impressed"—whether for or against the practical project is not made to appear. Subsequently, as further reported, the President assailed the policy—representing to Mr. Lincoln that a foreign war would probably be the result of according to the request of those who were so eager to have the opportunity of plundering the seas, under permission from the Government. The policy was under consideration in the cabinet meeting of the 11th, and may be declared inexpedient at the present juncture.

It was announced that, on the 11th, the President would issue a proclamation in reference to soldiers absent without leave, ordering the military authorities to arrest deserters on or before April 1st, would be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than the forfeiture of pay and allowances during absence; also that those who should not return within the time specified, if found, would be treated as deserters and punished as the law directs. This order will apply to a hundred thousand or upwards.

A Confederate lieutenant, captured near Charleston, says that peace negotiations have been under secret advisement for three weeks in Richmond, but the press were not allowed to mention it.

About the middle of March a steamer from St. Louis, going down the river, was searched at Columbus, Ky., and some two hundred boxes, shipped by a firm in St. Louis, to the cabin-steward in Memphis, were found to contain clothing, medicines and mail matter for the Confederates. Upon investigation it was made to appear, as per report, that a Government agent, who was on board the boat, was largely interested in the matter.

It is announced that the Government has effected a treaty with the Chippeway Indians in Minnesota, by which the Indians cede to the United States several large tracts of valuable land, which, by former treaties, had been reserved to them. They are to move further north.

About two weeks since there was a conference in Washington between Commissioner Dole and deputations from the Cheyenne, Comanches, and other tribes west of Kansas and of the Rocky Mountains, the object of the Government being to effect arrangements with these tribes, if possible, for peaceful relations, so as to render the passage of emigrants to the gold fields of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California more safe and successful. It is believed that the measure will be successful.

Major Gen. Sumner, who was recently appointed to supersede Gen. Curtis in the command of the department west of the Mississippi, including Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Colorado, arrived at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st of March. He was on a visit to his family on a short furlough, previous and preparatory to his departure for the west to assume the command of the department to which he had been ap-

pointed. His sickness was of short duration, said to have been congestion of the lungs.

It appeared from the rolls of the entire army, recently furnished the War Department, that there were one hundred and twenty-five thousand recruits and deserters from the service, which was most certainly not a very flattering exhibit.

It has been announced that Col. James B. Fry received the appointment of Provost Marshal General, instead of Gen. Butler, contrary to the expectations of many. After the appointment of Col. Fry to that important and responsible office, it was rumored that Gen. Butler would soon be assigned to an important command, of which the public would be apprised in due time, but so far as known is still on the retired, reserved or inactive list.

Peace resolutions, it is said, were introduced into the Confederate congress, a short time since, proposing the independence of the seceded States and the withdrawal of all troops from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, leaving those States free to choose to which government they would prefer to be attached—a proposition to which the North will not soon assent.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have Liverpool dated the 7th and 8th inst. The Polish insurrection was the most exciting topic before the E.uropean public. Disaffection among the Poles was spreading, and the insurrectionists had gained a decided advantage. Strong sympathy was also manifested in their favor in France and England. Russia was apparently determined that the revolt should be suppressed. France had taken decided ground against any unfavorable intervention by Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles. There were rumors in Paris of an alliance between England, France and Austria to see fair play to that the little one was not literally gulped by its monster antagonists.

In her speech, on the opening of Parliament, the Queen of England, referring to the unhappy dilemma of American affairs, intimates that she has abstained from taking any steps in view of the cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not as yet seemed to her that any overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which the war has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, which has been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to believe that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place.

In discussing the subject of an address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby wished to offer no objection to the course of the British in reference to American affairs, but he regretted that they had not joined with France in an attempt, however hopeless, to effect a cessation of hostilities, which, he thought, might afford the combatants some chance to reflect on the misery and hopelessness of the war in which they are engaged.

Accounts from China state that Shing-Yu, a city of great importance to the silk districts, had been re-captured from the rebels. An insurrection was raging in Cochinchina. The French forces had made a desperate attack upon the rebels, who were finally repulsed and fled to the mountains.

From South America we have also news of serious disturbances. The republic of Uruguay has been for some time on the verge of a revolution. All the available forces of

the government—consisting of as many negroes as white men—had been called into requisition.

Cotton-growing in the Argentine Republic is reported as being very extensively renewed. The late Times, of Feb. 25, announced that the Confederates have succeeded in negotiating for a loan to the amount of three millions sterling, from a French banking house.

A motion in the II use of Lords for the production of the correspondence with the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Sibley, relative to recognition, at the request of Lord Russell, was postponed till the 23d of March.

The shipment of negroes from Egypt by France for service in Mexico, was strongly denounced by Lord Palmerston.

PROMOTION.

Late on Sunday evening the following dispatch was received at Camp Douglas: "WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1863. To BRIGADIER GEN. F. W. CORCORAN."

I congratulate you, and your command on the heroic conduct and brilliant victory which you have this day appointed a Brigadier General. (Signed) H. W. HALLOCK, Gen-in-Chief.

A salute of eleven guns was fired between ten and eleven o'clock that night which, together with the music and personal congratulations at the Commandant's Headquarters, finished up the late hours of Sunday evening very joyously.

From all we learn of the new Brigadier General, we are satisfied that he is a brave fighting man, and a man of high promotion awaiting him, when he reaches the field of his ambition. We congratulate him upon his promotion and wish him all the good fortune that a honorable soldier can desire; and if he keeps clear of politicians and wire-workers, we have no doubt that his own "whack bag" will carry him where the country can appreciate him.

EARL TEMPLE BARRETT.—There are but few things more offensive to the eye, in a city or village, than filthy streets, where unightly objects are lying or standing about on the sidewalks and elsewhere, as has been the case to a considerable extent in East Temple street for some time past. It is true there has been some little change for the better in that respect of late, but there are many signs on exhibition there now, or deposited, not for sale, of course, as they are not generally marketable commodities, which would cause a trying or back yard that a street or sidewalk even in the most refined and unfrequented part of the city, a fact which no one who dwells at our business there can deny. Such sights are not only disgusting and not indicative of refined taste. Their removal would be attended with but trifling expense, and thereby one of the principal streets of the city would be considerably improved in appearance, and we believe that business men there would be materially benefited by the operation.

PEACHES.—Mr. D. T. Johnson, of this city, a few days since sent us with the product of one hill of Jerusalem Artichokes, nearly two pecks, grown from one eye or seed, planted last spring—a very large and probably much more than an average yield. The experience that have been made in these "artichokes" in growing them, have fairly demonstrated that they can be produced, at a trifling expense, in great abundance. Those who have raised them know best their value for stock feeding purposes, especially for hogs, for which they will, in our opinion, be extensively cultivated at no distant day.

THEATRICAL.—On account of a press of matters connected with the celebration of the centennial, which was bandied in late, had he under last week.

WE FULLY UNDERSTAND IT.

The people of Utah are on the fair way to fame. They are going rapidly up in the foreign market. A gentleman in this city received a telegram on Saturday, furnishing him an extract from the Salt Lake correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, in which the following language is said to have been used by President Brigham Young, at the Mass Meeting, held in the Tabernacle on the 23d of March:

"I would like to live in peace with the Government of the United States, but have no desire to live with the people, who have brought ruin and distress upon their own heads. I do not wish to live in or have anything to do with the United States. I will have a free and independent government for myself, here and I may live and enjoy my civil and religious liberties."

We pronounce the Chicago Tribune's correspondence, which gives the above as the language of President Young, a mean, contemptible liar, and he knows that he is; and we applaud the thousands present on the occasion for their denunciation of our chief. We only were no such words used by President Young, nor by any other speaker, nor were any words uttered, on that occasion, from which that language could be drawn or inferred in the remotest degree. We denounce it as a wholesale lie of the writer and the cabal that he represents.

We know the clique are not deceived. If it is words of Utah are misled by any such unmitigated lies and misrepresentations, we cannot help it—it is their misfortune; but so far as we are concerned, we are perfectly indifferent—rather pleased if anything that our enemies are forced to lie about us to accomplish their hellish designs. There is a time for everything, and we can afford to "hide our time," but we promise that clique that they will hear us no again.

THE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We are pleased to learn that the Overland Mail Company feels perfectly satisfied that the Indians, who threatened last week to interrupt the communication between this and Carson, are now unable to make any successful demonstration of hostility. Since our issue we have seen several gentlemen from the west, who report "no Indians to be seen," and the public business never that route goes on uninterceptedly.

A detachment of fifty men, 21 Cavalry, were sent by the Humboldt to Huby, and to Deep Creek, if required. Another detachment of twenty-five men were sent over the mail route, and a third detachment of twenty-five men were sent by Skull Valley, in their way of coming up with the Indians some where.

Willow Station was attacked for several hours; but were a dozen Indians, on Thursday last; but were successively kept off by a few men. Boyd's station was afterwards attacked; three horses were killed, and one man. It was currently reported that Dr. Anderson, of this city, with Supt. Gooding, had fallen into the hands of the red skins at that station, but we have seen both gentlemen since that time in the city.

FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR THE NEW TERRITORY.—The President appointed and the Senate confirmed the following officers for the Territory of Idaho—"Gem of the Mountains":—William H. Wallace, of Washington Territory; Governor William B. Dinsale, of New York; Secretary Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio; Chief Justice; Samuel C. Park, of Illinois; and Alexander C. Smith, of Idaho, Associate Justices.

For Arizona: John A. Gurley, of Ohio; Governor; Richard C. McCormick, of New York; Secretary; John M. Conroy, of New Jersey; Justice; James F. Allen, of Connecticut; and William S. Howell, Associate Justice; and Milton B. Stanford, of California, Marquis.

INFORMATION WANTED.—By Mrs. Catherine Fossie, Clarkson, N. York, of the whereabouts of her son Jacob H. Fossie.

CONGRESSIONAL

DECEIVED BY A SIGN.

PROVO CITY,

MARCH 19, 1903.

MR. EDITOR:

Since the pursuit of reliable information subsequent to my interview with Judge ... I concluded my explanation through your city until I arrived at a ...

"PHYSIOLOGICAL BARRER"

I was surprised. I had heard of Physiologists and body snatchers, but never thought of a physiological barber. Surely, thought I, Solomon the wise were here, he would not reiterate his assertion that there is nothing new under the sun ...

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish you to publish this in order that other persons from a distance may be deceived as I have been by the signs of the times.

NORTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

LOGAN CITY,

MARCH 22, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:

Perhaps a few items from Cache will be of interest to the readers of the paper. There has been fire, the smoke is very heavy, and the fire has been very near, and blowing in some directions.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., there was a thunder storm accompanied by strong winds. The weather cleared up and the sun came from O. S. Lake as the wind was from that direction.

The Indians continue troublesome, stealing horses from various settlements. On Wednesday the 11th inst. a man from Pine Bluffs, his son, I believe, stole a horse at Franklin and took him to Fort Hill, but it was subsequently recovered at the residence of Mr. Wittich, the chief who was reported killed at Bear River battle.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., there was a thunder storm accompanied by strong winds. The weather cleared up and the sun came from O. S. Lake as the wind was from that direction.

During the past season on a brass band was organized at Logan and the members are Wm. Knowles, which has made good progress and has assembled the instruments of our brass band several times.

Cannot something be done to encourage the people of Cache county to get the Desert News often than once in two weeks? There is great complaint among the subscribers that the paper is not so interesting as much as the papers are regularly mailed at the O. R. L. City post office and that they do not wish to pay to get them regularly. We wish to know what is going on

without waiting until the news is stale and out of date. We have been told that the mail carrier from ...

A ferry boat almost completed which in only a few days will be a convenient mode of crossing the north end of Cache valley, on the new route to the gold mines.

PAPER AND LINEN MAKING.

In Ohio, Indiana, and other States, the manufacture of yield tons of flax, which are great articles of commerce. The straw is being converted into paper and linen. The flax is being raised in the South and the South is being raised in the South.

One of the reasons for the success of the flax is due to the fact that it is raised in the South and the South is being raised in the South. The flax is being raised in the South and the South is being raised in the South.

GRAIN PAPER.—We have been shown, says the Herald, a sample of grain paper, which has been made for a long time in this country.

THE BEAUTY OF A BEESH.—Goth was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter, being reproved for her conduct, said: "How beautiful your being has made your daughter!"

LOAN BOY.—A loan boy makes a loan manly man. A crooked man makes a crooked tree. A lazy boy makes a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a thief.

A prisoner in Missouri, John Lehman, was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for life for some heinous crime, and afterward an additional eight years for horse stealing!

TALLEYRAND AND THE COUNTRY WOMAN.

In 1793, M. de Talleyrand was in Boston. One day, while crossing the market place, he was compelled to stop by a long row of waggon wheels. He was looking at the wheels of a cart, generally so dead to emotion, when he took with a kind of pleasure at these waggon wheels. He was looking at the wheels of a cart, generally so dead to emotion, when he took with a kind of pleasure at these waggon wheels.

Let any one fancy the suffering and agony of the poor creature of wealth, who had been robbed not but performs under the heavy yoke of his wealth. He was looking at the wheels of a cart, generally so dead to emotion, when he took with a kind of pleasure at these waggon wheels.

The fugitive landed in America, and first went to the country of the poor. He was looking at the wheels of a cart, generally so dead to emotion, when he took with a kind of pleasure at these waggon wheels.

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and hearts—be so often broken by the weight of calamity or sorrow. The Judge may study his country's school and workshop may study his country's school and workshop may study his country's school and workshop.

A PRACTICE JOCK.—As a boy I remember reading a certain story of a country gentleman, who was a runner with a country gentleman, who was a runner with a country gentleman, who was a runner with a country gentleman.

appointed into Richard Cook for contempt on the 19th day of June last was read: The proposed motion to set aside the verdict was not granted.

The court then proceeded to sentence the prisoners in accordance with the finding of the jury.

The court then proceeded to sentence the prisoners in accordance with the finding of the jury. Sentence was pronounced upon the prisoners in accordance with the finding of the jury.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

The District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District, for the adjudication of causes arising under the laws of the United States, commenced its annual session on Monday, the 27th inst. at Salt Lake City, in this city, pursuant to appointment.

The Court was called at 11 o'clock a.m. Present, Hon. H. F. Kinney, Judge; Isaac R. Gibbs, U. S. Marshal; Patrick Lynch, Clerk; R. T. Burton, Coroner; H. M. Johnson, Sheriff; J. M. Johnson, Bailiff; Andrew Alner, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, and several other members of the Bar.

A venire previously issued for a Grand Jury was returned by the Marshal with the following panel and a list of all the names of those who had their names on being called, viz: George A. Smith, John D. T. McAllister, Franklin D. Richards, Isaac Brockbank, jr., Gustavus Williams, Andrew Cunningham, Phillip Margrett, Elias Smith, Claudius W. Patten, John B. Keely, Samuel P. Atwood, Harriet Gibbs, Charles J. Thomas, John Flower, George Bryan, William S. Moir, Leonard G. Rice, Wells Smith, James W. Ward and John W. Myers—about one half of which names are the names of all the other citizens of Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Box Elder and Summit Counties.

George A. Smith was appointed foreman, to whom the Judge administered the following oath: You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States of America; that you have not, without duress and constraint, taken any part in any rebellion or rebellion against the United States; that you have not aided in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, giving it aid and comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any money or property, or any aid or assistance, or any person or persons whom you know, or had good ground to believe, had joined, or were about to join, or association with, in any insurrection, or had resisted, or were about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of any law of the United States; that you have not counselled or advised any person, or persons, to join any rebellion against the United States, or that you, as Foreman of this Grand Inquest, shall diligently enquire and true pronounce on all such matters and things as shall be given you in evidence; the counsel of the people, of your own free will, and of your own accord, shall present no one from any entry, hatred or malice, nor leave any unprosecuted for any offence against the laws of the United States; that you shall present a true bill as they come to your view, understanding, so help you God.

After which the other jurors sat to the same oath, and a roll was called by the Clerk.

The Court then charged the Jury as follows: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is customary in all courts, on empanelling a Grand Jury, to read to them the laws which relate to the duties which devolve upon them. In the observance of this practice, it becomes my duty to read to you certain parts of the laws of the United States, and that you, as Foreman of this Grand Inquest, shall diligently enquire and true pronounce on all such matters and things as shall be given you in evidence; the counsel of the people, of your own free will, and of your own accord, shall present no one from any entry, hatred or malice, nor leave any unprosecuted for any offence against the laws of the United States; that you shall present a true bill as they come to your view, understanding, so help you God.

A wish provision of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws of the United States, which relate to the duties which devolve upon them. In the observance of this practice, it becomes my duty to read to you certain parts of the laws of the United States, and that you, as Foreman of this Grand Inquest, shall diligently enquire and true pronounce on all such matters and things as shall be given you in evidence; the counsel of the people, of your own free will, and of your own accord, shall present no one from any entry, hatred or malice, nor leave any unprosecuted for any offence against the laws of the United States; that you shall present a true bill as they come to your view, understanding, so help you God.

making his defence, and if convicted at all he must receive the verdict of the Petit Jury. Gentlemen, as a Grand Jury you will enquire and true pronounce on all such matters as shall be brought before this court for trial.

You will enquire your enquiries to the fact of the crime, and not to the law. If any crime has been committed in any of the various localities where you reside, or in any other place within the Territory, will you bring it to the parties therein suspected for trial. In your enquiries it is not expected that any testimony will be brought before you on the case between the criminal and the accused, or on the part of either of them; other words, a party accused before you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness. You have sworn, gentlemen, that you will diligently enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness. You have sworn, gentlemen, that you will diligently enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness.

You have sworn that you will diligently enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness. You have sworn, gentlemen, that you will diligently enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness.

You are the public accusers of the Government, you have sworn to do so, and you will keep it. This is the duty of a Grand Jury, and it is the duty of a Grand Jury to investigate before your body, the fact must be made known publicly. It is your duty to enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness.

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and making them, like the white man, amenable to the laws of the United States. Affidavit was made before me against William Burton and Alonzo Gabbot for stealing a horse, and the Grand Jury returned a verdict against them, and they were sentenced to the penitentiary, but as this is the first trial of a military reservation, the case comes under the provisions of the laws of the Territory, and not those of the United States.

Afterwards affidavit was made against one Ray, for stealing some mules from the United States, and there was no doubt from the testimony that there was an understanding between these parties,—one to steal, another to receive, and each to swear to each, and being satisfied that this party had been guilty of complicity in the affair, he was required to appear before me on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock for his appearance in this court. He is now in the penitentiary, and will be present for examination, and if he is found guilty, the testimony is sufficient, of which there is no doubt, it will be your duty to present him for trial.

I find upon my table's papers in the case of Charles A. Smith, a man who had been discharged and a belt from a soldier in the service of the United States. This case did not fall under the provisions of the laws of the Territory, but I have been Judge of this district, and endeavor to attend to my judicial duties. But I find upon my table's papers in the case of another man, who has been discharged and a belt from a soldier in the service of the United States. This case did not fall under the provisions of the laws of the Territory, but I have been Judge of this district, and endeavor to attend to my judicial duties.

I find upon my table's papers in the case of another man, who has been discharged and a belt from a soldier in the service of the United States. This case did not fall under the provisions of the laws of the Territory, but I have been Judge of this district, and endeavor to attend to my judicial duties. But I find upon my table's papers in the case of another man, who has been discharged and a belt from a soldier in the service of the United States. This case did not fall under the provisions of the laws of the Territory, but I have been Judge of this district, and endeavor to attend to my judicial duties.

Gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to the fact, that you will enquire into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness. I will call your attention to as follows, in relation to persons who shall put in circulation any false money, or any counterfeit money, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law.

By the provision of this act, every person who shall put in circulation any false money, or any counterfeit money, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law, or any other thing, which is prohibited by law.

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of that responsibility which rests upon you, and that which are detailed in the laws of the Territory, and which are detailed in the laws of the Territory, and which are detailed in the laws of the Territory.

I will say further, that you will have the duty of enquiring into the truth of the accusation, and you will not be permitted to traverse any accusation against the accused, or to bring in any evidence, or to cross-examine any witness.

The venire for petit jurors was returned with the following list of names appended: Aaron F. Parr, Judson L. Goodard, Nathaniel Hewitt, James A. Gardner, James A. Thompson, John W. Long, Thomas Bullock, Thomas B. Brazerick, John L. Blythe, Joseph Bushy, Henry McEwan, Lucas Hoagland, Miles Atwood, James J. Elving, Samuel Lee, Scraggs, George D. Grant, William A. McFarlane, George C. Bligh, F. Sheels, Isaac Gray, George Newker, John Scott, Daniel M. Burbank and Robert J. Golding; all of whom were present and answered to their names. Judson L. Goodard, for good cause, was excused from the United States Grand Jury, and Hiram B. Clossom was summoned to fill the place.

The names of the witnesses which appeared under recognizances for their appearances were called.

William Bell was made a citizen of the United States, and the court adjourned till next day at 12 o'clock.

The court met on Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment. The record of Monday was read and signed, and then the court was adjourned till to-day at noon.

A CONFESSED DOCUMENT.

At a late hour last night, as we were going to press, the following anonymous document was placed in our hands, and it bears upon its face the marks of being a forgery, about seven o'clock in the evening, and thereupon, for reasons not stated, the prisoners named therein, who were incarcerated in the Territorial prison on Saturday last, in accordance with the verdict of the jury and the order of the court, were taken to the penitentiary, about being necessary, and then wanting, ought to be released, to have given vent to our indignation at the diabolical outrage, further reference to the diabolical interference with the administration of justice is deferred for the present, and till our organs, and have been stated. We publish word for word, letter for letter, and point for point:

UTAH TERRITORY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas at the March term of the District Court for the Third Judicial District, and Territory A.D. 1862, The Honorable John F. Kinney, President, J. Klemery, Clerk, John H. Lewis, Christian C. Blanding, Nicholas Albrecht Taylor, Andrew Lee, and Andrew Lee, were appointed Justices of the said second degree, and sentenced, each for a term of years, to heavy labor in the Penitentiary.

Whereas at the said term of the said District Court, the said Justices of the said second degree, and sentenced, each for a term of years, to heavy labor in the Penitentiary. Whereas at the said term of the said District Court, the said Justices of the said second degree, and sentenced, each for a term of years, to heavy labor in the Penitentiary.

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AGRICULTURAL

THE HOP GARDEN.

Agriculture, says H. H. Richardson, in the Country Gentleman, was the theme of the first dietic paper...

TRAINING CURRANTS.—An Eastern agricultural writer says that current bushes can be trained and made to grow in any desired form...

THE HOP GARDEN.

"When Hopce prescribes, none of other crops have for the hop garden, or to be chosen."

Choose soil for the hop of the rotted mud, windward and southward, at the foot of the hill, or in the valley, or in the open field.

When Milk is richest.—Professor Becker, an Eastern chemist, has recently completed a series of experiments, conducted on quite a few specimens...

Onions.—The original tree of the Newtown Pippin, of world-wide repute, was a seedling which grew near a swamp in Newtown, Long Island...

How one Neighborhood was lost.—There is a neighbor of ours over the way who commenced life as a poor farmer's boy...

The New Agriculturist.—The Department at Washington is to have a botanist, a chemist, an entomologist, a translator, a draughtsman, a statistician and an end of clerks with salaries.

A Young Stock-Raiser.—In passing a farm a traveler, seeing a boy at work in the corn-field by the road-side, and being of inquiring turn of mind, he stopped his horse and said to the youth:

"My ren, where farm is this?" "That's what I'm working for," replied the boy. "Does your father raise any stock?"

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—Somebody who writes more truthfully than poeticaly says "an angel without money is not thought as good as an angel with it."

—The origin of the word cheese is thus traced to the Celtic word of the San Praxedius (Celtic), Balaich—"Caesus (pronounced caesus) by the old Latin, in the name of a great Celtic chieftain, who was the ancestor of the very tallest descendants of this race."

—A French writer calls dyspepsia "the torment of a guilty stomach."

—The beginning of malice is foolishness and its end is repentance.

—Hon. John Bell, who has been driven from his home and estates in Tennessee, and is now living with his family in a modest little village near Rome, Tenn.

—Of the President's Proclamation the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: "It will do all at once what the gospel has failed to do in eighteen hundred years ago."

—Punch's last confession: "What's the difference between you and me at coal and a baby? You see your, and the other you is."

—Firewood was recently selling in Nashville at 80 cents per cord.

—We have seen a face upon the stage in which an old man's eyes, dressed up in their long, Sunday clothes, that it was like a experienced up in the corner of a pocket-landscapist's eye."

—Said a wag to a colored friend, "Why Charley, you can't even tell who made the monkey?" "Oh, yes, I can, massa." "Well, who made the monkey?" "Why massa, when one made the monkey that made you."

—What three words did Adam use when he introduced Eve to Eve, and "which Adam?" "The word I used was 'Eve.'" "And Eve?" "Eve's reply is said to have been 'I trust the time will never be when I'll not care, I do for thee.'"

—Never quarrel with a lady. If you are troubled with her, retreat. If she abuses you, be silent. If she teases you, give her your cast. If she boxes your ear, feel her in returning it with your eyes open, but your way to the door and out."

—Small pox is raging among the negroes in Henderson, Ky.

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of time preceding even the appearance of man on the face of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it.

—It is estimated that, to secure in the field a constant force of 500,000 effective men, requires the production of 200,000 tons of coal as long as the war lasts, besides maintaining 55,000 in hospitals.

NEW MILLINERY.

Just Received, A Fine Assortment of French Flowers, Bridal Veils, Ribbons and Colored Flowers, Colfers, Silk and Black Hair Nips, Blouses.

Also a selection of LADIES' WINTER and SPRING BONNETS, BOWS and HATS, White, Black, and Colored, with the latest styles in Trimmings, Buttons, and Lace.

First class Sewing Machines.

NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Hon. the Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior, a certain amount of land...

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY.

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

RESERVE A PLACE IN YOUR HEART FOR THE PASSION OF LIFE!

BUY JOHNSON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

BUY JOHNSON'S COMPOUND BOMBEET PILLS.

BUY CONKLAND'S SALVE!

BUY JOHNSON'S PAIN & MEDICINE.

Responsible Agents, in every well populated part of the West.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, WILLIAM HENRY APPORTON, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM B. CHATFIELD, deceased, late of Wilson County, this Territory, hereby gives notice to all creditors...

GOTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR \$150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, to purchase of the purchase of any other kinds of goods on the spot for exportation.

For a personal interview, or further information, apply at my residence, in the Second Street Market of this city, at W. A. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WALKER BROS. STOCK.

SECOND MULE TRAIN.

WILL arrive in a few days, loaded entirely with WELL-BREDED STOCK.

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

NO MORE BEE-BUGS! If you wish to destroy these bugs in March, or early in April, use the Bee-Bug Destroyer, for an article as they have the worst enemies that a man has...

NO DISCOUNT.

ON U. S. LEGAL TENDERS! Cotton Yarns, Dry Goods, Groceries, Stoves, Machinery, ON ANY OTHER KIND OF MERCHANDISE IN THE EASTERN STATES.

MERCHANTISE.

MERCHANTISE.

MERCHANTISE.

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MERCHANTISE.

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY CAROTHERS & BATES, SACRAMENTO CAL.

DELICIOUS TERRITORIAL TALKS, THE CHIEF of Great Salt Lake County will have 100 copies of their 1892-93 Calendar...

LAW NOTICE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING VALLEY, 1893. NOTICE. I will attend to cases at Law or Equity to suit...

STORHOUSE TO RENT, A LITTLE, Cash Valley, Spring Valley, 1893. WHO WANTS TO SELL? THE undersigned wishes to purchase a BOWLER...

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK, I HAVE in my Stock BISHOP'S which will stand on country and feed off the stubble...

INK, INK, INK, JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSION INK NEW, It bears in its name, Merchants and States...

LIBRARY EDUCATION, P. W. FULLER will commence to teach a 60-day course in the month of October...

BROOM MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Villa, Desert. THESE BROOMS sweep all before them...

FOR SALE OR RENT, THAT valuable property, situated in the town of Parrott...

BEST SEED FOR SALE, VILLOV and WILDT, of the best quality; also OAR. WOOD SEED, by G. D. WALLACE, also OAR.

HURRAH! HURRAH! NO MORE BAD MATCHES! And no more disappointment or prostration to success because of such!

EARLY SUMMER FRUITS, STRAWBERRIES, the finest and best, \$2 per 100.

DOOSEPERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS, FOR SALE CHEAP BY T. W. ELLERBECK, G. S. L. CITY.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, OFFICE and Residence 21th Ward, two doors east of Bank Building.

WANTED, constant CARBIDING by men who understand the business of new and old work of all kinds.

FOR SALE, A HOUSE, with three rooms, and a L.O.L. consisting of three acres...

ESERT MACHINE SHOP, WALTER B. HIGHER is now prepared to make to order...

HAT MANUFACTURER, Second house east of Court House, 14th Ward, RESPECTFULLY thanks the friends...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Will be taught by J. THOMAS, at his residence, 10th Ward...

BRING ON YOUR IRON, THIS excellent is prepared to work up iron on sheet at the Mill Factory...

COMBS! COMBS! OPENING OF THE DESERT COMB MANUFACTORY, East Temple Street...

DENTISTRY, Dr. W. H. GROVE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, has prepared to perform all operations...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, ONE NEW MELICORP for cash or trade at cash price...

GOING TO THE STATES, A YET proven reliable GOODS, WAGONS, STOVES, or MACHINERY...

GREEN BACKS, DRAFTS OR GOLD, can have the privilege of applying to JAMES NEWMAN...

General Notices.

WANT CARIDING, I have the kind of Machinery expert to have two or three men...

TAKE NOTICE, THIS Subscriber offers for sale the following choice assortment of Fruit Trees...

TO THE LADIES, MRS. COOPERBROOK, I have to announce the fact that she has again received...

BRUSH MAKING, HYLER AND LANG, I HAVE just received the Machine now known as BRUSHES...

LOOK HERE!!! I HAVE just received the Machine now known as BRUSHES...

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BARROCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY HAS been organized...

WILLIAM I. APPELBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE, TOOTHACHE! Immediate Relief without Pain.

ODONTALGIC ANODYNE, or TOOTHACHE CURE, will give immediate relief...

MILITARY NOTICE, READ QUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CAMP JOHNSON, CALIF.

LAW NOTICE, I WILL attend to legal business in the United States and in the Foreign Countries...

FOR SALE, THIS one-half of a SAW MILL, in Fullerton, California...

General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, LARSEN & MAGLEBY, CANNED FRUITS, No. 46, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY, GEORGE BONELL, 19th Ward, WE hereby respectfully announce to the public...

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASI BUYERS, KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, WE have received the following of Cloth that they have...

CAPENET & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE...

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

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"THE BEAUTIFUL ONE WITH GOLD"

A Tribute to the Memory of RENEW KINNEY, respectfully inscribed to his Mother.

The roses bloom, the lily fade, The summer breeze, the lily fade, The summer breeze, the lily fade...

Married:

In Ogden City, on the 5th March, by Miss Jones, Mr. WILSON and Miss JONES...

Died:

At Ogden, B. H. GILBERT, of the firm of the late W. H. GILBERT, aged 72 years, 10 months and 10 days...

New Advertisements.

FOR THE STATES. PERSONS wishing to forward notes to R. S. HARRIS, Agent for the purchase of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, IRON, &c., can do so by depositing the same...

R. S. HARRIS & CO.

WILL pay the highest Market Price for HIDES AND BARK. At this Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, or at R. S. HARRIS's, 30 N. 3rd Street, Ogden, Utah.

PLASTER B. & C.

WHILE WE ARRIVE from the abundant supplies, and at the most reasonable rates, we have in stock the following:

NOTICE.

CALL on my usual tracks, COW, HOG, BEEF, etc. I have a large stock of these articles, and will sell at the lowest prices.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

TWO following are recommended as the best, in a sufficient variety of the fruit.

BARLEY MAGAZINE.

WHILE WE ARRIVE from the abundant supplies, and at the most reasonable rates, we have in stock the following:

BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

WHILE WE ARRIVE from the abundant supplies, and at the most reasonable rates, we have in stock the following:

ENGLISH BEE CURRANTS.

WHILE WE ARRIVE from the abundant supplies, and at the most reasonable rates, we have in stock the following:

TRADE: TRADE: TRADE!

I HAVE for Sale 10,000 First Class "TRADE" TRIMMINGS, by C. L. HEMENWAY.

CITY ACADEMY. THE 3rd Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 2nd, 1883.

MILLINERY. ADDRESS: attending Conference will find a large assortment of FINE SPRING DRESS BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS. At Mrs. STEWART'S, 3rd floor west of Tabernacle.

NOTICE. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

WANTED. A FEW GOOD MEDICAL WIG INSTRUMENTS, for my shop, for sale.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THIS is to certify that the partnership between the undersigned has been dissolved.

AUCTION SALE. WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, April 3rd, at 12 o'clock, the following property.

RESUMPTION AND EXTENSION OF BUSINESS. R. H. JOHNSON, the well-known horticulturist, has resumed business.

SEEDS, SEEDS. Best Sowing and garden seeds, just received by mail.

SEWING MACHINES. Fifty thousand pieces of the best quality, warranted to give satisfaction.

PROPAGATION OF FRUIT. We will do a limited amount of grafting for those who wish to have their trees improved.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATTLE: One black and white cow, one year old, with a white spot on her forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY HORSES: One black and white horse, one year old, with a white spot on his forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY SWINE: One black and white pig, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY SHEEP: One black and white sheep, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY GOATS: One black and white goat, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CHICKENS: One black and white chicken, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY DUCKS: One black and white duck, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY TURKEYS: One black and white turkey, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY CATS: One black and white cat, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY DOGS: One black and white dog, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

ESTRAY NOTICE. I HAVE in my possession the following STRAY PIGS: One black and white pig, one year old, with a white spot on its forehead.

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FINDING that it should be had antecedent time by having machinery manufactured in the Eastern City, it is desired to be constructed in this city.

LOVE. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

FINDLAY'S MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

MATCHES. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

FURNACES. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

IRON. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

STEEL. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

COPPER. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

ZINC. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

BRASS. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

ALUMINUM. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

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IRON. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

TO RENT.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, on Broadway, three floors and a full set from Main Street, on the premises.

STRAVED. FROM the 13th Ward, a small three-year old cow, with a white spot on its forehead.

RENT. I AM here to offer my stock of goods, and will sell at the lowest prices.

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AFFECTIONATELY ADDRESSED TO MRS. JOHN F. KINNEY,

On the Death of her Little Son.

Dear Lady! I had no more the smiling son... From her form, elevated so the infant lay... From and prepared them for a father's eye...

capital and energy in obtaining that... two things, while at the same time, his wants... change the value that his labor produces...

barrels of wheat or 60 bushels of oats... bushing a increase in the price of merchandise... and 850 per cent. for oats, therefore the producer gets less than 1-6 of the quantity...

in California; and their zeal for the interest of the general government, by sustaining... pocket is affected; and although greenbacks are made legal tenders, and do, nominally...

"The same mother who weeded the acres of grain... for me to think how rich the spirit is... by those who minister to us now?"... "But she sees all our glad sighs of grief..."

True economy demands that the laborer be remunerated with sufficient wages, by which he may obtain for himself and his family, food, shelter, clothing, medicines, medical attendance...

CAUSE PRODUCTIVE OF CHANGE. Various and complicated are the causes that have produced this unfair change, but the principal ones I will endeavor to point out...

By dismissing this portion of my subject, I cannot refrain from calling your attention, once more, to the present exchange rate... of wheat at 90 cents now obtains for the same quantity of gold as will sell for 100 cents on cost, and thus make a profit of 10 per cent on cost and carriage; hence, if the market is so affected, and a close of 90 cents per bushel; oats for 50 cents instead of 60 cents and beef for 2-3 cents per pound instead of 3 cents per pound, and eggs for 5 cents instead of 15 cents per dozen, in coin, and with that incident, indeed, the articles he wanted, he would have just as much as he now obtains. In this and in other combinations I challenge the closest scrutiny and investigation.

PROOFED NARRATIVE. Having pointed out some of the principal causes which have produced such a pronounced difference in the exchange rate of domestic and foreign gold, I must now assume the responsibility of suggesting a remedy. The most thorough and effectual remedy for accomplishing this is to dispassionately and impartially survey all the elements around us, and to select such of them as will have the most effect.

NOTE W. LABOR—STARTLING PROGRESS. It would require a very great amount of labor to calculate the value of the products of simple and educated labor from these products an approximation of the value of the purpose will be found in the average price of one day's simple labor in the United States, which is considered to be equal to a bushel of wheat. We will consider it the same here, but it is not so in every section.

A large number of mechanics and artisans, instead of applying their labor in their respective branches of trade, have been tempted by the prospect of obtaining a fair compensation for their work, in the nominal price of gold, to engage in the mercantile exchange. They have sold their wares as the merchant thought proper to dictate.

Let persons who have capital in money invest it in the importation of suitable labor-saving machinery, and the abundance of cotton and woolen goods that less than half their present prices, and it will not only increase the number of people who had to be taken to the States for manufacture and brought back for consumption. It will also increase the number of people who, what is still better, enjoy it properly for a time of need and bring only enough into market to supply the demand.

LEOPOLD ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. Offered in the Senate's Council Hall, by WILLIAM N. COOPER, on the evening of the 25th of March, 1868.

Political economy is the science of wealth, and comprises a knowledge of the laws by which it can be obtained, and as the accumulation of wealth is the measure of action generally among human beings, it is true, the standard of our human is certainly somewhat defective. The universe is filled with objects that are capable of ministering to our happiness where our senses are not deceived by their development and application, but before this can be regarded, we must be the possessors of those objects which become necessary to our enjoyment of our happiness. Wealth may be defined as being any object having the power of affording human beings the gratification which makes objects that desirable, its value, and of this there are two kinds— intrinsic and extrinsic. The former is distinguishable from the latter by its being so abundant and inalienable as to render its value independent of the quantity of the gratification it affords. It is, for example, the value of water, which is not affected by other substances which increase or diminish its quantity or limited in place, and the latter is that which is not so abundant, principally, if not wholly, from human labor, for a lump sum of it is of less value than a small stock, until it is reduced to the supply of the various processes through which human agency causes it to pass.

It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of our history, connected with the mercantile firm of J. M. Hornor & Co., who, in 1840, commenced their business in transportation, incidentals, etc., and their margin to aim of a liberal profit, fixed in this city. The \$1.50, tobacco 70 cents, and S. I. Sugar and coffee 50 cents, and in 20 years, the same goods were sold at 18 1/2 per cent. per year, and other staples in relative proportion. These goods were offered in exchange for wheat at \$1, and oats at \$1.75 cents per bushel, which were rates not remunerative to the farmer and the merchant, and which were not consistent and equitable. They were forced by those who were wise in applying the principles of political economy to the interests of the community in connection with their own. The result was that such good returns were obtained, compared with the rates of one who may justly be called the father of our country. Thus, the farmer got as many dollars for his labor as in the Eastern States. The result was that such good returns were obtained, compared with the rates of one who may justly be called the father of our country. Thus, the farmer got as many dollars for his labor as in the Eastern States. The result was that such good returns were obtained, compared with the rates of one who may justly be called the father of our country. Thus, the farmer got as many dollars for his labor as in the Eastern States.

The staple articles previously referred to, in the States, universally sold at a very trifling profit, over the cost, but the profit was made on other things. Instead of this sound and enduring policy being adopted, we have had a mere act of profit over the prime cost, transportation at 15 cents per lb., insurance and lawful interest on the staples; on other articles, from 100 to 200 per cent, and agate bottom 40 cents per dozen. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of our history, connected with the mercantile firm of J. M. Hornor & Co., who, in 1840, commenced their business in transportation, incidentals, etc., and their margin to aim of a liberal profit, fixed in this city. The \$1.50, tobacco 70 cents, and S. I. Sugar and coffee 50 cents, and in 20 years, the same goods were sold at 18 1/2 per cent. per year, and other staples in relative proportion. These goods were offered in exchange for wheat at \$1, and oats at \$1.75 cents per bushel, which were rates not remunerative to the farmer and the merchant, and which were not consistent and equitable. They were forced by those who were wise in applying the principles of political economy to the interests of the community in connection with their own. The result was that such good returns were obtained, compared with the rates of one who may justly be called the father of our country. Thus, the farmer got as many dollars for his labor as in the Eastern States.

REPRISAL OF LEGAL TENDERS. I will now call your attention to another very fruitful cause of the exorbitant prices of imports. It is the depreciation of our present currency, and the consequent rise in the price of national manufactures than any other people in the eastern States, with all their boasted superiority. We have in our midst, and the prices of not only foreign productions, which have to be paid for in coin, but have even our own manufactures. For instance, goods were bought in St. Joseph at the price of \$1.00, and were sold here showing an advance of 41 2/3. Now this is the result of the depreciation of the currency. Their indignation would be greatly excited at the course of our government, if they, who were not our countrymen, were to do so. It is not natural for good men to avail themselves in their efforts to possess wealth, and to do so, they must do so, and I firmly believe that many of those who speak loudly and longest against our mercantile policy, are not our countrymen, and were their situations changed.

Let the people understand that ever since the first of January, 1863, they have been the victims of a mercantile policy which has been the cause of their suffering. Let the people understand that ever since the first of January, 1863, they have been the victims of a mercantile policy which has been the cause of their suffering. Let the people understand that ever since the first of January, 1863, they have been the victims of a mercantile policy which has been the cause of their suffering. Let the people understand that ever since the first of January, 1863, they have been the victims of a mercantile policy which has been the cause of their suffering.

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TERRESTRIAL PAPER CURRENCY WANTED. I will suggest but one remedy wanted, and that is, that we should have a paper currency of our own. Now as this alone is a matter of sufficient importance to our country, and the time will permit me only to allude to a few of its chief characteristics. The urgent necessity of a paper currency of our own must be patent to all who have conversed with our condition and who have given the subject a moment's reflection. The unequal distribution of our metallic currency is a matter of sufficient importance to our country, and the time will permit me only to allude to a few of its chief characteristics. The urgent necessity of a paper currency of our own must be patent to all who have conversed with our condition and who have given the subject a moment's reflection.



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the **DESERT NEWS** is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that not some time ago, known any more of the contents of the **News** until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the **New York Ledger**.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

EXECUTIVE ENORMITIES.

Our anger has not yet fully abated, perhaps not sufficiently to enable us to speak of the recent flagrant acts of the Executive of the Territory without using some rough adjectives, to express the contempt entertained for them not only those recently performed, in extending the pardoning power in the Executive, by the act of Congress establishing a Territorial Government for Utah, to individuals convicted of the crime of murder, and of restoring the execution of the laws in a high-handed and violent manner, therefore unknown in Utah, but for the may other contemptible, ultra-legal acts and proceedings done and enforced, by him in derogation of law and the administration of justice, as if not in violation of his official oath, a palpable breach of the trust imposed by his appointment to and investment with the office of Governor of the Territory.

What the Executive's intention was, on his arrival here last summer, we know not, but he expressed a great desire to be successful in his administration, and to do good to the people, for whom he was proud in his professions of attachment and sympathy as much so that, with our scrupulous indignation, we had serious doubts as to the verity of his assertions, in truth, but little credence was given to the unaided assertions, respecting what they were highly suspected with hypothesis. We could never, understanding the unfavorable opinion thus formed, that we did not expect ever to witness what has since transpired.

To receive the acts of refer to the course pursued by the Executive, from the first of August till the 10th of December last, when he read to the Legislative Assembly his insulting message, would be useless at this time, and we shall not say more concerning them than to state, that many of his associations with the Executive, and those favored by him, considered an inveterate enemy to the people, who had previously been favorably impressed as to the honesty of his intentions and the "genuineness of his soul." Not feeling the propriety of all the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of a general character and necessary to the development of the resources of the country, the extension of public improvements, and to the efficient administration of justice—a more arbitrary and dictatorial proceeding than was ever before known to have been resorted to by any Governor of a State or Territory, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and less congruous acts than which, have revolutionized government and exposed the perpetrators to everlasting infamy and disgrace.

While the message was being prepared, and the design of the law-making department made void by withholding his approval, with an insidious art, means for so doing, a plan was being arranged by this most "representative of Federal power," assisted by his counselors, whose names have become by words throughout all the valleys of the mountains, having in view the subversion of every act granted by Congress to the American citizens, and the establishment in Utah for the government of the people thereof—a despotism more detestable than any now in existence, revolting in its character, emanating from pandemonium, or devised by the Evil One, in the most diabolical manner. The plan thus matured for the suppression of constitutional freedom in the Territory of Utah having failed by the non-compliance of Congress with the wishes of its originators, who prayed for an enactment to enable them to accomplish their evil designs upon the people inhabiting these peaceful mountain vales, the next thing to be struck a blow at the administration of justice, and make void the proceedings of the judiciary by turning loose upon the community a swarm of criminals found guilty of crime upon one of the most important trials ever witnessed, and that too immediately upon their conviction and incarceration—a more atrocious, malignant act than which, was never committed by a person invested with executive authority in any of the States of this Union, or elsewhere on earth. Not satisfied with that outrage upon community, on the same day, as will be seen by the published document, the pardoning power was also extended to sixty-seven other persons convicted of crime, and the First District Court held in this city, of a high crime, the very thought of which should make the condemned and their sympathizers blush for shame, and the fines severally assessed as punishment for the offense, together with the costs accruing in the prosecution were all remitted and blotted out, thereby contemptuously abrogating the orders and decrees made, and the judgments rendered by the Judiciary department of the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions.

Not satisfied with the enormities committed by the Executive of the Territory within the last few months, common sense is deferred for the present, and we will only say, that if the verdict of the government, of the nation and of the civilized world, when they learn of the facts now known, should be condemnatory of such proceedings, we shall be misled; and be led to believe that justice and righteousness are to the "jurors aforesaid" unknown. The indications are, that the sentence complained of, will, in no distant day be removed.

FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICT COURTS.

According to appointment of the Federal Judges, made in virtue of the law in such cases, provided, the Federal court in the First and Second Districts, to which Judge J. M. DeWalt was assigned by the Legislative Assembly last winter, comprising the counties of Utah, Wasatch, Juab, Sevier and Millard, will, or should be, held at Provo, commencing on the third Monday (20th) of April, and continue three weeks. The Federal court in the Second or Southern Judicial District, to which Judge Waits was assigned, comprising the counties of Beaver, Iron and Washington, has in like manner been appointed to be held at Provo, commencing on the fourth Monday (29th) of May.

The time for holding court in the Second District, for the transaction of Territorial business, as appears from a recent enactment of the Legislature, is the third Monday of April, at main place of the county, during the one week before the time for holding the Federal court at Provo. The time for holding the Territorial District court in the First District as provided by law, is the first Monday in July at Main, Sevier county.

The time for holding the Federal court at this time set for holding the Federal court at Provo is very short, but as yet, no arrangements whatever have been made, so far as known, for the holding of said court by Judge DeWalt, who, we believe, has not yet visited his District, or intimated that he intended to do so, although nearly three months have passed away since the assignment of the Associate Justice was made. It is understood that Judge Waite has made no arrangements

for going to his District, nor for holding courts there, and as both of those worthless fellows to comply with the wishes of the people by restoring the office which they had been invested by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, it is presumed that they intend to remain in this city, perhaps as "committing impropriety" and doing that which is best for they era decide the government by belittling misrepresentations relative to the disloyalty of the people of Utah, and clamorous braying concerning the vast amount of crime that has been committed in the Territory, and especially in the case of one of our judges, the First and Second Judicial Districts, to which they have respectively been assigned.

It was hoped, on the arrival of the two Associate Justices last summer, that as soon as their fields of labor could be designated, or in other words, as soon as they should be assigned to Districts, which could not be done until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the second Monday in December, that they would, as faithful officers of the government, take up their residence in their respective Districts upon the day they were in charge of the duties they were appointed to perform as required of them by law, and the solemn oath they had to take and subscribe. The hope that was thus entertained and often expressed has not been realized, as the individuals in question, who were placed on the foot-steps of their predecessors by continuing their abode in this city after their assignment, putting against the liberties of the people, braying and howling about the commission of alleged offenses against the laws of the Territory, and others, by the citizens of Utah, averring the impossibility of bringing criminals to justice, and that too without making any effort whatever to assist the laws, or to bring those thus accused of the most heinous crimes in the catalogue of public crimes or offenses into the punishment which, if guilty, they so richly merit.

It is not our intention now to refer in detail to the history of the Federal Judges who have been assigned to the Central and Southern Districts, and since the coming of Booth's army, as well as the war against a foetid, if thus included. A narration of their proceedings would exhibit a degree of turpitude not pleasant to dwell on or relate. They have been discharged the duties of their office, and it is thought ought to bring evil upon the people they so richly merit to judge, and why, those who made their acquaintance while in the Territory, know very well.

There is a bare possibility that the Associate Justices may be called to their respective districts and hold courts according to appointment, but so far as known, not so much as intimation has been given that such was their intention, and we venture an opinion there will be no District courts, Federal or Territorial, held in either the First or Second Judicial District till after the successors of the present Associate Justices shall have been appointed. Should there be any courts held by them or either of them as prescribed by law, we shall have to acknowledge for once that we have been disappointed.

ANOTHER CATTLE DRIVE.

There seems to be a fair prospect of it becoming a "time-honored custom," especially in Great Salt Lake county, to have an annual drive or gathering up of stock running at large on the public domain, to enable owners to get that which they could not easily and where cattle and stock of all kinds not heard of, often and very generally get scattered far and wide during the winter season. That such good results from such gathering operations, to the owners, is not true, as it is denied, neither can it be doubted that such a drive would not a few damage accrue to others, and it has been, and yet is, a mooted question whether more good than evil results to interested stock owners by such arrangements. Our opinion is, that if such a drive were held, there would be but little or no benefit derived from stock drives of any kind, but we are aware that many difficulties exist in relation to such matters not easily remedied, and years may pass away before all of them will be removed.

There had been so many applications made by the citizens to the officers of Great Salt Lake county, who are supposed to have a

supervisory control of such matters, within the last few weeks, for the authorization of a drive on the public domain, to enable them on the plains west of Jordan, to enable them to find the missing animals which were turned out there last fall, that on mature reflection and careful investigation of the matter by the members of the County Court, an order was issued on the 10th of the day last, it was deemed advisable by a majority present to give compliance to another annual drive, to come off on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 14th and 15th days of April next, the drive on "Hutey's" brand, on the 14th, and the ranching of Dr. J. H. Morrison as the maul of Hutey's brand, and on Wednesday the stock on that part of the range north of and between those two points and the lake, to be assembled in like manner for general view, inspection or survey.

That the matter may be conducted with as much order as possible, the following gentlemen have been proposed to make the arrangements and conduct the affair throughout, viz: Robert Miller, Andrew Calhoun, Isaac M. Stewart, David B. Egan, John W. Gardner, Alexander Barron and James Gordon to superintend the drive on Tuesday, on the upper end of the prairie. For the management of the drive on Wednesday, on the lower Colter, Col. J. C. Little, John Sharp, A. H. Reister, Thomas C. Little, and J. H. Morrison. The drive on the lower Colter, on the 15th, will be managed by Dr. E. R. Rier. Have been proposed. The stock on the upper prairie will be assembled at what is known as White's Port, and on the lower range at or near the lower Jordan bridge, where the committee may direct. Cattle, horses and mules on the 14th, will drive to the lower stock gathered on the first day not claimed and taken away, will be driven down to the place of gathering on Wednesday.

It is presumed that the two committees will perfect their arrangements and make a thorough job of it, but with due deference to their business qualifications, which are known to be of the first order, we do not expect they will be able to give general satisfaction.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the east relative to the progress of the war has of late been considerably mixed. Now and then a favorable report as to the success of the Federal arms, and a corresponding report as to the success of a contradictory report has generally been received. It is quite certain, however, that Charleston has not been taken, and that Vicksburg has not surrendered to Gen. Grant. There has been no announcement that Rosecrans has been taken, and neither has anything transpired in relation to "Fighting Joe Hooker" who is still advanced towards Richmond or fallen back upon Washington.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Thirty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was commenced on Monday, and has not terminated. The meetings have thus far been held in the County and other places, and a large attendance. We have met with friends since Saturday last from every county in the Territory with the exception of Green River. Of the proceedings, we cannot definitely say, as we have not had the privilege as yet, of attending the same, and the meetings the minutes after will appear next week.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—On Wednesday last, late in the afternoon, a fight took place between a small detachment of U. S. troops from Camp Douglas, near Lees' Eiler, and a party of Indians, a little north of Cedar Fort and some five miles from Fort Crittenden. There are various rumors in circulation concerning the skirmish generally, but the most reliable and most trustworthy is that no one was either killed or wounded. Reinforcements were sent out from Camp Douglas that night, but if there has been any more fighting does it has not been reported.

IMPROVEMENT.—Some specimens of glass buttons, from the works of Messrs Stewart and McLehelly, were shown us last week, and which were much superior to those referred to in our issue of the 1st inst. It is to be used, as all reasonable diligence and energy will be preparing for the manufacture of window glass—which is in contemplation.

General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY GARROTHS & BATES, LONDON, ENGL.

Send for a pamphlet containing description of Machinery, and sample tables of sugar on the culture of the sugar cane Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. THE OFFICE of Great Salt Lake County have not yet received the delinquent taxes on three matters made payable on the 1st of April 1883.

A. T. BURTON, Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. Co.

LAW NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING SPRING, 1883. NOTICE.

I WILL attend to cases of LAW of Equity in said Court, at the several terms.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT. A. L. BARNES, Cledo Valley, Utah.

WHAT YOU WANT TO SELL? I HAVE been asked to purchase a HOUSE, with a well furnished kitchen, and a good garden.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK. I HAVE been asked to purchase a HOUSE, with a well furnished kitchen, and a good garden.

JOHN'SON'S ANTI-CORROSION JET LINE. The Best in the market. Manufactured and delivered by the Laboratory at SPRING LAKE VILLA.

LITERARY EDUCATION. I WILL commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the English language.

ROOM MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Villa, Deseret.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THAT valuable property, situated in the Town of Panguitch, Davis Co., known as Smith, Richards & Co's CEMENT MANUFACTORY.

HURRAH! HURRAH! NO MORE BAD MATCHES! Do no more disappointment or provocation to the nerves of each.

FOR I have now produced, and will continue to produce, a new and improved match.

BEER'S NEW ELECTRIC MATCHES, AND no disappointment or provocation to the nerves of each.

Manufactured by ROBERT GREER, at the Electric Match Works, South Street, four doors west of W. W. WHEELER, near the Telegraph, G. S. L. City, and at all the principal cities, territories, and foreign countries.

CITY ACADEMY. THE Sixth Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 9th.

MILLINERY. I AM holding standing Conference, will hold a large assortment of FINE SPRING BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATS.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS! MANUFACTORY OF IRON PEGS. I HAVE always on hand full supply of superior quality shoe pegs.

LAW NOTICE. I WILL attend to cases of LAW of Equity in said Court, at the several terms.

FINE SPRING BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATS. At My, THOMPSON'S, large house west of Telegraph.

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 14th Ward, two doors south of 4th Street.

WANTED, strong men for working by and on a large scale.

THOMAS COCHRAN, Mill Work, 20-41.

PERSONS wishing to see that the Spring for COOKING STOVES.

FOR SALE. JOHN B. HARRIS, DWELLING A HOUSE, with three rooms, and a LOT, consisting of three acres and a half.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. About the 15th of November I expect to have two of my own Carding Machines, the one that has been located in City Park and one of two that have been located in the same place.

ENTRANCE. I AM in a poor condition of health, and for several days I have been unable to do any work.

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General Notices.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSSEN & MAGLEY, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, (Next to Jensen's Safford Shop).

RESPECTFULLY invite the customers patronage of their Dressing and Tailoring establishment.

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FOR THE DESERT NEWS. ZION MUST BE FREE.

For our faith and freedom We have struggled long, And beneath the southern Sun And this time is hastening When we long to see Our law in the expression We mean, we will be free.

EMILY H. MILLEN. O. R. L. CITY, March 19, 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILLARD COUNTY MATTERS.

Spring's work has commenced liberally in this county. A great many fruit and ornamental trees are being set out this season.

THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.] Wednesday, April 1st.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Record of Tuesday last read by the Judge.

The trial was set for Thursday, April 2. Court adjourned till Thursday, at 11 a. m.

Court met as per adjournment.

The record of Wednesday was read and signed by the Judge.

The case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, charged with buying arms of a soldier.

The following jury were impaneled and sworn to try the case:

Arvon F. Fair, Hiram B. Clomen, Nathaniel Leavitt, James C. Fisher, Thomas Lusk, Thomas B. Broderick, John L. Byrbe, George Baugh, Henry Hinkelman, Richard A. Thompson, Lucas Hopland and Mingo Atwood.

Carl Hines, John Walsh and James Hipp were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution.

The jury retired in charge of Daniel J. D. Ross.

O. P. Beckwell was sworn in as a helper.

Hon. J. Snow moved the court that Hon. Charles Sullivan be admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsel at Law and Solicitor in Chancery in the courts of Utah.

Whereupon the Court took counsel from his knowledge of Judge. Sum is as Judge for many years of Great Salt Lake county, and that he also is of an important character and that he had discharged the duties of the bench, the Court ordered that he be admitted to the examination and allow him to be admitted upon petition as a deserved compliment.

Whereupon the Court said forth and took the usual oath.

The jury came into the court and rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury, in the case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, render the verdict of GUILTY.

(Signed) THOMAS B. BRODERICK, Foreman.

Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he would file a motion for arrest of judgment on to-morrow.

Court then adjourned till Friday, at 11 o'clock.

ANOTHER PARDON EXTRAORDINARY.

The following document, emanating from the Executive, was served upon J. D. T. McAllister, Esq., Territorial Marshal, by some of the interested parties on Wednesday last, which, to say the least, is a most unusual pardon to the negroes by wholesale. We publish verbatim, as before:

UNITED TERRITORY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas at the office of the said District Court for the Third Judicial District it is said Territory A. D. 1893. The Honorable John F. Finney, Esq., District Attorney, James A. Foster, Edward Meas, Daniel Smith, John B. Ledgerwood, John C. Mather, James Mather, Reed, D. A. Alvey, Esq., E. G. J. Jones, William McMillan, E. H. Chappe, John E. Jones, John A. Doughty, Thomas, Peter John Snow, Joseph Taylor, Matthew Ridd, James Brown, Robert E. Parky, William W. Bowman, Alexander Dow, John Redford, John C. Edwards, John A. Sear, David Thomas, L. Williams, William Davis, Alonzo Brown, Edward L. Boyd, Samuel Hays, Elijah Clifford, George Thompson, Elijah Thompson, Charles Higham, John E. Reese, and others, petitioned the said District Court, and said Court granted and signed the following order:

ORDER.

Now know ye, that I, Stephen S. Haddock, Governor of the United States, do hereby give and grant unto the said Richard Cook, etc., full and perfect pardon for the offense of which they stand convicted, and to each of them full and perfect pardon for the offense of which they stand convicted, and they are exempted, discharged and relieved from the fine, costs, and charges imposed upon them, or either of them in pursuance of said conviction.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS. CHARLES DAVEY.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.] Wednesday, April 1st.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Record of Tuesday last read by the Judge.

The trial was set for Thursday, April 2. Court adjourned till Thursday, at 11 a. m.

Court met as per adjournment.

The record of Wednesday was read and signed by the Judge.

The case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, charged with buying arms of a soldier.

The following jury were impaneled and sworn to try the case:

Arvon F. Fair, Hiram B. Clomen, Nathaniel Leavitt, James C. Fisher, Thomas Lusk, Thomas B. Broderick, John L. Byrbe, George Baugh, Henry Hinkelman, Richard A. Thompson, Lucas Hopland and Mingo Atwood.

Carl Hines, John Walsh and James Hipp were sworn and testified on the part of the prosecution.

The jury retired in charge of Daniel J. D. Ross.

O. P. Beckwell was sworn in as a helper.

Hon. J. Snow moved the court that Hon. Charles Sullivan be admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsel at Law and Solicitor in Chancery in the courts of Utah.

Whereupon the Court took counsel from his knowledge of Judge. Sum is as Judge for many years of Great Salt Lake county, and that he also is of an important character and that he had discharged the duties of the bench, the Court ordered that he be admitted to the examination and allow him to be admitted upon petition as a deserved compliment.

Whereupon the Court said forth and took the usual oath.

The jury came into the court and rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury, in the case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, render the verdict of GUILTY.

(Signed) THOMAS B. BRODERICK, Foreman.

Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he would file a motion for arrest of judgment on to-morrow.

Court then adjourned till Friday, at 11 o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS. CHARLES DAVEY.

The counsel for the defense, in the case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, filed a motion to arrest judgment.

The motion is denied.

Court then sentenced Mr. Davey to twenty days imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Court adjourned till Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, April 4th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Record of Friday read and signed by the Judge.

The Grand Jury came into court and made presentations against Edward Ray, Frank Matthews, William Eytors and Azzora Cabells, for larceny, and against Thomas C. Armstrong, for purchasing a pistol from a soldier.

Mr. Armstrong was arraigned and pleaded "Not Guilty" and his trial was set for Wednesday the 5th inst.

The case of the United States vs. Edward Ray, et al, was set for Thursday.

Court then adjourned till Friday at 12 m.

Monday, April 6th.

Court met as per adjournment. The proceedings of Saturday were read and signed by the Judge.

There being no business ready for the action of the court, it was adjourned till 12 noon on Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 7th.

Court met according to adjournment. Charles Cook, an alien, appeared in court, and on the testimony of James D. Ross and J. V. Long he was admitted a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ferguson stated, that in the case of the United States vs. Charles Davey, the defendant, after consultation with his counsel, desired to ask leave to withdraw his former plea.

This was granted, and Mr. Armstrong pleaded guilty and drew himself upon the mercy of the Court, expressing a wish to make a statement to the Court before receiving sentence.

The sentence was deferred till next day. Nathaniel Leavitt, for foul and insulting language, was discharged from court on tenderance upon the court as a petit juror.

The court then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

THREATS.—Pizzaro is announced for this evening, in which the popular tragedian, Messrs. T. A. Lyne and B. Snow, will sustain the character of Pizzaro and Nick. Dunbar in a popular song, and a new Yankee farce named "Our Gals" will make the evening's entertainment.

The "Merchant of Venice" will be played during the present week, and on Saturday evening the season will close.

FORWARD SUKRO.—The weather has been unusually warm during the last two weeks and vegetation has put forth rapidly. The season is nearly one month earlier than it was last year at this time, that is more forward. A great many peach trees in this city are in bloom, and apple trees will be in a few days. The prospects for fruit this season are now most favorable. Peas are cut-dried, however, that it may be injured by frost, in case consequence of the trees putting forth leaves to early.

THE NEW MARKS.—We have been advised by a freight train will start from Franklin, Co. early on or about the 20th inst. for the Gaschopper mines, Idaho Territory, and that those wishing to join the company can do so in readiness at the appointed time.

Married.

In this city, March 19, by Isaac Bahr, Mr. THOMAS SWARTWOUT and Miss MARY RYAN.

At Grandville, Michigan, March 31, by Thomas M. Gray, Mr. GEORGE O. COIT and Miss ANN ELIZABETH ZICKLER, both of that place.

Died.

On the 31st inst., at Orests Coda, JOSEPH ALLEN, son of Richard and Elizabeth Dilling, aged 4 years, 11 months, 15 days.

In Richmond, Canada valley, CLARINA KNAPP, wife of H. B. Knapp, aged 91 years.

New Advertisements.

COTTON YARN. S. O. HANCOCK & CO. OFRARD OF NEW YORK. No. 17.

CARRIAGE SEEDS: PURE BREED OF THE WINNERS AT THE best exchange for sale. See N. S. BURNAP & CO.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS.

Collecting for Sale. L. S. BURNAP & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE, DEBARCK, inasmuch as those who render for their patronage, and have labored hard and the property has been in their custody on account of the alteration in his old business will be put into full possession of his property.

Attention EVELYBODY!

PLAN BREADING BY MACHINERY. THE following notice is published for the information of all persons who have been engaged in the business of bread making by machinery in the Territory of Utah, and who are desirous of obtaining a full and complete knowledge of the same, that they may be enabled to purchase the same at the lowest possible price.

NOTICE.

BEHAVED BY ME, JOHN B. BURNAP, inasmuch as those who render for their patronage, and have labored hard and the property has been in their custody on account of the alteration in his old business will be put into full possession of his property.

JOHN COGILL, 411 W. 1st City, Morgan, Co.

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MRS. O. B. SAYRE respectfully announces that a first quality of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Shawls, in the latest styles, at the lowest possible prices, is now on hand at the residence, two doors north of Bishop Street, 25th St. N. O. CITY.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

FRANK P. FORBES has just received a large quantity of new style of Straw Hats, Bonnets and Shawls, in the latest styles, at the lowest possible prices, is now on hand at the residence, two doors north of Bishop Street, 25th St. N. O. CITY.

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General Notices.

SUGAR CANE MILLS AND THE CELEBRATED COOK'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, MANUFACTURED BY CAROTHERS & BATES.

For Rent for a Pencil! containing description of machinery, and much valuable information on the culture of the various Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar and Syrup.

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. The Clerks of Great Salt Lake County have been notified that they are delinquent in the payment of the territorial taxes...

LAW NOTICE. I WILL attend to cases of Law or Equity to suit Court at the approved time.

STOREHOUSE TO RENT. For 100,000, Great Valley, near the mouth of the river.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK. I OVE the Duroe Shod Horse, which will stand on any road and will do more work than any other horse...

JOHNSON'S PATENT CUTTING SET LINE. The best work in the world. Freshness and beauty of color...

LITERARY EDUCATION. W. F. HOLLIDAY will commence to teach a limited number of pupils in the English Language...

BLOOM MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Villa, Decatur.

THESE BROOMS swept all before them, made from the finest quality of broom, grown on the prairie...

FOR SALE OR RENT. THAT valuable Property, situated in the town of Paria...

CITY ACADEMY. THE First Term of this SCHOOL will commence on Monday, April 15th...

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!! MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. THE most reliable and successful as any variety of this fruit...

VICTORIA. Largest of all and the best of our season.

WILSON'S ALBANY. The best three kinds are \$15 per 1000.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS. Strong roots at 50c each.

ENGLISH RED CURRANTS. Fine, long bunched, excellent, 50c each.

ENGLISH BLACK CURRANTS. GOSBERRY PLANT.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR \$150. I PROPOS to have here for the Eastern States...

ENGLISH RED CURRANTS. Fine, long bunched, excellent, 50c each.

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON M.D., SURGEON AND PRACTICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors east of Math Street.

WANTED: A person at WOOD CARNDING or a person who can do any kind of saw and carpenter or mill machinery.

FOR SALE: An American Farm, a commodious DWELLING, three acres and a three mow, and a LOT, consisting of about 100 city square and other fruit trees in it.

LOOK HERE! ESSEET MACHINE SHOP. WALTER O. BUSH is now prepared to make W or to repair all kinds of...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILL be taught by D. J. THOMAS, at his residence, 12th Ward, on Monday evenings...

COMBS COMBS! REOPENING OF THE ESSEET COMB FACTORY.

TOILET. DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Draughtsman, is prepared to give all operations in his line of business...

DENTISTRY. DR. W. H. GROVES, Surgeon and Mechanical Draughtsman, is prepared to give all operations in his line of business...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE. ONE small MELODEON for cash or trade at 25c.

GOING TO THE STATES. A N T new machine GOOD, WAGONS, STOVES, and MACHINERY.

DRAFTS OR GOLD. can have the opportunity by applying to JAMES BEECHAM.

J. COLETT, PLASTERER, & Co. W H I T E H O U S E, corner of Adams and 10th, and on the west entrance to the Capitol.

OH! FOR A CLEVELAND HOUSE! J. COLETT, PLASTERER, & Co.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY about the 15th of November I expect to have two or three Dishes Carding, one of which will be done in the City and the other two in the country.

FRENCH POLISHED FURNITURE. A NEW French Polished TABLE, of a new style, made in France, and now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLEBROOK. B Y about to open the Public that she has again received a new style of Dressing, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

COOPER SHOP. A L I K E of CO-OPER SHOP, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

GREEN TREES: TREES! I HAVE for sale 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT I have supplied Mr. N. M. from the Grand Stand in the Great Salt Lake City, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

EXPRESS TO THE GOLD MINES! THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS COMPANY. HERBERT GIVE NOTICE that they will run an Express weekly, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

WILLIAM I. APPELBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY! THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD! USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY! SUSTAIN THE VALLEY VAN PRINCIPLE.

BY THE ESSENCE OF LIFE! It is given plain simplicity, it cures Cholera and Dysentery, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

BY JOHNSON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT! It cures rheumatism and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

BY JOHNSON'S COMPOUND BONNET PILLS. They cure dyspepsia and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

BY CONKIN SALVE! It is a complete Astringent and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

FAMILY MEDICINES. are prepared at the laboratory of the Invention-Springs, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

REPUTABLE Agents, in every section of the Territory, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

General Notices.

PRESIDENT'S LANDKILL. FOR sale, a good supply of LARD, Oil, and other articles, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, CANNERS & MEAT MARKET, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE. WE have recently received a large quantity of Merchandise, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

LOW PRICE. KENDALL & LAWRENCE. CAPENER & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

WE have greatly enlarged our premises, and are now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

L. E. BEACLEY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

300 and 208 Battery Street, between California, and Stranwicks, SAN FRANCISCO.

304 OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS. C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. H. BOMBERGER has in his Territory and for ready of all kinds of Hardware, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

20th Ward HOME SPUN. The Subscriber has in his Territory, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

RESOLUTION OF WEAVING FACTORY. I have in my Territory, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

THOMAS LYON, 20th Block north of Bishop Street.

LAW NOTICE. I WILL attend to legal business in the Territory, and is now in the City, and is for sale by the undersigned.

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THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Thirty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints convened in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, April 6, 1863, at 10 a.m.

There were on the stand of the First Presidency, Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells.

Of the Twelve Apostles: Orson Hyde, Ozron Pratt, sen., J. A. Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Isaac Snow and Franklin D. Richards.

Of the First Presidency of the Seventies: Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Albert P. Rockwood and John Van Cott.

Of the Presidency of the High Priests: Quorum: John Young, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards.

Of the Presidency of the Stake of Zion: Daniel Spencer, David Zulmar and George E. Wallace.

Of the Presidency of the Bishopric: Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and James C. Little, Of the Patriarch: John Young, Reporters: George D. Watt and John Y. Long.

The conference was called to order by the President, and the choir sang:

"Know thou that every soul is free." The choir sang "prayer was offered by Elder Wilford Woodruff."

An anthem was sung, after which President Daniel H. Wells preached on the scriptures on the building of the Temple, showing the necessity of doing all that can possibly be done for the building up of the Kingdom of God on the earth, that the Saints might become an independent people. In speaking of the building of the Temple, he remarked, he said, that the brethren should be such slaves to their appetites as to eat and to eat to eat, that it seemed they must live, or they could not live. He stated that it was the design of the Temple to exalt man to celestial glory. The Temple immediately after conference, and it was hoped that the brethren would prepare themselves to ready them for building on the rock to the Temple. He observed that he was here before the work of a life-time, and that he could stand in the way of the Lord to do anything that we can do for the building up of the Kingdom of God.

It was also contemplated, he said, to build a Tabernacle of suitable dimensions to accommodate the people, and that not long since he had been to and to the necessary ordinations for the same.

Pres. Heber C. Kimball related some interesting facts connected with his early travels and labors in the ministry. He then made some encouraging remarks on the prospects before us of rearing a Temple to the name of our God, and said that in this great work we were all so interested.

Elder George A. Smith expressed his gratification at being in the presence of, and associating with so many of the Elders who first engaged in this last mission, and he was so delighted with the prospect of so many of the sons of the celestial kingdom to take part in the same great work. Mentioned the second mission that was sent to Europe from this city, and described the same mission, and the Elders after being relieved of everything they possessed by the benevolence of the people of this country, and then returned by disease to almost the last stage of human existence. He concluded by calling attention to the fact that the organization of the Saints in the European mission, and hence the necessity of our helping the outworn missionaries from this city.

The choir sang, "How happy every child of grace."

Prayer and Benediction by Elder George A. Smith.

Afternoon. The conference was called to order at two o'clock. The choir sang a hymn and Elder John Taylor offered prayer.

The choir sang, "Come let us join our cheerful songs."

Elder John Taylor spoke on the subject of home manufactures. He rejoiced in the rising, spreading glory of Zion, and the vast and rapid increase of the Kingdom of our God. The building up of Zion it is intrusted that the Zion below shall be ready to receive the Saints as the ones who have to build up the Kingdom of God upon the earth.

Elder Joseph Young spoke on the subject of home manufactures. He rejoiced in the rising, spreading glory of Zion, and the vast and rapid increase of the Kingdom of our God. The building up of Zion it is intrusted that the Zion below shall be ready to receive the Saints as the ones who have to build up the Kingdom of God upon the earth.

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Elder Erastus Snow gave a brief account of the present condition of the cottoning of the Saints. He said, "Hard times come again no more."

Elder F. D. Richards dismissed with the usual benediction.

Tuesday, April 7, 10 a.m.

Singing by the choir and prayer by Bishop Lorenzo D. Snow.

Elder George A. Smith said he hoped to see the line when the Saints would be able to live in a new life Tabernacle, 200 by 100, so arranged that it will be able to hear the speaker. He felt truly grateful in the contemplation of the power that would be given to the Saints' emigration, and he felt it to be his duty to advocate the propriety of having good and efficient teamsters, such as will be teachers, presidents or apostles to the companies—men who will make their wagons their quarters.

He observed that Zion is to be the most beautiful and the most delightful situation upon the face of the earth, and it is important that we do our best to make our circumstances pleasant and agreeable abiding places. With this understanding of home manufactures was brought up by Elder George A. Smith.

Elder Orson Hyde made a few remarks after which the clerk read the list of missionaries.

Pres. Heber C. Kimball made some instructive observations to the young men whose names had just been read over to take missions to Europe. They were the sons of the Apostles, Prophets and the first Elders of this Church, and he felt that it was a duty that they were going. When he first went out to preach he had to trust in God, and that they might be required to follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

Elder Charles C. Rich followed with some wholesome instruction on present salvation. President Brigham Young said he would like to see a flock in the afternoon. Said he wanted to know how they do it, and he thought they would do it. He thought they would do it.

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Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works. William H. Folsom, Architect for the Church.

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund to gather the poor; Heber C. Kimball, Treasurer; and Edward Hunter, his assistants and agents for said fund.

George A. Smith, Historian and general Church Recorder, and Wilford Woodruff his assistant.

The foregoing quorum and authorities were all voted for separately, and each and all unanimously sustained by the conference.

Elder Lyman then delivered a highly interesting and instructive discourse on the building of temples, tabernacles and otherwise beautifying and ornamenting the Stake of Zion. He then spoke of the renovating and sanctifying of the earth when applied, and its incalculations carried out in the lives of men.

Elder Lorenzo Snow bore testimony to the good spirit and good teaching that had characterized the Conference. Made some pertinent remarks on the liberty and freedom afforded by the gospel of Jesus Christ, after which he discussed at some length on the subject of home manufactures.

The choir sang, "Glad is my song." Benediction by Elder George D. Watt.

Tuesday Evening.

Priesthood Meeting.—John Young, president, Singing by the audience.

Prayer by Elder George D. Wallace. President John Young made a few remarks expressive of his desire to receive the reports from the brethren of the High Priests in the public meetings. He felt that they were prepared to do so. Reports were then handed in and read by the Clerk of the High Priests Quorum.

Bishop Hunter next addressed the priesthood, and said he had been very glad to see so many of the brethren come to the conference. He wanted the farmers to be able to do it, and he thought they would do it. He thought they would do it.

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ness to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, and regretted that the brethren were not more plentiful in proportion to the calls that were put on the Fund, that the company might be more found for the use of the poor. The choir sang, "How quickly scattered fly." Benediction by Elder Lorenzo Snow.

Afternoon.

Choir sang, "When all thy mercies, O my God."

Prayer by Elder J. V. Long.

Choir sang, "Great God attend while Zion sings."

President Brigham Young announced his intention to visit the southern settlements this spring, and that he would start about the 20th of this month. He invited all who wished to accompany him, and told them how to prepare for the journey.

President Heber C. Kimball next addressed the meeting on a great variety of practical subjects.

President Daniel H. Wells preached on the doctrine of obedience, the necessity of securing the faith and confidence of the brethren in the church in every place. Reasoned on the necessity of the Saints to hold secure their grain and everything they possess subject to the controlling influence of the Priesthood.

Spoke of the kind of manufactures that are necessary, he said, that they should carry out the words of President Brigham Young.

On motion of President Kimball, the Conference adjourned till the 6th day of October.

Choir sang the Saints' national anthem, "O God Bless Brighams Young."

The concluding benediction was pronounced by Elder Orson Hyde.

J. Y. Long, Clerk of Conference.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The citizens of the north-western Wards a Great Salt Lake City have of late manifested a commendable public spirit, and have made, since the flood last season, which materially affected the lower wards, some permanent and valuable improvements, which will be of great public benefit and will, if carried out, materially enhance the value of property in that part of the city.

Among the improvements thus made is a good turnpike road from the 6th Ward Jordan Bridge eastward to the 10th, and the carrying South Street, which has been raised or thrown up above high-water mark, and will, hereafter, when some of the intersecting streets shall be repaired, be one of the principal routes leading out of the city. The road is not quite finished and the turning should be extended through the 5th and 4th Wards to the State Road, to make it complete, which is the intention as soon as it can be accomplished.

Leaves, which have cost several thousand dollars, have also been constructed on the east side of the Jordan this spring, where the banks were so low that the water when high, as it has been during the past year, has overflowed, and inundated much valuable farming land, which can now be cultivated as heretofore, and will add materially to the wealth of its owners or owners' specie ally, as it will be of incalculable benefit to the community generally.

The road has been in part, but not wholly finished, by means of the Territorial Road tax, expended under the direction of A. Cunningham, supervisor, who in that respect has set an example, which some other road supervisors would do well to imitate. The work of constructing the embankments made to confine the water of the river within its natural channel has been paid for by subscriptions, raised for that purpose, those immediately interested, of course, contributing more liberally than those who will only be indirectly benefited.

In connection with the improvements of a public character which have been made in the south-west part of the city this spring, we are pleased to state that those of a private nature have also been commenced, and many more might probably have been made there if not in other wards where there is not a proper degree of thrift manifested.

Raining as we go to press.

President Brigham Young called the attention of the Conference to the Missionary Fund by stating that at the first business of the meeting he was to present to the Conference the subscription list of yesterday to the Missionary Fund. Brother Thomas Bullock then read the list, and he was doubtless very much pleased to see the list. He then announced to the Conference that he had been very glad to see so many of the brethren come to the conference. He wanted the farmers to be able to do it, and he thought they would do it. He thought they would do it.

The President then briefly announced the history of the Missionary Fund, and showed that three years ago a subscription amounting to \$150,000 was raised for that fund. He then announced to the Conference that he had been very glad to see so many of the brethren come to the conference. He wanted the farmers to be able to do it, and he thought they would do it. He thought they would do it.

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
 Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Desert News* is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the *News* until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the *New York Ledger*.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 22, 1863.

DEMONSTRATION ON CHARLESTON.

For many months the attention of the American people and of the nations of Europe has been turned towards Charleston—the cradle of secession, and where the civil war which has assumed such gigantic proportions was inaugurated. With the exception of the few who might be called the strongholds of the enemy such mighty and extended preparations have been made by the Federal government within the last six or eight months. That the capturing of this important city by the means of a powerful naval force succeeded by the co-operation of a large and well-appointed army, seemed to have been well understood by President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers, and that the expedition was undertaken as well as deemed ample for that purpose, and its reduction by the forces provided when all things should be in readiness and the attack made, was not, by the rulers, considered a matter of doubt.

The army which attacked and captured the expedition device and organized for the capture of Charleston, since the troops and ships of war composing it rendezvoused at Port Royal, has not been satisfactorily accounted for, and the public had not, for a long time previous to the first of April, been advised in relation to the movements that were being made for the accomplishment of the much-desired object, and the number and strength of the army under Gen. Hunter which was to co-operate with Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet in the contemplated attack, is, in respect to the people, something that it was great, however, there could be no doubt.

During the month of March, rumors were in circulation from time to time that a combined attack on the doomed city of Charleston was about to be made, and that shortly after its capture. So confident of success were the authorities at Washington, that after it was announced that Admiral Dupont was off Charleston a harbor with his fleet of Monitor, on his way to attack and annihilate the formidable defenses, the belief was unexpressed by those who advised the movement that no power could prevent the occupation of the city by the forces moving against it by sea and land. The sequel, however, is that the harbor was not found to be so defenseless as the city and harbor were far more formidable, and the iron-clad fleet by express for that service were less equipped and had less resisting force than had been anticipated.

According to the most reliable report, Admiral Dupont left Port Royal on the 24 of April, with nine iron-clads—the two Ironsides, the six-hundred and monitors Patapsco, Calatin, Montauk, Passaic, Wachaven, Kearsage, Mahan and Watchdog, with thirty guns, and one thousand men, and a rived of Charleston on the morning of the 5th. He made an unsuccessful attempt, on the morning of the 6th—the day on which the attack was to have been made—to cross the bar by the afternoon, aided by the tide, he succeeded in getting over with his fleet and anchored inside,

where he remained out of range of the enemy's shots and batteries till the next day. On the 7th, in the afternoon, the fleet weighed anchor and proceeded up the channel past the batteries on Morris Island, which remained aloof, and moved toward Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie first opened fire, according to report, followed by Sumter and the batteries which were within range. When within a mile of Sumter the Ironsides became unmanageable, and had to cast anchor to prevent going ashore; but the other boats continued their course, and till some of them passed the north-east face of Sumter, when, finding it impossible to pass the obstructions, as there were three lines of torpedoes across the channel, they gave up the conflict and retired. The action of the day cost the Confederates, from all accounts, less than an hour, but extremely disastrous in its results. It is represented as having been most terrific, the Confederates having three hundred killed, guns of large caliber, and according to the Federal report, "five or six" in the water. The *Kearsage* was disabled early in the action, and soon sank on the beach of Morris Island. She is represented to have been completely riddled, having been struck some twenty times, nineteen penetrating her at water-mark. The *Patapsco*, carrying the largest battery, was entirely disabled. The turrets of the *Passaic*, *Nahant* and *Natchuck* were so hot that they could not be revived, and were thereby rendered access till they could be repaired. The *Ironsides* received, as is reported, one hundred and fifty shots, but was seriously damaged. The enemy is said to have fired not less than three thousand five hundred shots, five hundred of which were aimed at the *Nahant*, which went within three hundred yards of Sumter.

The fleet, after the attack, returned down the channel beyond range of the forts and batteries and subsequently anchored of Cummings' Point. The Federal report states that Admiral Dupont intended to renew the attack next day, but on ascertaining the condition of the fleet, he decided not to make any further demonstration, in which he was unanimously sustained by all the commanders, and on the 10th, he returned with the fleet to Port Royal.

There have many ridiculous reports been published in circulation, and a hazardous affair, to make it appear as favorable as possible. One report states, that it was only a reconnaissance to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy's defenses, and that having been accomplished, the fleet returned. Another statement says that the Ironsides fired only one hundred and fifty rounds. The casualties on board the ships are reported as having been but few. The Confederates state that their casualties were, at Charleston one killed and one wounded, a staff at Sumter, six wounded—one mortally, two severely, and three slightly, and at battery Magruder, six wounded. One gun in Sumter was dismounted, and according to the report, only four of the eighty shots fired at that place struck it, doing comparatively little damage.

The statements in relation to the movements of the land forces under General Hunter, who was to attack Charleston by land at the same time as the fleet entered the harbor, are so conflicting that it is impossible to determine whether they were at the time of the engagement, but it is evident that no attack was made, and the probability is, that his conduct will be inquired into by a military commission. There are certainly many mysteries connected with the operations of the army and navy on the Carolina coast during the last six months, which cannot be easily solved. It is certain, however, that the vast preparations for the occupation of Charleston, which have cost millions upon millions of money, and a great amount of lives, disheartening and discouraging to the people, who is represented as being greatly displeased at the culmination of the gigantic expedition in a ruinous defeat, and a withdrawal of the fleet, illustrating that it was not sufficiently potent to deal a death blow to secession by mere force, without the aid of science and brains.

DEPARTURE.—M. T. A. Lyon has left for the east, on a business which requires his presence, and we are authorized to tender him our best wishes. He is authorized to tender us Salt Lake City for the general fund. The Federal cavalry, led by Gen. Granger in person, captured a battery from the enemy

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

It is evident, from the message reports which have been made in relation to military movements, that the Confederates have, for some time past, been increasing their forces in the eastern part of North Carolina, and it is made to appear from recent announcements, that Gen. Foster, with a part of his army, was, on or about the 10th of March, surrounded by superior Confederate force, under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, at Little Washington on Pamlico river, and his retreat to Newbern completely cut off. His situation was considered critical at this critical date, as it was considered doubtful whether reinforcements and supplies could be sent to him, without which he would shortly be compelled to surrender. He was, however, strongly intimated, and intended to hold out to the last extremity.

Four gunboats, followed by several transports with troops, which made an attempt to pass the enemy's obstructions at Hills' Point, to relieve Gen. Foster, were forced, according to the Confederate report, to abandon their object and retire, after having been severely damaged by the fire from the Confederates. Subsequent accounts state, that the steamer *Louisiana* was smothered by the Confederate batteries, in attempting to pass by them, that the tugboat *Valley City* succeeded in going up, but sustained considerable damage, having been a struck sixty times. On the 10th, seven thousand men, in attempting to reach Gen. Foster from Newbern, were driven back with considerable loss, and it was stated that Gen. Hill's force lost, in reaching Newbern, and Newbern lost, not less than twenty seven thousand men. The latest intelligence from Gen. Foster states that Hill had sent several days of traces, summing him to surrender, to which he returned for answer, that if Hill wanted the town, he was ready to surrender.

At latest dates, the Federal and Confederate armies on the Rappahannock were still occupying their respective positions at Palomoth and Fredericksburg, and looking each other in the face, the river intervening neither having been able to pass, and Newbern, looking across or making any flank movement indicative of aggressive operations, and why "Abingdon Hooker" does not inaugurate some movement that would cause Gen. Lee to change position a one scene to know if he does not still importance to preserve his special attention and he had gone there to take such measures as might be deemed necessary to prevent the capture of Fort Magruder, which seems to be the object of movement on the part of the enemy.

Humphreys' command, with a large force, is reported to have defeated Gen. Quimby at Winchester on the 8th, who, in his inglorious retreat, left behind him all his stores and camp equipment, which the enemy captured. So far as known, Gen. Rosecrans had not, up to the 13th of March, made a forward movement. The enemy were represented as being in great force in front and were making frequent demonstrations in his rear, between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Some intelligence from Chattanooga states that on the 6th a Federal force marched towards Woodbury and McMinnville, but having been outflanked, was forced to fall back. Another force of fifteen thousand men was marching towards Columbia and a battle was fought.

On the 10th, Gen. Van Dorn, with a force of fifteen thousand men, attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn., and a battle ensued, which continued nearly all day. Gen. Granger repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The Federal cavalry, led by Gen. Granger in person, captured a battery from the enemy

and two hundred prisoners, but was subsequently compelled to abandon the battery, and only brought away twenty prisoners. On the retirement of the enemy from the field, pursuit was kept up by the Federal forces.

A passenger train from Nashville to Murfreesboro was attacked by the *Confederate* at An'loch, on the 10th, as reported, and nine cars were burned. The mail, one hundred and fifty passengers, including nearly all the women and children, were killed, and all others captured. A considerable amount of money was also taken—some belonging to government and some to private parties. The same company went to the Cumberland and fired into another freight train and destroyed it, and, through the boiler of which a cannon ball passed.

The steamers *Level* and *Saxe* in New York were captured and burned near Clarksville, Tenn., on April 9th, by twelve hundred Confederates, under Gen. Woodruff. The captain of the *Level* was killed and the captain of the *Saxe* was wounded.

Concerning Gen. Grant's movements but little is known. The reduction of Vicksburg by digging canals and navigating bayous has evidently been abandoned, and what measures will next be instituted for the opening of the Mississippi no one has divined. The report of the *Golden Rule* from Memphis to the Yazoo, show Hays's Bufile, after an absence of over forty days, arrived at Helena on the 8th. The expedition left Fort Greenwood on the 5th, after the reduction of that place had been given up as impracticable. The return of the fleet to the Mississippi is attended with considerable difficulty, as represented, as the boats were fired at by guerrillas, and many of the men were killed and wounded while passing up the Tallahassee and the Golden Rule. It is believed that the Confederates that one of the boats was sunk.

It was reported at Cairo, by a boat from Vicksburg on the 8th, that the iron-clad *Carondelet*, *Mound City*, *Louisville*, *Benton* and several others, were prepared with bulwarks of cotton and logs to run the blockade, which would probably be done on the night of the 10th or 11th. It is believed that the movement would be successful.

Late advices from New Orleans represent that Gen. Banks was fortifying all the approaches to the city, indicating that he had assumed the defensive. It was believed that the enemy had seventy-five thousand men, who would be concentrated within a short distance of the city.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TOUR SOUTH.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a President Young left the city on Monday morning the 20th inst., at nine o'clock, on a tour through the central and southern counties, expecting to be absent a month or more. He was accompanied by Pres. Kimball, most of his clerks and several other gentlemen from this city, and some few from Farmington, Ogden, Brigham City, and other towns north, who availed themselves of the general invitation extended to all who wished to take an excursion in reference to the progress of the war. Such gentlemen as are without natural aversion or violence or disadvantage, on a pleasure trip to the cotton country, which is becoming so famed in the history of Deseret.

The company will unquestionably be materially increased in numbers as it progresses southward through Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, and other southern counties. The returned trip will, as we understand, be taken more leisurely than the return, as the President, we believe, intends to go through San Francisco to the city of New York, and thence to the road as he goes out, as he is to be accompanied home by the same route, as he intends to visit most, if not all the northern settlements, before his return. The cotton growing, manufacturing and other enterprises having participated in reference to the prosperity of the people and social and industrial progress of the people of Deseret, will be objects of his special attention during the tour, and if his people will heed the counsel and instructions which may be given them, they will be greatly benefited. It is believed that the President, through President Young and those accompanying him a prosperous and pleasant journey, and a safe return to their respective families and homes, when the several objects for which the tour has been taken shall have been accomplished.

CORRESPONDENCE

A SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

PORT HARBOR, April 7th, 1863.

Having nothing else to do today, I thought that I would write you a nice little note, and give you and the public a little idea of the hardships and privations which attend a soldier's life.

We left Camp Douglas on the 4th of Decr., and after marching four days, arrived at this point on the 8th. The route was not long—an average of about 20 miles per day—on foot. On our arrival we found the buildings, which were erected by the Government, almost dilapidated and empty. The weather was cold and we found no wood here, with the exception of a few cords that the post adjutant had previously bought of government for the small sum of twenty-five cents per cord, which I must refer to in our gallant commander for the sum of eight dollars per cord, but as greenbacks were not very plenty and I do not care to keep paying very little wood, I bought—and the result was that we had to travel from twelve to fifteen miles through snow, from one to two feet deep, to get wood to prevent us from freezing to death.

What performing this duty, if such it can be called, some of the new recruits who had so lately been brought to us as disable them for several months.

I will now try to give a description of the things which shortly after our arrival here, our supplies of provisions gave out, with the exception of flour, and the Government was compelled to permit in part a lot of old government food that was condemned in Mexico in 1845. There were also some few pieces of government grub, as General Johnston, who figured things so close, that he would not allow government provisions to be sold to the soldiers, and as many others would do it for their smart account, judging from what little they do know, that a little more of this grub would be prohibited. We get a little beef three days in a week, but instead of it being a number one quality, the Government allows us the carcasses of the remains of Ross's and Washburn's old bull teams that came in here in 1857.

J. H. S. Co., 31 Broadway, N. Y.

SANPETE COUNTY ITEMS.

FOURTEEN KILLED, April 13th, 1863.

Spring has opened—and is progressing nicely; every one is engaged. Wheat, oats, &c., are being sown, and the farmer and stock-raiser are busy with their work. Many notes of the robin and lark which are wont to gather the wood, buzz, &c. No Indians are reported in this county in any kind of way. Water is plenty and the land very fertile in places. We have not seen any prairie dogs yet. Deer have not yet been seen; but four days ahead of time; all right, count, count; write much for I'm too busy.

THE INDIAN ATTACK AT BATTLE CREEK.

FLEETING GLOBE, April 14th, 1863.

On Sunday morning last, the 12th inst., a small party of soldiers from Camp Douglas, with one baggage wagon, came into this place and camped on the premises of Mr. Babcock. Not long after the setting in of this party, two Indians were seen following, who did not enter the line, but remained outside. They were day patrol of quats, and the fact that soldiers were present, or Indians were not, was not known to either party. The party of Indians warriors, report say, forty-two in number, was seen coming from the mountains in the afternoon of the 11th. The first who led the movement, and took immediate steps to be ready for contingencies, was the first to be seen. He immediately vacated forthwith, which was immediately complied with, notwithstanding Mrs. Babcock's cries and her usual state, but eight or nine days old, and the soldiers' possession, placed their camp in front of the house, and immediately after our articles of value, as far as time would permit, which from the first notice of the approaching enemy, was immediately taken until the house was burned. Our citizens (except a few who arrived in the morning) were not immediately present at what was going on, until they were suddenly aroused by the discharge of a cannon shot which burst the shell, which passed over a portion of the town, bursting a small distance beyond the limits of the town, and immediately afterwards a volley of rifle balls was fired, which on hearing the first gun, coupled with the report that a fight was going on between the Indian warriors and the soldiers, immediately turned from the vicinity where the fight was progressing to parts more remote. We did not get out of the house until some time after the commencement until some time after six p.m., one hour and a half, and found the place almost a mass of ruins. The scientific and approved plan of modern warfare, no man having been killed or wounded on either side.

A visit to the scene of action by some of our citizens soon as they deemed it prudent to

venture, found the party, nine in number, deserted up in the house, in vest, though not very comfortable, as they were in a great measure, seemed quite reluctant to vacate, until fully assured that all was quiet outside.

It appears that the reinforcements were looked for, an express was sent out to meet them, which returned before morning, with a few strong recruits, but no relief was sent from other detachments has since arrived, so that the party is now considered sufficiently strong for any emergency.

Another fight may soon be expected, if the Indians do not retreat into a place inaccessible.

Quartz or tin, or other metal, is said to be abundant in the mountains of the Indians, one straggled party of six, were taken by the Indians.

THE BATTLE OF SPANISH FORK.

SPANISH FORK, April 16th, 1863.

Right before last, or rather early yesterday morning, two companies of men, one with a howitzer—warred into Spanish Fork and came upon a body of Indians headed by a chief named Yellow Hair. The month of the canyon, on the north side of the river—evidently unexpectedly, as the position they occupied was, probably, a perfect surprise to the Indians, who, it is believed, had not learned, but appearances indicate something of a struggle, and that a portion of these soldiers were killed, and certain of the Indians got up a rime that led to a side-kanyon. There they were engaged, and certainly three were killed and two wounded—perhaps more. The soldiers had three wounds. Lieutenant McDaniel, a fine soldier, and certainly very brave, was killed, and with him twenty were killed and many wounded. I think the rest of the body of Indians were some thirty or forty.

LATER.—From the front information gained, there were over fifteen and two wounded.

Respectfully,
A. K. THURSEN.
P. S.—17th: a heavy rain, and snow last night.

UTAH COUNTY ITEMS.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, April 17th, 1863.

Dear News:—Yesterday was one of the worst, and hardest steady gales of wind I ever experienced, blowing all day from the south, changed to a heavy rain in the afternoon. A great amount of snow had and rain. One house in Payson was partially unroofed, and generally the timber was blown over, and some of the Teams for the States leave this region on Thursday next. Valleys, hills and mountains are covered with snow, and it is not getting to be really less. Gardening is well on, and agricultural prospects bright. Colonel W. H. Smith, of the U.S. Cavalry, was on Wednesday, between 200 Cavalry and an uncertain number of Indians. The Indians were first ordered to retreat, but when they were wounded. It is claimed that 180 Indians were left on the battlefield, and the remainder were captured. Indians are scarce about the settlements, they being led to the mountains.

The people around here are beginning to waken to the fact, that what must produce wealth, and the means and material for manufacture are being gathered up all provinces. Tobacco, hemp, flax, madder, &c., will be raised in large quantities, and the manufacture of every kind of leather, garter, articles are being produced, and we are undoubtedly increasing in population. The Ephraim, Tanners are established, where they give half the leather the hides make nearly as much as they could do. The body in these parts a "who cannot do their own tanning, to patronize their own." Ephraim, Tanners are established, where they give half the leather the hides make nearly as much as they could do. The body in these parts a "who cannot do their own tanning, to patronize their own."

There is a great deal of talk about the fact that the Government is about to buy up all the land in the North American States. To those of fond excitement, there was not of course, anything manifested of an immoderate character, and most of those who are not generally known to be of that kind of a nature, and heard, whether they were fortunate in recovering their lost stock or not. The weather on that day was most favorable, and had the drive been a complete and universal as intended, it would have been very successful as well. However, quite successful as we had anticipated.

It is evident, from what was exhibited at all the drives, that there are hundreds of animals running on the public domain in this valley, which have no known owners, and which should be disposed of, as by law provided. The circumstances were such that it could not be ascertained whether, but in our opinion, it would be a great public benefit to have all the stock on Jordan range gathered up next fall, upon due notice given, and have them, for which no owners appear to stand and ask a stray. There are many more scattered about the valley, and it is our opinion, it would be a great public benefit to have all the stock on Jordan range gathered up next fall, upon due notice given, and have them, for which no owners appear to stand and ask a stray.

a really mechanical standard in social life, make the product of their handiwork and sell it for a profit to themselves, and to receive, but to doing a public good by creating a demand for raw material, and thus go on to independence.

Why need we wait for cotton when there are many more citizens in their valleys who are excellent mechanics? Although the silver bear, join hands like brethren with good Saints, and start an establishment at once to manufacture—

We have their speak out. How many sorts of dishes, vessels, vials, buttons, beads and independent articles, and articles of furniture which might be made from glass, and it is to be hoped we have the material in abundance. Why need we wait for cotton when there are many more citizens in their valleys who are excellent mechanics? Although the silver bear, join hands like brethren with good Saints, and start an establishment at once to manufacture—

THE STOCK DRIVES.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the gathering together of stock on the upper Jordan range to the designated point, took place on Tuesday the 14th inst., and was completed, as per report, in a very satisfactory manner. There was some little furious charging done, and a few loud and boisterous words uttered by two or three of the drive, a alleged to have had some complicity in the domination of a jagged trail, but the fact, that the animals supposed to be essential to their mental and physical invigoration on that occurs on. The results, however, were not serious. A large amount of stock was gathered up, all of which, with the exception of about one hundred and eighty head, were driven or taken away by owners. The animals for which no claimants appeared were taken into an inclosure at night, with the intention of having them drove down to Snyder's ranch on Wednesday next. In the afternoon which occurred during the night, they broke out, and only about one half of them could be found next morning.

The drive on the lower range on the 15th was a ponderous affair, and thousands of cattle were collected at Snyder's, and hundreds of head of sheep and horses were also gathered up and stray-pound in the city, where they were examined by those anxious to recover strays. There were a few good animals among them, but a large proportion of the colts were more or less maimed, and a considerable number of them by one individual could not possibly be considered an indication of thrift or wealth.

Of the thousands of cattle collected at Snyder's, about three-fourths were claimed and taken away; the remainder were burned back on the range, a large proportion of these young animals, which had no visible marks or brands on them, and could, no doubt, in justice, to be disposed of as strays.

For the amusement of the citizen, and not to the benefit of the sheep or the cow, they were for nearly two years, we rode out on Wednesday afternoon to witness the vast assembly of "men and bears" at Snyder's, which was certainly no small fair. There was much talking to and fro, more than was necessary, and a great deal of what was in the air, heard, and about a half of the missing stock was recovered, among which were many oxen and cows, some of them having been gone for one, two or three years.

There can be no doubt that more good than evil resulted from the concern, although the scene recalled to mind the story of Babyl, and the many reports which have been made within the last year, relative to the destruction of the civil war in the North American States.

It is evident, from what was exhibited at all the drives, that there are hundreds of animals running on the public domain in this valley, which have no known owners, and which should be disposed of, as by law provided.

It is our opinion, it would be a great public benefit to have all the stock on Jordan range gathered up next fall, upon due notice given, and have them, for which no owners appear to stand and ask a stray.

BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. A. H. Conover arrived from Bannock city with the express, bringing about five hundred letters. He was accompanied by Mr. Houser, a member of the express company, ex-postmaster Morsell and another individual who came in the capacity of Indian messenger.

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The report of the company which left the northern Indian for the miles about the 20th of March, had been attacked and used up by the Indians had no foundation in truth, and so far as known, the natives have made no hostile demonstrations on the route hence to the Idaho mines recently, but as understood, they are getting to be ready to the whites, and intend to make good the losses they sustained at the battle of Bear River before the end of the year.

Some of the miners had commenced operations in this section of the country, and it was reported, that there would soon be lively times in the "diggings."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—On Thursday last Judge Drake, accompanied by Marshal Gibbs, went to Provo for the purpose of making arrangements for holding the Federal Court in the First Judicial District, which according to proclamation issued by the court, was to be commenced on Monday the 20th inst. As there is no Court House in Provo, the Marshal had to rent a hall in which the court could be held. The building, as a matter of course, needed some fitting up, and on Monday morning, consequently Judge Drake thought proper to adjourn the court till Wednesday the 20th, as we are informed, and returned to the city on Saturday evening.

Nothing prohibiting, we suppose the court will be held on Monday the 21st inst., and continues until all the business before it shall have been disposed of, which will probably not take many days—less than a week, unless something not anticipated or new unknown shall arise as to pending.

FEROUS COUR.—It is reported that some of the emigrants from Denver, enroute for the northern mines, received the following intelligence from the quartermaster in one of the towns north, but were caught before they had disposed of much of that kind of furs. The men were not dealt with uniformly, and were sold to go on their way to the mines, and to pay for their passage and payment of costs. Business men could not easily be derived in that way, but the unsuspecting might. Men should have their eyes open in these days.

General Notices.

General Notices.

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General Notices.

MRS. C. H. QUIKES. MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKER. SUGAR CANE MILLS. CELEBRATED COOKS' PATENT EVAPORATORS.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of the Public Factory.

WOOL CARDING. BT about the 10th of November I expect to have two or three thousand ... TO THE LADIES.

LARSEN & MAGLEY. CLOTH MANUFACTORY. GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

ILLINOIS TERRITORIAL TAXES. ILLINOIS TERRITORIAL TAXES. ILLINOIS TERRITORIAL TAXES.

LOOK HERE! ESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. MERRILL is now prepared to make a set of iron plates, of the best quality.

MRS. CROOKER. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT I have appointed Mrs. N. St. John, Agent of the ... COOPER SHOP.

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public that we have become the sole agents for the Territory of Utah.

LAWS NOTICE. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1863.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

WILLIAM I. APLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK. I HAVE a new breed of Horses, which will stand on Monday and Tuesday at the residence of Wm. S. Moore.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

WILLIAM I. APLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

INK, INK. JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSION JET INK. I HAVE a new breed of Horses, which will stand on Monday and Tuesday.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

WOOL CARDING. WE have, in addition to our Machine, imported a new and improved Wool Carding Machine.

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

BEHOOD MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Villa, Deseret. THESE BEHOODS were all taken from the hands of a man who was a member of the same.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS. I have a new and improved method of making hats and bonnets.

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

OUTFITTING STORE, AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNING'S CORNER".

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY! THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

MINERS' BOOTS, STOGA and FINE LEATHER SHOES, LEATHER and CLOTHING.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

BY THE ESSENCE OF LIFE! BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

WANTED, 200 Cords Red Pine Bark, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and other Product.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

BY THE ESSENCE OF LIFE! BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY!

WE have recently received from the Territory of Utah a large stock of goods.

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Br. G. M. George Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, on the 7th inst....

The Indians in the vicinity of Owen's river were, at latest date, continuing their depredations...

Union leagues are being formed throughout the State, in opposition to other secret combinations...

In the investigations of the mint frauds in San Francisco, by the Government agents...

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.—The detachment of California Volunteers, which left Camp Douglas...

ANOTHER LAW-DRAWER.—General Conner having been informed that one Henry C. Harris...

STORMY WEATHER.—The wind on Tuesday week, blew a hurricane a considerable part of the day...

Union square. General Fremont and Sigel made speeches, at six o'clock P.M....

There was, as represented, a succession of gales and tornadoes experienced on the Atlantic coast...

It is reported upon good authority that an expedition for the purpose of being carried on by way of the Rio Grande...

The paymaster's wife at a Bradford's navy yard was arrested about a hundred and forty thousand dollars in legal tender notes...

It is reported that John Miner Bolts has been released from prison by the Confederate government...

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun states, that at a recent interview between Gov. Nye...

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.—The detachment of California Volunteers, which left Camp Douglas, under Col. Evans...

ANOTHER LAW-DRAWER.—General Conner having been informed that one Henry C. Harris, a clerk in the office of Major Egan...

STORMY WEATHER.—The wind on Tuesday week, blew a hurricane a considerable part of the day, which was followed by a heavy rain storm that night...

Information Wanted.—Of JOSHUA BENEY, late of Fanny's saloon, of Harbottle's Cove, near Warrington, England...

Married:

To be thought, April 11th, by Peter W. Woodruff, Mr. B. W. LEE, late of New York City, and Mrs. MARGARET MCGILVER, of this city.

In this city, April 10, by Rev. J. T. Young, Mr. J. S. B. SMITH, and Miss PAUL W. CONRAD, late of Philadelphia.

In Pasadena, March 29, by Elder W. D. East, of West Los Angeles, and Miss ELLEN MATTHEW, of Pasadena.

In Pasadena, March 28, in this city, CHARLES J. BROWN, late of New York City, and Miss MARY ANN BROWN, late of Pasadena.

On the 18th instant, in this city, by Elder W. D. East, Mr. JOHN TRAGER, and Miss MARY ELIZABETH SHERRICK, D.D.

Also, at the same time and place, and by the same officiating minister, Mr. J. B. HARRIS, and Miss KENNEDY, late of this city.

Died:

In this city, on the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, J. B. KENNEDY, aged 47 years, 10 months and 27 days.

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WANTED, IN EXCHANGE, AT THE BROTHERS MILLS, on the Cottonwood, six miles north of this city, OLD IRON, both wrought and cast.

NORTHERN MILLS. THE undersigned have to RUN A COAL seam very easy for the convenience of the State and a limited number of persons...

WOODMANSEE & BROS. NOW OFFER FOR SALE their well-selected STOCK MERCHANDISE, CONSISTING IN PART OF PRINTS, SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, HICKORY, BLUE DRILLS, SATINETTES and CLOTHING.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, STAPLES, SHOVELS, AXES, HAY FORKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS, SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN, TIN WARE, BRASS KETTLES, Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails, GLASS, Blue Trivet St., Tin, Acety, Cutlery, Sewing Machine, Tables, Cutlery.

COOKING STOVES, Gas stoves, Gold Sewing, Cloth, Tea and Tobacco, and various other articles.

NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST ARRIVED, AT WALKER BROS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6,000 dozen EGGS, AT WALKER BROS.

10,000 lbs. BUTTER, AT WALKER BROS.

AT WALKER BROS.

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STANZAS.

Ver't that they cost them anything! they say
They value but not take them
How few are the ones that need

In tribular moments done
They say, 'tis life no longer lost
The great-souled man of power
Died that by speech he might be glad
That art alone is new.

They tell me that he changed they say
They look no further
I find that 'tis the numbers wreathed
About thy woman form
They say, prefer for crown
That the soul would be a year
And 'tis thy smile to beauty,
That art alone is new.

They tell me that he changed: I know
They say not so
The world's child, every will they send
To say as it pleases
But who can speak of the changed heart,
Its depths have never seen
It hath a two-voiced organ,
And I know, those say.

E. S. CARNEGIELL.

THE FRAUDS DEAL.

Bill on the banks of the Bialle River, Brit. 18th, 1853, on the occasion of the hearty and successful pastime by Capt. Edwin D. HENK'S Train.

UPON the altar, priest,
Hold the pastor's bread afire,
The loaf we claim to reap,
The sheep that know no flock.

Thou shalt altar, unbless'd,
Have the ribbons dead,
Behold how the jostling masses
Adorn, for death has fled!

When death and sin no longer
Shall divide their altitudinous,
Thou shalt be worthy
Thou shalt be worthy!

When shall thou be thy
And immortal?
Crown'd with glory,
Thee shall thy staff be.

Thou shalt be the shepherd,
The pastor of the people,
Thou shalt be the faithful shepherd,
Thou shalt be the faithful shepherd.

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THIRD DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.

Wednesday, April 15, 10 a.m.
Court met as per adjournment.
The case of United States vs. James Talbot, on indictment for perjury, was called.
Plea "not guilty." The following jury were sworn:

Thomas Balloch, John V. Long, Thomas B. Adams, Joseph Brady, William A. McMaster, Leroy Higgins, Walter G. Collier, James A. Thompson, Henry McLean, James Fleming, George D. Grant and Daniel M. Jones.
W. A. Higgins, Eljah S. Steele, Thomas B. Galley, Frank P. Taylor and W. A. Lynch were jurors and J. E. Ober of the prosecution. John C. Shepperd, Leroy Higgins and a juror testified for the defence.

The case was argued by Messrs. Mior and Taylor. The jury were charged and retired to their room.
John Shepp, Jr., was admitted a citizen of the United States.
James Sharp, Esq., moved that John V. Long be admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the Territory, and as such practice in this Territory; whereupon the Court appointed J. Ferguson, Isaac L. Gibbs and James McEwen, a Committee to examine the legal qualifications of said applicant. Committee to report next day.

George L. Hill, Esq., then moved that the Hon. Frank Ferris be admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the Territory, and as such practice in this Territory; whereupon the Court appointed Messrs. L. J. Ferguson, Isaac L. Gibbs and James McEwen, a Committee to examine the legal qualifications of said applicant. Committee to report next day.
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being, as stated by them, thought to know the nearest and best route from Salt Lake to Bannock city, the principal point at present in Idaho Territory.

LITERARY BADINAGE.

The study of authors who have shed a radiance of intellectual culture, and whose broad, tender to dissipate the gloom that may have rested upon the mind, the student, if under proper auspices, cannot but find that he derives nothing but what is calculated to elevate his soul.

What noble inheritance can a nation possess than excel in literary treasures, the essence of human wisdom, intellectual excitement, and the grandest and greatest called to mind and the reb, an empire like that of Rome, may require, for which we are not a little proud, and which, if we are not a little proud, we are not a little proud, and which, if we are not a little proud, we are not a little proud.

The case was argued by Messrs. Mior and Taylor. The jury were charged and retired to their room.
John Shepp, Jr., was admitted a citizen of the United States.
James Sharp, Esq., moved that John V. Long be admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the Territory, and as such practice in this Territory; whereupon the Court appointed J. Ferguson, Isaac L. Gibbs and James McEwen, a Committee to examine the legal qualifications of said applicant. Committee to report next day.

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The pleasure afforded by the personal acquaintances in which the language is so easy and graceful as the flow of a fountain, laden with the thoughts and feelings of the poet, is impossible to describe, in passing and one of the highest order.

What we read of Byron's works for instance, without realizing that the Muse that accomplished scholar and author in Greek and Latin, the grandest and greatest called to mind and the reb, an empire like that of Rome, may require, for which we are not a little proud, and which, if we are not a little proud, we are not a little proud.

The case was argued by Messrs. Mior and Taylor. The jury were charged and retired to their room.
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W. LEWIS.

-In Richmond, oranges and lemons recently sold at auction for 75¢ per box.

-The record of Stages by the Clerk and signed by the Judge.

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the **Desert News** is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except merely accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the composers of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHTON YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENTS.

As is well known, the Legislative Assembly by an act entitled an act in relation to the Territorial, County and City laws, approved Jan. 17th, 1862, inhibited the levying, assessing or collecting of any tax for any purpose whatever, by any County or corporate City, excepting a certain poll-tax there named, thereby depriving of the Territory, and of the several Cities throughout the Territory, the means to make any public improvements, further than might be done or effected by funds derived from other sources, which is most manifestly, so far as Counties have been concerned, has not since the passage of said act, so far as our knowledge extends, been sufficient for the purchase of the requisite books and stationery, for making or keeping public records, and the transaction of the business required by the County officers. With the Corporation, and the City officers, in some of them, circumstances have been different, as they have not altogether been resourceless. The amount of revenue annually accruing to Great Salt Lake City from various sources, and the passage of said act, has been considerable, enabling the City Council to make some public improvements of a valuable nature, and to contribute liberally to the repairing of roads and bridges washed away or damaged by the floods of 1862, beyond the limits of the Corporation, how much we cannot say positively, save, but to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Of the acts of our fellow men, however honorable, liberal or commendable they may be in their several spheres, either public or private, we are not perhaps so much inclined to speak approvingly as we ought. We have long been of the opinion that man owes much to his fellow man, and that the practical performance of duties, especially those of a public nature, do not constitute the duty of a public creditor, though we may seem to imagine, although we finally believe, that ultimately every human being is rewarded according to his works. Entertaining such views in relation to public servants, of what ever rank they may be, and among whom we have been named, we feel for the greatest part of our life, serving most of it without pecuniary reward or the hope thereof, and with favorable mention in the circumstances, occurrences or act, it is with reference to the public well than the subserviency of any other end.

Notwithstanding our ultra notions relative to such matters, we would never extend our objections to any human being, friend or foe, by withholding a just need, for meritorious acts done and performed, or by giving credit where it was not due. Some of our men are more fond of receiving notices than others, and more susceptible of their notices than there are not a few who seem to take infinite pleasure in announcing their own doings and those of others are exactly the reverse. Among the latter we have classed as a body the municipal officers of Great Salt Lake City, who never trumpeted their acts, which

are generally performed with so little ceremony, that they are not always advised of what they are doing, but only of the accomplishment of their work. Acting upon that principle during the past year, when thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been expended on roads, bridges and other public improvements which have been donated or raised by subscription in the absence of any public revenue, the City Council has contributed liberally for the furtherance of such objects, but have been so reticent in their relation to it, that but scant notice has been taken outside of the City excepting those under the immediate management of the City Council, that the means thus appropriated has been expended, have known from what source the means was obtained. Such was the case in making the road and appropriation towards the south-west part of the City, to which reference was made in last week's issue.

From representations which had been made while those improvements were in progress we had been informed that the poll tax law in the Second Road District, had been consubscribed to some considerable extent, in making the road in question, but it seems that there was but a small amount of labor or money derived from that source, and that in addition to the appropriation made by the City Council, private individuals had largely for the accomplishment of the work.

That a poll tax for road purposes, which many think very essential to the repair, as a general thing, of public roads in our Territory, is a thing which we all well know, having witnessed its practical operations in many instances, and if a debt could accrue for public services rendered, it could or might be claimed by those who have expended or expended in expending from the statistics of the Territory or in providing for the collection of such taxes, after which an immunity therefrom was enjoyed by the people for the space of eight or ten years. This was revived in a new form during the eleventh session, but it is not enforcement for the purposes intended, and is certainly not practicable, and it virtually amounts to little or nothing; however in the sense referred to, we had been induced to believe that a superior management of the tax had certainly been so managed, which if so, would certainly have been an circumstance in its favor. The point was very concided under wrong impressions, but the favorable opinion of the several justices relative to the qualification of Supervisor Cunsighan, as an efficient officer.

Notwithstanding our aversion to the law, we believe that it should be honored and enforced, so long as it shall remain on the statute books, subject to the provisions should comply with them readily on being required thereby by their respective superiors.

In referring to the public improvements in the lower wards, which are truly creditable to the originators and maintainers and all, so far as the public interest is concerned, we were not aware, but fearing that some inferences might be drawn that credit had been given where it was not due, on learning the facts in the case it was deemed proper to make the foregoing explanations, and we trust will be satisfactory to all parties.

There have been some public improvements that have been and are being made by the City, and the management of affairs by the officers of the Corporation, we may have something to say at another and more convenient time, but with the exception of a few opinions of justice he said of a responsible character. It is believed by some, however, that occasional misapprehensions exist within the limits of our Territory, without proper measures being taken for their removal, or that such is merely a matter of opinion.

ITEMS OF CURRENT NEWS.

About the 10th instant President Davis issued an address to the people of the Southern Confederacy urging them to devote their energies to agricultural labor for the production of their country to the slaves and the defenders of their country. He said that the soldiers were there to defend the land—there being plenty, however, in the Confederacy, but insufficient means of trans-

portation. This deficiency, he states, was of what they are doing, but only of the accomplishment of their work. Acting upon that principle during the past year, when thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been expended on roads, bridges and other public improvements which have been donated or raised by subscription in the absence of any public revenue, the City Council has contributed liberally for the furtherance of such objects, but have been so reticent in their relation to it, that but scant notice has been taken outside of the City excepting those under the immediate management of the City Council, that the means thus appropriated has been expended, have known from what source the means was obtained. Such was the case in making the road and appropriation towards the south-west part of the City, to which reference was made in last week's issue.

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At Breweh, N. C., on the 12th inst., the Government (Confederate) storehouses were destroyed by fire, consuming—about fifty thousand barrels of bacon and a large quantity of flour and sugar.

On the 23th, Gen. Wheeler captured two miles and fifty-five on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga. He took from them three trains of supplies, including two major, also, thirty thousand dollars in greenbacks, of course.

God has advanced to upwards of three hundred per cent. This increases the value of a Confederate dollar note to its full twenty-five cents. Even bank notes were selling in Richmond at a premium of fifty per cent.

A large powder manufactory is to be erected by the Confederate Government at Augusta, Ga. A late Charleston Mercury, in referring to the work, says, when completed, it will be the most extensive powder works in the world. They are now, says the Mercury, annually, as you know, and the powder fully equal to the best Yankee or European standard.

In a recent report of the Confederate Congress, J. D. Davis urges that the interest of Northern stockholders in South Sea telegraph and shares, to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, be seized, or appropriated by the Government. The report also recommends the seizure of all the telegraph lines in the South, to be placed under control of the Confederate Post Office Department—the Government indemnifying all citizen owners for their losses.

The people of the South are reduced to great destitution in breadstuffs, as also other necessary family supplies. Women strikes, and terrible demonstrations of combined masses of the principal cities, if they could not be dispersed by the military, and other chief authorities could scarcely quiet them by promises of immediate relief. They are recommended, as being principally composed of married women, to bring families to support, while their husbands are in the Confederate service.

In Petersburg, Va., about the 7th inst., the soldiers' wives and others arose en masse, who had been a store of necessary supplies, who had been themselves a by holding all necessities of life, and afterwards, and forcibly helped themselves to whatever they wanted, pitching out goods to the poor and needy as they went.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Although no great battles have been fought this spring, and many minor conflicts have occurred, and a great number of men have been destroyed in the aggregate, yet the war has been and is steadily progressing with no more probability that it will terminate this year than existed six months ago. Relatively to the operations of the army of the Potomac nothing new has been reported of late. The belligerent movements on the Blackwater and Nana-mond in Eastern Virginia, which were reported a short time since, had been somewhat threatening, have not culminated in any general engagements between the Federal and Confederate armies, opposing each other on that part of the frontier.

It is stated that Gen. Foster succeeded in escaping in a steamer from Little Washington, and returned to Newburgh, where he placed himself at the head of a formation of men and marched to the relief of the beleaguered town and garrison, and that the prospects favored the Confederates.

Charles Johnston, a Federal officer, on the 15th inst., at least Davis, was enjoying a season of peace and quietude. It is reported that Admiral Dupont will be ordered another attack on the harbor defenses till the new arrangements which have been reported for the reduction of that stronghold.

No decisive movements have been made in Eastern as yet, so far as known, but a battle has not to be entertained in high official circles, that the great battle of the war will be fought somewhere between N. Shville and Chattanooga within a few days.

The running of the blockade at Newburg by six gunboats and three transports was effected on the night of the 20th inst., with the loss of one transport, the Henry Clay, gunboat and transport were burned. Each of the two. Only one of the gunboats got lost in a nearly all of them got past before the Rebels' batteries opened fire. A later report from Newburg states that on the night of the 20th, the transports succeeded in getting through the blockade, and the indications were that they would assume a different appearance than that quarter.

At New Orleans from New Orleans, General Banks' prospects are more flattering. The Queen of West had been recaptured.

General Notices.

MRS. C. M. SQUIRES, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 211 West... FOR SALE... A NEW CORNETT... SALT, FALT... TO CATTLE HUNTERS... DISCOUNT EAST VALLEY... LAW NOTICE... STOREHOUSE TO RENT... BRICK, INK, INK... LITERARY AGENCY... BROOM MANUFACTORY... OUTFITTING STORE... CAN SUEVE THE ENGLISH AND MIAIR WITH FLOUR... GRAIN, FEED, BACON, DRIED BEANS, BROWN BEANS, GROCERIES, etc., etc. BAIG OVENS, CAMP KETTLES, FRY PANS, SLUICE FORMS, GOLD PANS, TINWARE, MINERS' BOOTS, STOGS AND FINE BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND CLOTHING. I WILL PAY THE FELL... PREMIUM ON GOLD AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOLD DUST, or Exchange for the above, including a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, OFFICE at Residence 13th Ward, two doors south of... PAIN-KILLER... FOR SALE... WANTED to purchase a good organ and table... LOOK HERE... ESERET MACHINE SHOP... LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!... JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER... INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC... COMBS! COMBS!... JAMES SADDLER... DENTISTRY... GOING TO THE STATES... MACHINERY... GREEN BACKS... DRAFTS OR GOLD... NORTHERN MAIL... THE Deseret... WANTED, IN EXCHANGE... NORTHERN MAIL... G. D. KEATON, DRESS MAKER... W. M. GAMBEL, GROCER... J. J. KING, Proprietor.

General Notices.

WOOL CARDING... TO THE LADIES... MRS. COLEBROOK... GOFER SHOP... THESE TREES THESE... NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN... WILLIAM I. APPEBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law... WILL practice... WOOD CARDING... LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS... LIVE AND LET LIVE... DECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY... THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US... BALEM IN GILEAD! USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS! PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY! SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PRINCIPLE... BUY THE ESSENCE OF LIFE! BUY JOHNSON'S NERVE AND BONE LIMENT... BUY JOHNSON'S COMPOUND BONNET PILL... BUY CONKIN SALVE... FAMILY MEDICINES... CONKIN SALVE... FAMILY MEDICINES...

General Notices.

LINED OIL... NEW ESTABLISHMENT... LARSEN & MAGLEY, CANNERYMAKERS... CLOTH MANUFACTORY... GREAT INDUCEMENTS... CASH BUYERS... KIMBALL & LAWRENCE... LOW PRICES... CAPENEK & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR... HAVING recently returned our premises, we are prepared to contract for BUILDINGS, either in particular or in general... L. E. BENCHLEY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS... AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS' MECHANICS... MINERS' TOOLS, & CO... SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS... C. P. WILLINGBELL, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER... 20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY... LAW NOTICE... SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS! S. J. LEE'S, MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS...

CORRESPONDENCE

see that few even among them had what would have been very good beef. Most of the... PROGESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY. SALT CREEK, JOAN CO. APRIL 22, 1863. Editors of the News...

IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS

For several days past the city has presented a very lively, stirring appearance, as teams have been almost constantly passing through the streets, arriving from the country...

ARRIVAL OF GOODS. DRUMMOND & COMPANY... OCEANIC, OCEANIC... FOUND.

We were happily entertained for the evening after having been somewhat weary from our work on our way, passed through Pleasant Grove and Prevo and stopped at Springville for dinner, where everything was prepared for our reception by our enterprising, old and trustworthy friend, Bishop Aaron Johnson...

We were happily entertained for the evening after having been somewhat weary from our work on our way, passed through Pleasant Grove and Prevo and stopped at Springville for dinner...

Let me here also state that from the best information I am able to give, it is ascertained that the late Payne, there were three Indiana killed and three wounded in the recent fighting. Most of the month of Spanish Fork wagon—no more. In the morning we moved on to Spanople, Utah, for the purpose of bringing the poor Saints across the plains who are immigrating to the Valleys of the Mountain the present summer...

The whole number of teams designed for that service for the year was over five hundred, but we are not in possession of the requisite information to enable us to state definitely how many have been fitted up, and are, or will soon be in motion for the Missouri river in compliance with the requisition...

On the 21st inst. we moved on to Spanople, Utah, for the purpose of bringing the poor Saints across the plains who are immigrating to the Valleys of the Mountain the present summer...

L. O. LITTLEFIELD. P. S.—Morning, 23d inst. 7 o'clock. AM. It is dampen down, and it is raining, snowing! It is the general opinion that if the snow which has fallen this morning remains, or remains a little, it is melted so fast, up to this time it would have measured six inches in depth, and it is still raining, snowing...

Most of the teams which we have seen have been good ones, principally composed of young, thrifty cattle, in good order, well adapted for the journey. The wagons also are of a superior kind and the outfit, so far as we have seen and heard of every quarter, has been rendered complete by the Bishops, who have had the superintendency of the whole matter...

The next morning after breakfast, the company moved on slowly over a rather heavy snow covered slope, the rain which we experienced during the night, but passing Summit creek, six miles distant, the roads began to improve, and a long train of carriages and big waggons rolled down the southern slope of the mountain in double quick time, and we passed into Utah valley, where we were met by a large number of people assembled in a Theatre hall, where we were received with much discourse replete with the most valuable information, which, as we were all new to this Territory by the capital of the men of limited resources, ten years would not pass before our kind of work would come in wealth to a degree truly wonderful, and public improvements would happily our condition in every particular...

FOREIGN POSTAGE. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 27th, 1863. EDITOR NEWS: In consequence of the Post Office Department's inaction...

By most estimates, the probable increase in prices will fall far in debt, he hopes for a continuance of that purchase... NOTICE OF REMOVAL. ROBERT GREEN, Electric Machin Maker, etc.

Pressing onward, at half-past 2 o'clock, P.M. we drew up in front of Bishop Bryant's residence two times together, and he in the presence of my attention and kindness was always most kind and the citizens...

We are requested to announce that the reading room at the Sevier's' Concess Hall is now open to the public three days in the week, viz: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 6 p.m. Saturday of each week is reserved for Ladies and country visitors who may feel disposed to open their eyes to the reading...

—A Michigan soldier, who was accused of stealing a rebel's goods, said he found the aid living at the American flag and arrested at for treason. —An editor of West wall's to know "what's to become of the women if manlin goes from the globe" and the example as a good one will be that they'll turn out to be a poor stuffless set.

Mr. Editor, you have a brief summary of our three days' travel from our beloved city, which has placed nearly five miles between us and the mountains of the west, and would not omit to mention that on approaching the settlements through which we have passed the President and his party were accompanied by companies of escorts with flags and bands of music, and everywhere he is greeted with the music of the organ, and the people as he is a father and a benefactor to the people, he may be and we wish to see him again to enjoy the blessing of his presence. The President's party consists of about one hundred persons, some of which are Indian and twenty five carriages and four wagons...

LATEST FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.—By persons from the south, we have been informed that in consequence of the prevailing illness in the army, the President and the Young and company remained at Nephi, and did not proceed on to Spanople county till Friday morning. As we were leaving on last evening, we received a communication from our correspondents dated at Mantel, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., from which we learn that the President and company went from Nephi to North Bend on Friday, passing through Fountain Green and Moroni, and from thence via Mount Pleasant, Springtown and Ephraim, to Mantel, on Saturday. On Sunday the party would reach the mountain and two meetings would be held, after which they would return to Mantel that evening. On Monday they would proceed to Gunison, and from thence to Fillmore on Tuesday.

Notice of deaths: In Hebrew City, on 9th of Feb., 1863, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years. In Rocky Mountain City, on the 31st of April, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years. In Whiteriver, Cache Co., March 4th, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years.

Thus far no accident has happened. We have met, perhaps, one hundred and fifty or two hundred teams en route for Florence, to assist us en route for the Salt Lake. The teams were in case last condition I did not...

GREAT FIRE AT DENVER.—L. T. on the morning of the 19th inst., destroying most of the business part of the town. The particulars have not been published, but it is reported that Territory has come to hand since that unfortunate occurrence.

Advertisements: W.L. & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, etc. W. J. HARRIS, Salt Lake City.

DEPARTURES.—Postmaster Stebbins and W. S. Godde, of the public three days in the week, viz: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 6 p.m. Saturday of each week is reserved for Ladies and country visitors who may feel disposed to open their eyes to the reading...

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Advertisements: HENRY DRUCE, ENGRAVER. SHEET IRON, TIN WARE, ROPE, BAKE OVENS, BRASS KETTLES, GLASS, COFFER, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPICES, etc.

WANTED. A THOMPSON'S FIRST VOLUME OF THE DESERT NEWS, for which a bill for \$1.00 will be paid in cash.

FOR SALE. A FINE LOT OF GOODS, 45 feet by 25, on which a bill for \$1.00 will be paid in cash.

FOR SALE. THE HALF BUCKLE, or the half of a new one with the getting of buying the whole. Also, one of the best of the kind in the market.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. ROBERT GREEN, Electric Machin Maker, etc. ROBERT GREEN, Electric Machin Maker, etc.

LATEST NEWS!!! PANTECHNICON. UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK. P. CLIPPEL'S pleasure in announcing the arrival of a new and complete stock of...

Advertisement for a new stock of goods, including PAINTS, SHEETINGS, HICKORY, DENIMS, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, SATINETTS, and a good variety of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Advertisements: DIED. In Hebrew City, on 9th of Feb., 1863, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years. In Rocky Mountain City, on the 31st of April, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years. In Whiteriver, Cache Co., March 4th, of a native born citizen of this Territory, aged 55 years. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W.L. & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, etc. W. J. HARRIS, Salt Lake City. HENRY DRUCE, ENGRAVER. SHEET IRON, TIN WARE, ROPE, BAKE OVENS, BRASS KETTLES, GLASS, COFFER, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPICES, etc.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—PROGRESS OF FRESH MEETING AND COMPANY.

Next, April 23, 1863. EARLON NEWS—The storm mentioned in the prospect of my communication of yesterday, confined itself about noon to dry, sharp, but not severe, but to-morrow, A. W. and J. W. Young, on the subject of agriculture, horticulture, manufacture, home industry, domestic economy, education, etc., which was listened to with deep attention.

During the afternoon a few hours were spent in passing round through the city, to witness the improvements which have been recently made. I first visited the meeting-house which is in progress of erection, its dimensions are 44 by 61 feet. Its height from the ground to the top of the steeple is to be 50 feet. It is well raised, but the tower has not yet been erected. A wall which serves as a support for the weight of the tower, takes the rest of the main room, which forms an outer court. The floor is laid; the stanchions are in the east end and finished with a complete iron roof. The stanchions and desks are being constructed in the west end of the room. A considerable amount of lumber has been procured and put up for the seats, and all the work on the window glass is well executed. The stanchions are some four feet above the ground. The cornice is not complete. The President Young's course and complete the entire building this season. One year ago, had not fallen through. The same commenced mounting the adobe and laying the

We next examined the saw-mill, which carries up spruce saw, but that is about to be replaced with a more powerful engine. The adjacent to this mill is a tannery, where a good business is done in the tanning

Next we examined the foundation which has been laid for a grist-mill, which is intended to be completed this season, by James Hagan.

We then went to the nail factory, owned by J. Campbell, where each week are employed 100 men. Mr. Adams stated, that they could not get out and cost eight hundred to one hundred dollars each per day. He has turned to these business. Attached to their establishment is also a good abate machine, nearly complete. We then examined a set of rollers for grinding case, which would certainly not be over-ridable to mechanics of any country. Adams and Jones, and fitted up Charles Kemp, at a cost of about \$250. There is also a chain factory here, with three lathes attached, which we did not examine.

The Social Hall of which I have before spoken, in which we partook yesterday of such a hearty repast, has all been built, even to getting the timber from the Kanym, and is nearly completed. Its dimensions are 35 by 32 feet. It is to be arched over head, and well plastered. It is a neat, commodious building, and well adapted for meetings under the meeting house is completed.

The Bishop's new manse is 18 by 40 feet long and a half high, two rooms above and below, with eight feet passage, and a cellar under the main floor. The interior is a cottage under the main floor. It is a delightful residence. It cost perhaps fifteen hundred dollars—rather more than adobe, but it will be a great improvement.

Vickers & Salisbury are manufacturing salt, taken from the mountain salt works, in Salt Creek laydown. It is blasted from the solid rock, mixed with red clay. It yields about 100 lbs. per ton. It is put into barrels placed in boilers containing water and boiled about two hours; then drawn off into vats, where it is left to settle. The water is drawn from the vats into other boilers and boiled twice to salt. Its quality, the manufacturer says, is superior to any other salt in the Territory, and the demand for it much greater than can be supplied.

It is particularly in noting the different items of improvement here, hoping it may encourage the citizens of Nipah, still to be contented with their present situation, and I need not disguise the hope that at least two settlements through which we have passed, and that we have previously settled that this will profit by their example, at least in the matter of erecting a meeting-house, and that the same need not be done here, as it is a proverbial fact, that two large, old settlements between this and Salt Creek, are covered up in the state of completion. I believe, however, that there are some of the fine and largest buildings we have seen—generally

built of stone, of which there is an inexhaustible supply of an excellent quality; of many kinds. I am told there is a salt meeting-house here, but I have not seen it yet. All the buildings here are built with large stone and to-day being Sunday, President Young and a portion of the company will repair to the water wagon, and be expected to assemble from all parts of the valley, although it is seven miles on our back track.

THIS IS A delightful valley, picture-gene in its scenic aspect. Along its eastern limits are ranges of low hills of clay, covered by a thin layer of soil, from which the inhabitants obtain fuel during the winter season. It is rather cold here, and fruit trees do not do very well, but it is supposed that apples, pears, plums and cherries can be cultivated. It is very late in the valley than from the aggregate of the mountains and stragglers which do well. This valley, for the raising of grain and stock cannot be compared to Utah.

I have in my long sojourn several other incursions intended for this communication; but unexpectedly the express has just reached us, and so we are obliged to write it out to-morrow for the next. In a few minutes we will be going out to F. T. Ephraim to meeting. The most of the day will be spent here, but I am backed with Sabbath's fresh and vivid green, enclosed in a rim of dark-red mountains variously colored, green and red, and the contemplative mind will find new inspirations and reverence for the Divine Creator who weighs the mountains and holds the earth in the hollow of his hand. More anon.

There has been much done here by way of public improvement. A rock foundation is laid to meeting, and the building is intended to be constructed of brick. They are doing fine things, and it is used for the better of our district, and it is well meeting. A lot was made of which President Young has just received a view of the picture-valley of Salt Lake. This work they are now engaged in.

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Yours truly, L. O. LUTHERMAN.

MILITARY COURT.

On Friday last a court of inquiry, under military regulations, was held in the canvas tent Room, at Fort Douglas, to examine the charge preferred against the regular soldiers, who were arrested at Bonifail, Davis county, while a tempting to abduct Mrs. Agnes Pack, the particulars of which we give in our last issue.

The court consisted of Col. Evans, commander of the post, Capt. Wallace, quartermaster, and Capt. Beck. Lieut. Stillman was appointed judge advocate, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, recorder, for the keeping of the minutes of the proceedings, and by far the most important part of his duties; at least this is the opinion of our reporter.

The six prisoners, who are by no means the most innocent-looking men, were then, after having heard the charges read, called upon to state what they had been anticipated, which they all pleaded guilty.

John Pock, Jan., George D. Grant and Joseph and B. Junia Aggie were duly sworn for the prosecution, and testified to all that we related last week, and also to several other items, the most important of which were, namely, which had not previously come to our knowledge. If we had space it would give us pleasure to present the testimony in full, but as we have not, a brief review must be permitted to suffice.

The prosecuting witnesses being through with, the court took a cess till one o'clock, at which hour it resumed its session. On the witness for the defense being called, a host of apparently very willing subjects were on hand to give, either their own, or in which the charge after as their dignified prosecutors had indicated to them. These witnesses were packed no sensible man that listened a for a moment doubt, for they were introduced into each other's hands admirably.

Mrs. McMillen, however, was not quite "prepared" to answer the scrutiny propounded questions of Col. Evans, and the latter was upon being moved for the purpose of exonerating himself from the implication of complicity in the attempted kidnapping of Mrs. Pack, which had been thrown upon him by the prosecuting witness, Grant, who, in giving his testimony, said that he had "observed" Mrs. Pack first come up what authority they had, if they had got a writ of any kind, and one of them replied: "We are ordered here by Colonel Evans. Aggie's order gave us the right to have her, but not to take her." When these questions upon this point, and called upon to state to whom authority she took that those of men with her, she reluctantly answered: "I applied to the Governor to get some assistance to fetch my daughter away, and he told me to go to Gen. Connor, and he (Gen. Connor) would send with me such confidential men as were necessary. I accordingly went to Gen. Connor, and he said that he was willing the men should do so, but they must go in citizen's clothes; and said that I might choose such men as I saw fit, but that they must be citizens, and I received my orders from Gen. Connor, with permission to choose such men as would suit me, and as we were willing to go as volunteers."

It is almost prepared for anything, but hardly prepared for such startling revelations as these. That our Government would take any part in the procuring of such fendish parties, we could not have previously been easily made to believe, but the above statement must either be true, or that the officials therein noted necessary to be before the fact is the wildest outrage, or this old woman, who appears to be so much beloved in certain quarters, has known more than one base falsehood.

As the hour of clock in the afternoon the court adjourned, with the announcement that it would again convene in the evening to read over the evidence and make its decision, to be thereafter submitted to Gen. Connor for confirmation.

It is generally supposed that military prisoners are kept in close confinement, or under the restraint of a strong guard; but at Camp Douglas they seem to have inaugurated a more liberal way of doing things, for when a soldier is sentenced to be confined he is sent off in all directions in their inclinations left to them.

We have just yet learned the decision of the court, but as the accused have been frequently seen prowling around town, we infer that

they have not been considered worthy of punishment.

By the by, what has become of that drunken vagabond who made the demonstration at the Penitentiary some five or six weeks ago, and who was delivered over by the civil authorities to the proper officer at Camp Douglas?

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

During the past winter and since the invading Confederate army was defeated and driven from the State last fall, people of Missouri! recently have been permitted to enjoy measurably a season of peace, having only been subject to the murdering and plundering operations of the guerrillas, who have been constantly prowling about in various parts of the State, and to the felonious acts of the soldiery stationed within its borders for the protection of the old flag, and to counteract the movements of the bushwhacking guerrilla bands whose leader perpetuates the Union-professing population have been so long harassed.

From the Federal soldiery, according to reports, those not loyal in their professions of loyalty, and many who were, have received some exceedingly harsh treatment, and hundreds of men have died without having property taken or wantonly destroyed—suspicions of disaffection to the Government or of entertaining feelings of disgust relative to the arbitrary acts of the military, having been, as stated, sufficient cause for the institution of such proceedings. The same treatment of troops in numerous instances is reported to have been exceedingly tyrannical and cruel and not tending much to foster and cherish the love for the Constitution, laws and institutions of the country, which any self respecting citizen would have to be of opinion in that ill-fated State, and which property of the guerrillas and of the Secessionists generally against those entertaining different views relative to political matters have been, and from the hands of the ultra-Union-combating troops, who have been repeatedly inclined and not distinguished when not required thereto by military rules and regulations, have received no mercy, and each of the belligerent parties have come to view each other in robbery and killing man-combatants in the language of the State, nevertheless, has enjoyed for several months an immunity from invasion, during which time the Union cause has been in the ascendancy, as represented, and the belief is, often been expressed, in military and other circles, that the war in Missouri was virtually at an end.

For some time past said bill will in a few weeks, the public have been led to believe that there was not a detachment of Confederate troops north of the Arkansas river, an official report published on the 11th of April, which stated that the north side of the river had been swept clear of the Confederates, and that Fort Gibson was occupied by Federal troops, but the representations were that the Arkansas was occupying his force, and said that he would all the forts. The next announcement made relative to affairs in that quarter was, that the Confederates, three thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Gen. Cabell, were on an attack on Fayetteville, Ark., on the morning of April 18th, and after a severe engagement, which lasted for six hours, was repulsed with heavy loss. The next report stated that the Federal troops had evacuated Fayetteville and were falling back towards Springfield, Mo., followed by a rumor that Marmaduke with a formidable force was advancing towards Pilot Knob, where Col. Smart was in command. His scout on Black river were drove in on the 23th. As soon as Col. Smart was informed of the approach of the enemy he sent out a detachment to hold him in check, giving him time to load up his teams ready for leaving, in the event a retreat should become necessary, which subsequent events proved to be a wise precaution, as the detachment was driven back to Coward and had to fall back after destroying the stores which he could not take away. The retreat was effected in good order, as stated, notwithstanding the enemy at one time got into the rear of the detachment, and after a short and made a desperate effort to capture the entire force. Gen. McNell was soon in motion with his force stationed at Bloomfield, marching towards Pilot Knob, a large force to reach that place on the 29th, and a large force

of cavalry was detached from Springfield on board, and the two hundred and fifty passengers, only about ten escaped death, with the exception of those killing themselves in flight. This was a calamitous affair, and the first and last of the kind involving emigrants from the old world or the Eastern States, en route for Deseret, that has ever occurred; but neither of the returning missionaries on board, of whom there were several, were materially injured.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Yesterday afternoon the 1st, 3rd and 5th Regts. of Cavalry, Capt. Camp Douglas to establish a post at near Soda Springs, as we mentioned last week, and Capt. Evans, of this regiment, left for the West to establish a post near River Junction, and all Routs, as we are credibly informed. Capt. Black took with him about thirty baggage wagons, one third of which were ox teams. We understood a company of cavalry will follow shortly, which will return as soon as the details are made.

About one hundred of the emigrants who have been hanging about Camp Douglas all the winter, and west north with Capt. Black's command, and about the same number west of this region, left for the West to establish a post near River Junction, and all Routs, as we are credibly informed. Capt. Black took with him about thirty baggage wagons, one third of which were ox teams. We understood a company of cavalry will follow shortly, which will return as soon as the details are made.

DIACRUCIFIX—To-day a drunken man, claiming to be a citizen, reeling about the streets, or stretched out on the side walks, and in "Whisky street," is not a common occurrence in Great Salt Lake City, and a circumstance of that kind generally is to be considered an extraordinary event.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—DEATH OF IIRAM KIMBALL AND THOMAS ATKINSON.

A telegram was received, sent over the wires to Salt Lake on the afternoon of Friday, May 15th, containing the news that Kimball and Thomas Atkinson, who were on their way from the city to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries, had been killed at San Pedro, by the explosion of the Ada Hancock, which was on board. On Saturday another dispatch was received here, setting forth that the Ada Hancock, a small steamer employed as a tender in carrying passengers from the wharf at San Pedro, to the steamer Starbuck, which was at anchor in the harbor of San Pedro, had exploded, exploded her boiler on the 27th of April, during which awful occurrence forty of the sixty passengers on board were instantly killed, and all the others, with the exception of seven, wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Wiley T. B. Stone, Frederick Krimm, Samuel the late Gene A. S. Johnston, Dr. H. M. Myles, W. P. Rittler, Mr. Atkinson and Hiram Kimball, M-rnon missionaries, and Capt. Joseph Bryant Fitch. No further particulars were given.

Kimball and Atkinson left this city on the 21st day of March last, according to the best of our remembrance, on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, which, as understood, they solicited from some cause which we never heard of directly stated. They proceeded to the Pacific by the southern route, and after leaving the lower settlements in Washington county, nothing had been heard from them, excepting that they were met by none of the merchant traders from San Pedro, till the announcement was made above at Salt Lake. With Mr. Kimball we have been acquainted some twenty-five years. Mr. Atkinson was to us an entire stranger, and we believe that he had not long been a resident of the Territory. Mr. Kimball was about fifty-seven years of age, and was a native of England. Each have left a wife and family to mourn their departure from this state of existence, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to produce grief and sorrow.

So far as we are able to learn, as our recollection extends, these two men are the first who have lost their lives by any similar casualty either in going or returning from a mission to preach the gospel to Adam's bearded descendants in any part of the earth, and the first who have died in foreign lands, and in distant parts of the American continent; but none, we believe, have ever been killed before by any explosion of a steamer, the wrecking of a vessel at sea, or by any other of the kind, and incidents which have cost human life to thousands within the last thirty years.

By the explosion of the steamer Selma at Lexington, Mo., on the 8th of April, 1859, some twenty-five or thirty emigrants for Utah lost their lives out of the one hundred and ten

On Friday morning last, at an early hour, some persons were seen passing through the streets, winding their way toward the hills and knays surrounding the city, on a May-day excursion, to celebrate that festive day in gathering wild flowers and in wandering over the hills and through the open prairie, which, in the absence of innocence of childhood, without much constraint. There were, however, but few, comparatively, who were not accompanied either by the teacher, or a some person in whose charge they had been placed, to keep them in order as far as possible, and to prevent accidents, which too often occur on such occasions. On their return in the evening, many of them were met by flowers, and there were many who had made some display indicating the nature of the amusements they had participated in during the day, and which, in each all apparently had been highly delighted.

FIRST DISTRICT FEDERAL COURT.—The court appointed to be held in the First District on the third Monday in April, and which, as we announced in a former issue, was on that day adjourned till the 10th, last called out, after a session of two minutes.

We have learned from our Utah correspondent that Marshal Gifford has been indefatigable in his exertions to bring to a speedy termination the trial of the case of the emigrants killed at Washington with which to pay the expenses of the court, the Marshal very properly declined to summon jurors and witness until the trial was adjourned to the 10th of May, to prevent the credit of our Great Uncle, and hence Judge Gifford has been obliged to adjourn the trial on 5th-September.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Isaac R. Thompson, who accompanied H. Frank Fuller to his place in 1851, and has acted as his private secretary and clerk since that period, left in the overland coach on Monday evening for the Territory, where he was to reside for the remainder of his life. He is a most estimable young man, and we join with his numerous friends, in wishing him every success.

AGRICULTURAL.



DISEASE IN SHEEP.

We have long been of opinion that the sheep of our Territory were not suitably cared for... We should have had at least ten head of sheep where we have now but one.

Very soon after our first endeavors to erect homes in this desert, far-crowned wilderness... We have long been of opinion that the sheep of our Territory were not suitably cared for.

Probably some have been suffered to become a prey for the wolves, though we have no means at hand for exterminating any prairie... We entertain the opinion, however, that, though wolves have been quite numerous in various localities, no great numbers have been lost by their depredations.

Who cannot see the result of this penning up sheep to suffocation? But the keeping of them in a contracted pen for the night is not one of aggravation, and to put on the climax of evil in their practice, the dumb creatures, at the mercy of thoughtless owners...

In former years the butchers annually disposed of no inconsiderable number of sheep, and though the trade in auction was not a lucrative one for them, it has by no means promoted or led to the remotest degree of our use as a people...

Though we cannot attribute to any extent of them the sole responsibility in the matter, yet we have good grounds for charging them, or their agents, rather, respectively—such one on his own account—with having had a share of officiousness in abating the pollution of a vital element in our body-

politic, social and financial, and of rendering grossly abortive the most expensive caudalities for producing wool in quantity of a kind, inclusive of its manufacture, is met by the rapidly-increasing and almost imperative demands of the people for home-made fabrics.

That there is no effect without its legitimate, direct or indirect cause, no one can deny for a moment question. The case before us, therefore, is irrefragable, that, if disease prevails among the sheep in this country, some cause, whether discoverable or not, exists to produce it.

The mode of treatment of sheep adopted by some of our farmers, who who have been so successful for some length of time, has always been highly productive of unhealthiness—which is but the milder type of incipient disease of a very virulent form.

As to the scab disease, now and for some time past making fatal inroads to the already limited stock of sheep in the Territory, it may have been brought there in imported breeds; or, which is quite as likely, may have been regenerated through the disease-producing neglect so notoriously observed in many localities where sheep do congregate.

The practice of cooping up a large flock of sheep as goats are frequently kept in a distiller's yard, and with scarcely room to face about without coming into heat and contact with one another, has long been found by their fathers, that we presume some of our puerile shepherds consider the practice sacred as holy writ.

Who cannot see the result of this penning up sheep to suffocation? But the keeping of them in a contracted pen for the night is not one of aggravation, and to put on the climax of evil in their practice, the dumb creatures, at the mercy of thoughtless owners...

THE TALLOW TREE IN ALCORNIA.—This remarkable tree, which grows in China, and is called by the botanists, Croton alchornea or Siliqua alchornea, has been successfully acclimated in Algeria, under the auspices of the French Government. Its cultivation on a large scale would be extremely advantageous to the country, as the product would diminish the cost of candles.

From the limited space in our agricultural columns this week, we are compelled to defer further consideration of this subject till our next issue.

until all the tallow has been separated in a semi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder at the bottom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all impurities, and soon becomes solid. The vessel which receives it has been previously moistened and powdered with carboline to prevent the collection of the tallow. In hot weather, the candles made in this way are apt to become soft, and even to liquefy. To get around this difficulty they are dipped into wax. The seeds that have undergone the operation just described are found to be very valuable for the manufacture of hono, nerve, etc., and hence in always a proper food in all circumstances of health.

MILK, TEA AND COFFEE.

In Prof. Loomis' article on "Food," in the last Past Edition of this paper, we speak of milk, tea and coffee.

Tea contains in solution not only a very large proportion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, but all the other elements necessary for the construction of bone, nerve, etc., and hence in always a proper food in all circumstances of health.

Coffee, though of a taste so little allied to tea, derives its value precisely the same manner and from nearly the same substances. Its value and effect on the system are therefore, in many respects, the same as those of tea. It is evident that milk, tea and coffee, are valuable articles of food under all conditions of temperature.

THE FIRST CARGO OF TEA FROM JAPAN.—The bark Defender, Captain Berry, which arrived on Monday from Yokohama (Bay of Yedo) brings a large cargo of tea imported into New York from Japan since the opening of trade with that country. Hereto fore the tea which has been found their way to the Atlantic States, via China, where the tea has been refined and re-packed. The Benefactor cargo has been prepared by Yokohama, with special reference to its sale in the American market, the firing and packing being superintended by Chinoese, and sent to Japan for the purpose. The tea of Japan resembles the finest green tea of China, known as Oolong, and which is the finest that is perfectly pure and free from all coloring matter. While the Japan tea is not deficient in strength, it has an elasticity and softness of flavor which has already made it very popular.

"Why, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen large men, "I am very small but I did not see you before." "Very well," replied the little gentleman, "I am like a difference among the copper cents not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

CABBAGE SEEDS!

ORDER SEEDS OF THE WINEGRASS-HEAD BEET cabbage for Sale. 41 L. B. HEMMERT.

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale. L. B. HEMMERT.

WOODMANSE & BROS.

Now offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

- PRINTS, SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, HICKORY, BLUE DRILLS, SATINETTS and CLOTHING. HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, AXES, HAY FORKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS, SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN, TINWARE, BRASS KETTLES, Bako Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails, GLASS, Door Trimmings, Brass Angers, Chisels, Saw, Split Lows, Wash Clothing, COOKING STOVES, Quavers, Gold Beals, Cloths, Tea and Tobacco, etc.

STRAY NOTICE. A BLACK ONE-EYED HORSE, white nose, two white legs, known to my customers as No. 1. City on the 4th of April. DAVID W. SPANISH, City, Quincy, Illinois, Va. Co.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS, etc. prepared in a manner equal to the following articles. WEAVING LOOMS, with all the latest improvements on the most improved patterns, and all the latest improvements on the most improved patterns, and all the latest improvements on the most improved patterns.

REMOVAL. MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT. HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, 133 1/2. Three doors north of Josephine street.

FINDLAY'S MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT. HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, 133 1/2. Three doors north of Josephine street.

MATCHES, FURNES. RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELBLE INKS.

DEATH MIXTURES FOR RED BLOOD AND ALL KINDS OF FEVERS. BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING, These Whitens and Brights, with special instructions to Wholesalers and Retailers.

MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Where the public can be accommodated with Rep. Cross-cut and Crown Blowing, Youngsters, Praxels, etc. Also Family and ornamental Wood-work of all sizes.

A Family, Elderly Man for Clothing. Two Good CABINET MAKERS. Twenty Cans of clean, white BLENDING. Country Agents will please take notice.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Contains in part of DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c. COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO, INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE, SCYTHES, HOES, AGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEP SHEARS, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest figure. GEORGE CROMBY, West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Street.

General Notices.

SIRS. C. H. SQUARES, MILLNER AND DRESSES...

SALT, SALT. MAYNE had at M. S. Beckwith...

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES. THE Collector of Great Salt Lake County...

INK, INK. JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSION JET INK...

LITERARY EDUCATION. P. W. CROSSLAND will commence to teach...

BROOM MANUFACTORY. Spring Lake Falls, Deseret.

TO THE LADIES. ADVICE regarding dress and fashionable...

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE. THE Excelsior Mill, on Hot Springs...

HENRY DREW, ENGRAVER. All kinds of Maps, Charts and Territorial...

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to...

FOR SALE. An American Family and Commercial...

TO BE PAID. To be paid to the order of...

ESBERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER B. BEHR is now prepared to make...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER...

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. WILLIAM L. APPELBY has a collection...

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY order of the Sub. of November 1 report...

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General Notices.

LINED OIL. PRESIDENT H. KIMBALL has now on hand...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET...

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THE LATE MR. COOK.

We were pained to announce the sudden death of Mr Frederick Cook, who for nearly two years past, has resided in this city, acting in the capacity of Assistant-Treasurer of the Overland Mill Company, and with which connection he has been for many years officially connected.

Mr. Cook left this city on the 29th of March accompanied by Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, and Gen. B. M. Hays, of the "Overland Stage Line," for a visit to California, and on the 30th of March he was returning to this city, when the accident occurred which resulted in his death.

While riding through the city, in company with Gov. Gilpin, on the morning of Tuesday, 30th of March, the horse took fright, overturning the carriage, injuring Mr. Cook in the neck of the spine, and inflicting some injuries upon his companion. Every attention was shown the sufferers, and, throughout the night, Mr. Cook's symptoms were favorable to his recovery, but in the morning it became evident that he could not survive, and though his limbs were paralyzed, he was able to speak, and expressed his convictions, or at least from the first, that his injury would terminate fatally. He gave thoughtful attention to references to the subject of economic mining, and made the friends in New York, and on the west coast the utmost enthusiasm of his approaching departure. He retained the power of speech up to the hour of death, and calmly thereafter lay for an hour in the city, and then in a metallic coffin, was conveyed to San Francisco on Friday, and will be sent by steamer to New York.

The loss of Mr. Cook is not merely a loss to the company, who were vast business operations he was faithfully conducting for the community and to the world. He was a sincere and devoted Christian, a member of the Presbyterian organization known as the "Dutch Reformed Church," of New York city, and a lover of his country, and was impressed with the excellencies and beauties of his own peculiar faith, he learned from his long-cherished charity towards all mankind which concedes the right of every man to worship the Father according to the dictates of his own conscience. He had no sympathy with the cruel policy which would inflict of excommunication of the various religious organizations, because at different shrines they kneel unto one God. He was particularly kind in his denunciations of the present form of public worship, and expressed that peculiar personal power, and expressed which enabled him to vanquish the bragged and to handle official pitch without being detected. A devoted lover of his country, he did not fail to convey his contempt for the selfish conduct of those who in any way profaned the noblest of means of personal advancement. The same directness and truthfulness characterized his business life. Liberal and openhanded in his personal charities, he was not less generous in his business relations. If a suit was brought against his company for injury to person or property, he never failed to defend it successfully, for it was sure to be an unjust claim. Were it otherwise, it would have been amply satisfied if it were possible to reach the court.

After what we have said, it is almost unnecessary for us to add, that Mr. Cook was highly respected here by every worthy member of the community, or that the hearts of our people beat here for his portals in his grave. Disloyalty aimed to country, and his enthusiastic devotion to country, and disorganizers doubtless detested him for his fearless opposition to schemes of villainy. If wickedness in high places threatened before him anything denunciated, condoned and purged recognized in his firm friend worthy of all veneration, respect and love.

We cannot better close our notice than by appending the following lines, written by the Rev. J. B. Snow, of this city, on the sad event which we have thus recorded and addressed to one of Mr. Cook's friends:

Death's purple hand has struck a noble man,
From heaven's sustaining arms are made to dwell
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,

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And this is nature's tribute to the heart,
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,
And this is nature's tribute to the heart,

Justice an earnestness—humanity
An also connect with wonderful plans
A worthy model—these are the places
From his heart, and whatever is done
In another's soul archive he will give,
And to his noble truth's speech will give honor.

THE TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

During the past week all the trains have started which are going east this spring, to assist in gathering the poor wishing to emigrate to the peaceful valleys of Deere, and for the importation of merchandise and machinery, of which large quantities will be brought, and which will cost a great many, and will be fully repaid. More or less trains, each of the church trains have gone on private account—many to as old friends who begin to recall to mind the sayings of the prophet, "I will be a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the orphan." It is believed that after witnessing so many scenes of unusual and war, as they have within the last two weeks.

The number of horse, mule and ox teams which have left for the frontier within the last three weeks, we have seen no one of determining, but we are safe in saying that it exceeds that of any previous year. Capt. Perrett's company, we believe, took the lead of the Church teams, and from latest accounts received from the companies it is believed that he has passed Fort Bidwell, before this date, and Capt. White with the rear train is supposed to have camped somewhere in Echo Canyon last night.

Bishop Hunter, who went out on the road in the name of the King's army, in order to give the men some direction and advice after the companies were organized, makes a very favorable report in relation to the teams, wagons, and everything connected with their outfit. The several companies will start together, under circumstances which permit, and it is believed that they will make as good time in going and returning as any teams of the kind which ever crossed the plains.

WAR NEWS.—The army of the Potomac, so reported, commenced moving across the Rappahannock, on or about the 27th of April, and in the course of the week has been checked in the Federal and Confederate Great battles are reported to have been fought on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the particulars of which will probably be received in the course of a few days. The Confederates are said to have done us accord best, so far as reported.

Married:

On the 6th inst. Mary, by Miss George Brinkman, to Mr. G. E. FINE, Mayor of North, Kansas, and the Miss GARDNER, late of Winona, Kansas, England. [M. H. Star, 7th Apr.]

On the 7th inst. Annie, by Miss James W. Haines, to Mr. W. C. AUSTIN, of Kansas, and Miss CAROLINE MULLICA, late of N. Y. City.

Died:

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON, late of New York, aged 81 years, and daughter of John W. and Sarah Smith, both here.

At Orono city, Water, Apr. 25, GEORGE A. BRILL, formerly of New York, aged 67 years, and wife.

In Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, April 25, JOHN W. HARRIS, formerly of New York, aged 67 years, and wife.

At Provo City, Utah, on April 18, of scarlet fever, aged 4 years, the son of Mrs. H. H. and Margaret Ann GARDNER, late of New York.

At Provo City, Utah, on April 25, of scarlet fever, aged 4 years, the son of Mrs. H. H. and Margaret Ann GARDNER, late of New York.

LOST.
A few more copies of the PROCEDES and an account of the same, published in the News, are for sale at the office of the News, 100 N. 3rd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

OCULIST, OCULIST.
J. W. COOK, M.D., Oculist, Salt Lake City, Utah.

GREEN'S
ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
AND
ANTIFERMIN OFFICE.

GET YOUR COUS.
I HAVE in my possession one half of a gold mine, and one half of a silver mine, both of which can be easily worked.

J. MANNING, TAILOR, &c.
I have received a large lot of new goods, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

LOST.
A few more copies of the PROCEDES and an account of the same, published in the News, are for sale at the office of the News, 100 N. 3rd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

LITERARY OFFICE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING DEPOT.
Late Ferris & Hopkins's Jobbing Gallery, now Salt Lake City.

FAMILY LIBRARIES.
Family libraries made up in the most complete and reliable style, and adapted to the wants of the family.

GENERAL LITERARY BUSINESS.
Advertisements of every kind arranged for the press.

BOOK KEEPING.
Merchants' and Traders' Account Books started, or put into order.

COPYING.
Law Documents, Papers copied out into type for Printing and Stationery.

ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE.
The Advertiser can be called upon to furnish the information of an Advertising Agency, on the premises of the Advertiser.

ADVERTISOR WILL MAIL THEM. A. S. B. & Co., 100 N. 3rd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ADDITION.
Having been asked by a friend, friend, who was struck with the name of the above proposition, whether it was a good one, I have decided to offer it for sale.

BUSINESS EXTRAORDINARY.
Special opportunity for business men to acquire property and acquire it in a short time.

WANTED.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

WANTED.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

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I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

STRAYED HORN CATTLE.
FROM THE STOCK OF THE NEWS, and for sale at the office of the News, 100 N. 3rd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
R. B. GARDNER, formerly of New York, and now of Salt Lake City, Utah, has removed his office to the corner of 1st and 2nd Sts.

GREEN'S
ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
AND
ANTIFERMIN OFFICE.

ANTIFERMIN OFFICE.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

POTTERY WARE.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

CARDING FALDING.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

UMERELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES!
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

CABBAGE PLANTS.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

OUTFITTING STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND KNOWN AS "JENNINGS'S CORNER."

GRAIN,
FEED,
BACON,
DRIED BEEF,
BEANS,
GROCERIES, etc., etc.

BAKE OVENS,
CAMP KETTLES,
FRY PANS,
SLUICE FORKS,
GOLD PANS,
TINWARE,
etc., etc.

MINERS BOOTS,
STOGA and FINE BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER and CLOTHING.

PREMIUM ON GOLD
AND THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
GOLD DUST,
or Exchange for the above, include a full assortment of MERCHANDISE JUST IMPORTED.

WANTED.
I have a large quantity of goods for sale, and am prepared to make up suits to order.

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, May 13, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I herby inform the public that the DESERT NEWS is not and has not been an organ of any name, for except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that for some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE LATE BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

There has not as yet, been any official report of the great battles fought at and near Fredericksburg, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of May instant been made public, as a right censorship has been exercised by the government, over the telegraph lines and other mediums of communication. Since the army of the Potomac commenced crossing the Rappahannock to renew offensive operations. What little the public has been favored with in relation to those bloody conflicts, has been derived from private sources, and not very explicitly, but enough has been announced to induce the belief that the fighting was of the most desperate kind—more sanguinary than most of the battles which have been fought during the war. That the enemy was victorious has not been denied, and Gen. Hooker with his army was forced to fall back and recross the river, as the result of five day's fighting with the overwhelming forces of the Confederates which were hurled upon the Federal columns in front, flank and rear.

The retreat was commenced on Tuesday, the 6th, and was so noisy and precipitous that most of the dead and wounded were left on the several little fields to the mercy of the enemy. The precise time in the last of the retreating columns crossed the bank of the Rappahannock has not been reported, but from the very imperfect reports published, it is inferred that the last corps recrossed the river some time in the afternoon of the 6th, the enemy then in their rear.

A tremendous flood is reported to have occurred on the 5th and 6th, the rain pouring down in torrents from five o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday till late in the day on Wednesday. The Rappahannock rose some ten feet in the course of a few hours, sweeping the ends of the pontoon bridges to such extent that the troops could not cross on them till one of the bridges was taken up, to lighten the others. The scene from what little has been conveyed to the public, it was heard in the extreme. The wounded left on the field were lying uncaared for, and unprotected from the descending torrents, the sick and exhausted were left lying in the mud and by the wayside, and hundreds of thousands of them died for want of care, as represented by some of the correspondents while others make no mention of these matters, for fear, no doubt, of revealing confidences.

Gen. Sherman, in command of a large expedition, said by some to have been twenty thousand strong, crossed the river on the 20th at Kelly's Ford and by a circuitous route, gained the rear of the enemy and while the fighting was progressing near Fredericksburg was, as reported, tearing up telegraph wires, burning bridges, destroying telegraph lines and scouring the country between Fredericksburg and Richmond—captured many prisoners, and destroyed a vast amount of provisions, while the army was in constant and desolating for and wide. One or two divisions of Lee's forces are said to have approached

led near to Richmond, causing much consternation in the Confederate capital, after which they went down the river.

The respective losses of the Federal and Confederate armies engaged in the conflicts which took place while Gen. Hooker was on the south side of the Rappahannock cannot be definitely stated, and if we could not get some time back, the highest estimates made represent the Federal loss at fifteen, and the Confederates at eighteen thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, but if as many brigades were engaged as reported, the number of killed must have been at least forty thousand.

INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

A messenger arrived here on Thursday last from Bannock City, Idaho Territory, with a request or petition from the whites in that place, to Gen. Connor, soliciting aid in suppressing an Indian war, which has recently broken out in that region, somewhat distant from it in its aspect, and a statement, had resulted in the shedding of some considerable blood before the messenger left. He came through in great haste, having been only about five days in making the trip from Bannock City. He is Gen. Connor at Kay Creek, or in that vicinity, on his way to Soda Springs, to select the site for the new military post and city, to be established at or near that place, and delivered the message, after which he came on to the city. We have not had time to send him a reply, but in answer to the call or note, but the presumption is that he will not, although all the troops at Camp Douglas might be sent on that service as well as not, so far as their presence is necessary to the protection of the Overland Mail and Commerce routes. The Indians who are stationed in Great Salt Lake Valley is no guarantee whatever against Indian attacks on the stations either east or west. They afford no protection to the mail stages and passengers when traveling through the country, but in such an institution, they might just as well be stationed at Bannock City or on the Potomac as in Great Salt Lake, where hostile Indians have never come since the settlement of those Valleys by the whites. The various tribes, and the various parts of the country know full well that the people here are always prepared to give them an unwelcome reception, should they make any hostile demonstrations in this valley. They have not forgotten the battle-fields of Utah and Texas, and the various tribes of the Great Salt Lake punished them so severely for their murderous and thieving deeds, since which they have kept at a respectful distance when thus incited, excepting the little stealing they did for the benefit of their availing army, when stationed at Fort Bridger in the spring of 1858, and that they were incited, if reports were true, by men now numbered with the dead, and who, if strict justice had been meted out to them, would never have perished on the battle field nor died a natural death.

The cause was not a burning affair, has not transpired, but rumor says that the killing of one of the Indian chiefs by a white man, in retaliation for some real or supposed injury, made the red men mad, who in turn killed a white man, who was accompanied by four white men, who were on hunting after stock, whereupon the whites killed seventeen Indians who were in Bannock City, friendly of course or they would not have been thus caught. Those occurrences are represented to the satisfaction of the whites, and the messenger stated that three hundred men had started before he left, with the intention of halting the so-called Bannock Chief Winemak, who was they were anxious to take.

An Indian war, but certainly he is no braggart, but he is a man who is well calculated to that to that Territory in Idaho, has not transpired, but rumor says that the killing of one of the Indian chiefs by a white man, in retaliation for some real or supposed injury, made the red men mad, who in turn killed a white man, who was accompanied by four white men, who were on hunting after stock, whereupon the whites killed seventeen Indians who were in Bannock City, friendly of course or they would not have been thus caught. Those occurrences are represented to the satisfaction of the whites, and the messenger stated that three hundred men had started before he left, with the intention of halting the so-called Bannock Chief Winemak, who was they were anxious to take.

Some writing the foregoing we have seen Gen. Connor direct from Bannock City, who returns to the city, in a public concert, got up for effect, and that the fact is related to the difficulty with the Indians are, that upon after the discovery of the Grapshoppers, which were taken comparatively but few white men in all that country, Winemak

comes to the place now known as Bannock City, with a large number of warriors, and that the miners entered into treaty with him, which the chief had not violated on his part, but had faithfully observed. One of the stipulations of the treaty was, that Winemak and his band should not steal anything from the miners, but the miners, that they should go to the Buffalo country to spend the winter, which they did, leaving that section of country in September last, and did not return till sometime in April.

Soon after their return to Bannock City, a large number of miners, a gang of about seventy-five reengaged, broken down gamblers, who had infected the mines during the winter, to the great annoyance of the miners, entered into a plot to kill the chief and his band—all but the young squaws, take the horses and property, including a large amount of skins and furs, brought from their hunting ground on the eastern slope, which would enable them to gratify their hellish lust, and also to carry on their gambling operations. Their plan was to go to the mountains, where they would be met with two revolvers, enter the lodges and make a simultaneous attack, and shoot all both old and young excepting the squaws, which they wished to capture.

By some means their conspiracy became known to some of the miners, who immediately informed Winemak of the plot. He thereupon went away all the squaws and children and made ready for the contemplated attack and massacre, of which the conspirators were advised before the appointment was arrived, and consequently they deemed it prudent to abandon their murderous scheme. They however, afterwards made an unsuccessful attack on another chief called Snaaz, with a small band of about twenty-four, was encompassed about the middle of the winter, in which which attack fifteen lodges of "the whiskey blast" as Winemak calls the gambling gentry, in contradiction to the miners, and some Indians were killed. What subsequently transpired our informant does not know, as he left about that time, but he is without reservation, that had it not been for the presence of those gambling outlaws, there would have been serious difficulty with the Indians, and none whatever either with Winemak or Snaaz and their respective bands. There has been some stock stolen by Indians, and some of the animals have been killed, or some other on the south side of Snake River, but to the best of his knowledge, and belief, the Indians in and about the mesa had no complicity in the matter whatever. Our informant says that many of the miners had been murdered by the desperado gang of renegades within the last six months, but how many he could not definitely state, but he saw many where the bodies of the unfortunate were to their diabolical thirst for blood, and that the same was the case with the white men, to punish which no power in Idaho exists. That class of beings ninetimes out of ten, are the ones who assassinate Indian war.

INDIAN OUTRAGE IN BOX ELDER COUNTY.

On the afternoon of Friday last, the 10th inst., as reported by Mr. Port, of Brigham City, six or eight Indians of Squawish's band, as supposed, made their appearance in Box Elder knavery or valley about four miles from Brigham City at a herd-ones, and made inquiry of a boy who was the owner of the same, whereabouts of the soldiers. The boy replied that he did not know, but supposed that they were in Salt Lake City, for he had not heard that any portion of Gen. Connor's command was moving northward. The savages, by means of their horses, and dogs, reached the place where the soldiers were to be found, but they then took the boys and two horses that were near by and went to the herd one distance away, where they got eight or nine miles, where they succeeded in driving out, smoking tea or eleven in all.

They made a strong effort to drive away the entire herd of cattle grazing in the knavery, but were prevented by the timely interposition of the soldiers, who were making a farm in the valley near the tent from the herd. The men were unharmed but on seeing the movements of the freebooters immediately took measures to defeat their object, which, after a severe struggle with

the red men, they succeeded in accomplishing.

On being convinced that they could not get the cattle the Indians fled with the horses, and in their flight came upon a man by the name of Thorsen who was burning coal in a small side mine, who was shot through the lungs, the party having no guns. The body of the murdered man was found next day considerably mutilated. A wife and five or six children a surn his loss. He came into the Territory with his wife and children, and his family and all were entirely dependent upon his labor for support. We understand that the facts were immediately communicated to Gen. Connor, who left Brigham City on his way north before the particulars in relation to the raid became fully known.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Accordly to report, Capt. Smith, 2d Cavalry C. V., who marched with his company from Camp Douglas soon after the late Indian attacks on the Western Mail route in the vicinity of Shell creek, for that point, by order of Gen. Connor, taking the Northern route via the Humboldt, had a fight with Indians on the 11th of May, near the mouth of the Humboldt, in which twenty-nine Aborigines were killed. In another conflict on the 6th, twenty-three others were killed and considerable property taken. In the two fights only one soldier was wounded.

It has not been stated what Indians they were, nor whether they were those who committed the depredations along the Overland route or not, but the presumption is that they were. It has been rumored, however, that the Indian mode of retaliation has been adopted by the "whiskey blast" men, who are in or hand of Indians commits a depredation, punishment is to be inflicted upon the first red men found, whether innocent or guilty, friendly or hostile inclined to the whites, the same as red men are wont, for when some act is committed by the whites, which is not to the liking of the Indians, the latter (only kills of their number), they take as much property or shed the blood of as many whites as will pay the debt or make atonement for the offense according to their code, often slaying those who never did them wrong, but who are in the way of the whites, they are more readily found. It has been stated also that orders have been given to shoot all Indians wherever seen in this military district, whether friends or enemies, without distinction, but we do not believe the report, for we cannot think that any gentleman wearing lace can be thus void of humanity.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

On Wednesday last Gen. Connor left Camp Douglas with a company of cavalry for Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, for the purpose of securing a site for the new military post in that vicinity, and, as understood, to look after Picoletto and his braves for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report relative to his wanting to fight the C. V.'s. It is our opinion that the chief will acknowledge with his own hand he shall have ascertained that the General is in that district, and that he will, perhaps be well wiled if he should opportunity present.

The infantry company which marched on Tuesday was overtaken before reaching Brigham City, where the command camped, on Friday, and on the following day they moved on towards Bear river. Several civilians accompanied the expedition—Judge Waite of the number, and the presumption is that he does not intend to hold any court whatever in his district, and perhaps intends to take up his abode in Gen. Pope's military district.

WANTED.—We are missing No. 25, Vol. XI, Desert News, bearing date Dec. 11th, 1862, and if any of our subscribers have that paper which they do not wish to keep, a liberal price will be paid for as many as may be necessary to complete a number of copies of the volume, which we wish to have bound. We presume that we are in the possession of a copy of that number. Will they report?

ARRIVE AT OMAHA.—Among the unusually large amounts of freight brought to the freight depot at Omaha, by the Great Northern chronicles a quantity for Gen. H. S. Kibbidge, of Salt Lake City, per steamer West Wind, on Sunday, 26th ult., together with a large number of passengers.

General Notices.

MRS. E. M. ACQUIRES, MILLINER and GRESS Makers, 20th Ward. Rent-charge, for best north of Adams Street. 41-10

SALT, RAHM LAT is had at B. J. Seel's, No. 57 Ward, also for export, for which all kinds of salt will be taken in exchange. 41-10

BEAUTIFUL TERRITORIAL TAXES... The Commissioners of this County have sent out... 41-10

JOHN'SON ANT-CORROSEY SET INC. The deserts in market... 41-10

LIBRARY EDUCATION. W. W. FOLLIDGE will commence to teach... 41-10

BROOM MANUFACTORY, Spring Lake Villa, Deseret. THESE BROOMS... 41-10

FOR THE LADIES. LADIES requiring most fashionable BONNETS... 41-10

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE. The Executor of the will of the late... 41-10

HENRY BRUCE ENGRAVER. On all kinds of Metals... 41-10

LATEST NEWS!!! PANTECHNICON. UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK. F. O. CLIFT takes pleasure... 41-10

MERCHANDISE. A great variety of Spring and Emigration Trade... 41-10

SHEETINGS, HICKORY, DENIMS, COTTONS, KENTUCKY JEANS, SATINETTS... 41-10

READY-MADE CLOTHING. NAILS, SPADES, SHOES, AXES, SCYTHES and SNATHS... 41-10

Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Ropes, Bells, Ovens, Brass Kettles, GLASS... 41-10

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPICES, DYE STUFFS... 41-10

with a sheet every article in the Cutlery Department... 41-10

REPAIRS and alterations... 41-10

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 12th Ward, two doors south of Mine Building. 41-10

J. MANNING, TAILOR, & C. Respectfully to inform the Friends and the Public... 41-10

RESERT MACHINE SHOP. WALTER H. RESERT is now prepared to make... 41-10

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TAITON, HAT MANUFACTURER... 41-10

TO BE INSTRUMENTED MUSIC. Will be performed by G. T. THOMAS, at the residence... 41-10

Wanted. Wanted for the purpose of securing... 41-10

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE. The Executor of the will of the late... 41-10

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General Notices.

WOOL CARBING. D. DOON of the 5th Ward... 41-10

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLLETT... 41-10

COPPER SHOP. All kinds of COPPER WARE on hand... 41-10

TREES, TREES, TREES! I HAVE just had 10,000 First Class APPLE TREES... 41-10

SIO REWARD. Will be paid by the Undertaker... 41-10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That I have arranged for the delivery... 41-10

WILLIAM I. APPELBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law... 41-10

WANTED. Wanted for the purpose of securing... 41-10

HENRY BRUCE ENGRAVER. On all kinds of Metals... 41-10

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REPAIRS and alterations... 41-10

General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PREPARED BY C. KIMBALL... 41-10

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARKIN & MAGLEBY, CABINETMAKERS... 41-10

RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage... 41-10

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. BY GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward. 41-10

WE hereby respectfully announce to the public... 41-10

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE... 41-10

WILLIAM I. APPELBY, Attorney and Counselor at Law... 41-10

WANTED. Wanted for the purpose of securing... 41-10

HENRY BRUCE ENGRAVER. On all kinds of Metals... 41-10

LATEST NEWS!!! PANTECHNICON. UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK. F. O. CLIFT takes pleasure... 41-10

MERCHANDISE. A great variety of Spring and Emigration Trade... 41-10

SHEETINGS, HICKORY, DENIMS, COTTONS, KENTUCKY JEANS, SATINETTS... 41-10

Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Ropes, Bells, Ovens, Brass Kettles, GLASS... 41-10

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPICES, DYE STUFFS... 41-10

with a sheet every article in the Cutlery Department... 41-10

REPAIRS and alterations... 41-10

COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SPICES, DYE STUFFS... 41-10

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REMARKS

By Elder HENRY W. WOODRUFF, Tuesday Morning, April 7, 1863.

[REPORTED BY L. V. LONG.]

I can say that I have been very much interested in the remarks made by the brethren who have addressed us during the conference...

When we desire to obtain the blessings of the Almighty in a Temple prepared for that purpose...

What shall I say in regard to the Tabernacle? We are desirous to enjoy the comforts of a new Tabernacle...

In one respect we are highly favored, that is, in that we are called out to do the work that should be performed, and that will be acceptable in the sight of our Heavenly Father...

This is the view that I take of these matters, and I believe in the success of our people...

We are a people that profess to be the people of God, and if we are, we cannot be idle...

's wake to the labors and duties of to-day. I hope that never get it into their minds to do anything but to do their duty...

From the time this church and kingdom was established upon the earth to the present day we have never been in a lowly state...

We are all looking forward to a time when we shall receive in that Temple that is to be dedicated to the service of the Lord...

For one I feel to rejoice in the blessings of peace that we enjoy, and in the union and fellowship of the brethren...

I have noticed in my experience with those people that the principles of our faith revealed to our forefathers...

There is one thing that is positive and certain, and that is, that we must do our best labor and exertion on our part in order to secure the great blessings that pertain to the kingdom...

If we ever expect to obtain their benefits and blessings. I do not think that there were a great many people who thought too much of other matters...

If our minds are led to look at matters in this light, our thoughts and feelings will be to obtain the richest treasure there is within our reach...

RECOVERY OF STOLEN STOCK.

The men who went in search of the Indians and to recover, if possible, the horses stolen by them from the citizens of Weber, Box Elder and Cache counties...

According to the showing, the passing party overtook the Indians in a canyon near the town of Box Elder...

RESIGNATION OF COL. EVANS.—It has been currently reported for several weeks that Col. Evans, Regiment, California volunteers, had resigned his commission...

INFORMATION WANTED.—John STORS, of Scales Bridge, near Manchester, England, wishes to hear from his brother GEORGE STORS...

THE WAR PROSPECT.

The reports of the Federal fleet before Charleston may justly be considered the first step in the grand plan of the war...

There is little that is encouraging in the present state of the war. Apart from our failure before Vicksburg and Newbury, we are threatened with the loss of our foothold in the North Carolina, and there is no prospect of a speedy termination...

DEAR BROTHER FOUND.—A few days since, as we have been informed, the remains of a woman and a young child were found in Red Butte canyon...

Wife to Old.—A wise man will never rest out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do his duty to God and man...



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I thereby inform the public that the DESERT NEWS is not and has not been an organ of sales, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the NEWS until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the composers of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE LATE HALLECK-HOOKER DEFEAT.

Concerning the late bloody conflict at and near Vicksburg, results of, so far as known, in the most disastrous defeat of the war, nothing of importance has been received as yet. We had expected to have been in receipt of Eastern correspondence, etc. this, containing some connected and explicit account of the movements of the Army of the Potomac, from the time of its breaking camp at Falmouth to cross the Rappahannock, until its return after having successfully measured its strength with the enemy; but in consequence of some delay, some have been received later than the 2d of May from New York, which, as understood, was the day the great battle was fought. The rigid censorship which has been exercised by the Government agents against the country and the world from learning the extent of our military operations, it may have been prudent and wise, has kept the facts from, and will for some time to come keep the public in darkness concerning many things in which the people are deeply interested. In process of time, the true condition of things will be made known, and what will be better prepared than at the present time to hear the unwelcome news.

From the disconnected statements which have gained publicity thus far through the agency of the telegraph wires, we correct the statements to the number of men who were killed in the several battles, or of the casualties resulting therefrom. The Confederate reports made to say that their forces at Chancellorsville did not exceed seventy thousand, that no Federal statement has set forth whether Gen. Hooker had greater or less number on that part of the field, although the inference might be drawn from some of the reports that the Conf. deserters were in superior force. We have seen it stated four or five of the New York journals that the army of the Potomac consisted of not less than one hundred and sixty thousand men; but if they all crossed the river, it is not probable that they were all engaged.

How many men were killed and wounded on each side and how many prisoners were taken by each army respectively has not as yet been made to appear. The only Federal General reported killed so far as known, was General Ferry, commanding Hooker's only corps, near Vicksburg. Jackson is also the only Confederate General reported killed. He is said to have been shot accidentally or through mistake, by some of his own men, on the evening of the battle of Saturday the 12th inst. Three balls in his left arm, which had to be amputated. He died on Sunday the 13th inst. as reported.

The highest reported estimate of the losses sustained by Gen. Hooker was seventeen thousand. Some of the reports set down Lee's loss at twenty five thousand. The reports were made up by some of the regiments and brigades of the Federal army show that more than half their numbers were slain. Gen. Meagher, commanding the famous Irish brigade, is reported to have returned his regiment, as by his command was ordered, to the lowest number of men requisite for one regiment. After their return to the United

army to Falmouth, Gen. Hooker issued a congratulatory order, in which he said that, if it had not been accomplished that was expected, the reasons for the failure were too well known to the army, and that it was sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be forever prevented by human sagacity or exertion.

The Secretary of War is said to have issued an order, that while the Army of the Potomac shall remain encamped at Falmouth, no passes shall be granted to persons to go within the lines for the purpose of obtaining the bodies of deceased soldiers. The wounded are reported to have all been cared for within six or eight days after the last conflict, and at latest dates they had all been brought across the river.

It appears that Halleck and Hooker have become desamif, if not before, since the disastrous defeat, with which they both stand charged. Hooker seemed to have managed to have Halleck satisfied with a large share of the blame, and to have obtained a promise from the President that he shall have the privilege of conducting the next advance, when it will be advisable to make one, without any interference on the part of Halleck; that is, that he shall be permitted to do it "in his own blood."

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Having exhausted his military skill and industry in attempting to capture Vicksburg by digging canals, cutting levees, inundating and despoiling the country, running war vessels into bayous and creeks before considerable numbers of steamers of the shallow draft, and doing many other things, indicating a lack of energy and ability, Gen. Grant, after the disastrous running of the blockade, of which the public have been kept in ignorance, as far as has been possible under the circumstances, abandoned his schemes for the reduction of that stronghold of the enemy without making any scientific movement, so far as reported, to break or attack the place, and turned his attention to other points, since which he has, as reported, been more successful, and has discomfited the enemy no more than one occasion.

His movements, which succeeded in running down past Vicksburg, made an attack, according to Southern reports, on the enemy's works at Grand Gulf, and, after a heavy cannonading for several hours, the boats, in a crippled condition, retired. Soon after this reported repulse, the capture of Grand Gulf by Gen. Grant, was announced. Five hundred prisoners were reported to have fallen into his hands, with all the guns and a large amount of military stores.

General Gibson, Mississippi, was taken by Gen. Grant on the 22d inst. in a small boat, in conflict with the enemy, eleven thousand strong, from ten in the morning till night, with a loss, as per report, of one hundred and fifty killed and five hundred wounded. The loss of the enemy is not stated, but it is believed to have been very great. Over one thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery are said to have been captured. The Confederates retired toward Vicksburg, destroying all the bridges they crossed, to retard the progress of the army, and those who were in hot pursuit of the retreating foe.

About the time Gen. Grant commenced his inland movements, Gen. Sherman, with several transports and gunboats, moved up the river, and made an attack on the enemy's batteries at Bayou Lind, in which one gunboat was severely crippled, having received a six-four pound shot through her turret and another through her wheel-house. Some of the boats were reported killed and wounded, and the Bayou Lind, in which one gunboat was reported to have been sunk, was retreating to Yazoo Point, near the object of the field had been accomplished.

On the night of May 30, a steam tug, in attempting to run the blockade at Vicksburg with two barges loaded with commissary stores, was captured by the enemy, and from the enemy's works and destroyed, together with the barges. There were, as per report, twenty passengers on board besides the crew, only one of whom escaped. A Southern report states that one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken from the Confederates while she was on fire.

After Gen. Grant's success at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, he is reported to have destroyed the bridges and tore up the railroads east of Vicksburg to prevent the Confederates

from evacuating that place, should they be disposed to do so, and then moved towards Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. On the 7th inst. he is reported to have had a battle with the Confederates under G. M. Bowen, at Clinton, near Jackson, and repulsed the enemy. The reports confirmed, and a subsequent one states that, in consequence of the advance of Confederate troops from Charleston and Mobile, Gen. Grant was falling back towards the Mississippi to avoid reinforcements. There were indications of a big battle, but it finally proved many weeks of slow pace away.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

About the last of April, the Confederates under Jenkins, Imboden and Jones, made their appearance at Morgantown, Virginia, in considerable force. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad received special attention during their raid, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Their unexpected visit to that region caused considerable alarm, as Pittsburg, Washington, Uniontown and Waynesboro, Pa., and Wheeling and other towns, were in danger of being sacked by the invaders. Gen. M. Hill, of Lexington, not only, with a force deemed sufficient to vanquish the enemy, gave them battle at Fairmount, but was defeated with heavy loss—the Confederates appearing in great numbers, and the commencement of the battle than before anticipated. Reported measures were then instituted as quickly as possible to prevent their forming extending their depredations further north and east, and after remaining in the vicinity of Morgantown several days they retreated southward. The exact amount of damage done to the railroads and of property destroyed by them has not been stated, but it is represented to have been not inconsiderable. During the time Gen. Hooker was fighting with the enemy on the south side of the Rappahannock, Gen. Peck was operating on the Blackwater and the vicinity of Suffolk, and is reported to have successfully resisted the advance of the Confederates in that direction, and to have destroyed them the siege of Suffolk, evacuating their works on the Blackwater, and fall back in the direction of Petersburg with considerable loss.

Col. Staff is reported to have left Murfreesboro about the middle of April, with a force of two thousand men, on a raid into the north-western part of Georgia, to destroy railroads, iron works, etc. He succeeded in destroying much of the property intended, and in doing great damage to the railroads, and in capturing in four or five engagements by Gen. Fox, the ultimate result forced to surrender unconditionally near Rome, Georgia, about the 5th of May, after having made vigorous efforts to escape from the enemy, who were in pursuit of him with an overwhelming force.

Col. Grierson, with a formidable cavalry force, is said to have led western Tennessee April 16th, on a raid through Mississippi. Reports represent that he spread destruction on a desecrating, wherever he went—tearing up railroads, burning bridges, destroying military stores and demolishing telegraph lines to the great damage of the enemy. The Confederates are said to have admitted, that the raid was the most formidable one that had ever been conducted in that State. It is reported to have reached Baton Rouge on the 2d instant, with a large number of prisoners, over three hundred negroes and many horses, which had been captured by his command during the raid.

Late reports from Gen. Banks' department are somewhat conflicting. He is said to have ordered all registered enemies to leave his department by the 15th of May. Some successful demonstrations had been made by the army of the Red river, and portions of Gen. Banks' force were said to be marching in that direction. Confederate reports represent that K. R. Smith has been assuming offensive operations, in the vicinity of New Orleans. The reports, however, lack confirmation.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.—On yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, President Young arrived, on his return from the South, at his good home, and excellent spirits, having traveled from Gothen, a distance of sixty-eight miles, in about ten days.

ARREST, TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF VALLANDIGM.

According to report, Hon. C. E. Vallandigham, late member of Congress from Ohio, was arrested at his residence in Dayton, on the morning of the 5th inst., by a detachment of soldiers sent for that purpose, by order of Gen. Burnside, and taken to Cincinnati. His arrest caused considerable excitement as represented, and was an attack, by some of his friends to prevent his being taken away by the military; but to no purpose. The excitement continued to increase during the day, and as soon as it became dark at night, a mob composed of nearly a thousand men attacked the Johnson Hotel, the office of the leading Republican paper in the city, and after demolishing every thing belonging to it, set fire to and burned the buildings in which it was situated. Several adjoining buildings were also consumed. The rioters burned the bridges on the river's leading also closed to prevent the arrival of troops from Cincinnati and other points; cut down the telegraph lines, and for several hours held supreme court. Before morning, however, a sufficient force of troops arrived, now that the day had begun to dawn, to prevent the rioters and to put an end to their domination for the time being.

The unfortunate Ex-M. C. was arranged before a military Court on the 6th, the next day after his arrest, to which purpose he stoutly protested, denied the jurisdiction of the court, and refused to plead unless he could have time to prepare a written plea, which of course was not granted. His offense has been a novel character, but it was his good to have been the free use of his pen and his opposition to the administration and its war measures. He was, it is unnecessary to state, found guilty by the Court. The punishment the prisoner was adjudged to receive was of a novel character, as he was to be banished to the island of Tortugas as stated, during the war.

Montgomery County, of which Dayton is the County seat, was placed under martial law by Gen. Burnside. The Empire, Vallandigham's organ, was arrested, the editor imprisoned, and at latest dates by the aid of the military, Republicanism was in the ascendancy in that section of the Buckeye State.

FROM GOSEHN AGAIN.

It will be seen by the communication from Gothen, to be found in another column, that the people of that place are still struggling with the military authorities, endeavoring to build up a town or city on the plain of Lake Utah, notwithstanding there is no "chance" there on which it can be built. We admire their diligence and perseverance, and have no doubt that the result thereof will be satisfactory to them in due time, and that, at no distant period, a nice thriving village will greet the eyes of those who may chance to pass that way, although the probabilities are that it will not soon be as populous as was the city of Egypt before the Israelites vacated it to take up their abode in the land of Canaan, which had been given to Abraham and his posterity for an everlasting inheritance.

From the recollection of our friends at the "City of Lakes" for a long time past it was not known whether the city of building on that town theretofore had been abandoned or not. That a good site was wanting we were fully advised; also that several had been selected and subsequently abandoned as unamiable, and that in several other places the same might be named. Under such circumstances, discouraging in their tendency, the people of Gothen, according to the showing, have manifested a spirit of perseverance and industry that may merit imitate with profit to themselves and community.

DEPARTURE.—Hon. F. W. Fuller, Secretary of the Territory, left for the overland stage on Wednesday last. How long he may be absent we are not advised—rumor says but a few days. It is thought he has been made of the appointment of a successor, but he evidently does not expect to be the incumbent of the Secretaryship much longer, although we are not aware that he anticipates removal from office. His many friends wish him to be so, as it may tend to his propriety not only during his temporary absence, but in all future time.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES, MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, 208 W. Wash. Bu...
SALT, SALT
MAT is had at M. J. Seckler's, 9th Ward, sta...

DELINQUENT TERRITORIAL TAXES.
The Assessors of Grand Salt Lake County have not...
J. B. BUTTICK, Assessor and Collector, C. S. Co., 25-41

INK, INK.
JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORRODIVE JET INK, The...
LITERARY EDUCATION.
W. F. WILLIAMS has permission to teach a United...

TO THE LADIES.
LADIES requiring neat and fashionable dress...
SIBBOLD.
WILL be sold by the Contractor for the delivery of...

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE and Residence 10th Ward, two doors south of...

J. MANNING, TAILOR, & Co., respectfully to inform the Friends and the Public...

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
WALKER'S MACHINE SHOP.
E. M. O. HUELS is now prepared to make to order...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!
JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.
Second floor west of Court House, 11th Ward...

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Second floor west of Court House, 11th Ward...

General Notices.

Wool Carding.
DYE that the 6th of November will have two of...

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
REMOVED FROM THE TERRITORY, and to the public that...

GREEN'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY AND ANTI-VENOME OFFICE.
BY special permission of a commission, installation in place...

GREEN'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY AND ANTI-VENOME OFFICE.
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BY special permission of a commission, installation in place...

General Notices.

KINSEAD LO.
DRUMENT & CO. KINSEAD LO.
For sale, a good pair of...
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
LARSSEN & MAGLEY, COINSETMAKERS, &c., &c.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
(Meat to Jackson's Sederer Store).

LARSSEN & MAGLEY, COINSETMAKERS, &c., &c.
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
(Meat to Jackson's Sederer Store).
DEPARTING leaving the continued statements of...
The friends and the public generally to their...
satisfactory extended to the most economical...

GREEN'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY AND ANTI-VENOME OFFICE.
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BY special permission of a commission, installation in place...

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Barth's funeral days after the nation is weeping,
Add wives, mothers, children new lessons in duty...

While you train the dead, you can't see each dead face
The God himself, who gives us grace and grace...

Caused pains in wonder, and with admiration
They stand so close that they never see again...

Their emotions and weeping have grown so
Their widows' eyes washed, and in contemplation...

The Great God of Heaven, in love and compassion,
Has saved you a Prophet like people to die...

By mercies made they have caused them to die
The first full week, with true hearts they cheer...

That pray, poor Columbia, rejected by you.
The sad fair still smiles, the heart is not...

As just returns in resting on the
While the nation, with God's blessing, will spread o'er...

And soon to spread her life's bright rays
They shall cover the earth with their shining...

Prove. S. S. J.

CRICKET MATCH AT SPRINGVILLE.

On Wednesday afternoon last, 19th inst.,
The Desert Union Cricket Club left this city...

The wickets were pitched at 11 a.m. on
Friday, and the game closed at half-past six...

DESERET UNION.

- W. Williams, b. Cook, 6
W. Williams, b. Cook, 10
H. McEwan, b. Stevenson, 13

OF JUVENES.

- W. Williams, b. W., 8
W. Cooper, b. Cook, 10
H. McEwan, b. Stevenson, 11

SPRINGVILLE UNION.

- H. M. Douglas, run out, 2
J. Stevenson, b. McEwan, 3
J. Cook, b. McEwan, 1

OF JUVENES.

- J. Cook, b. W. Cooper, 0
J. Harrison, c. Kiddell, 1
J. Stevenson, b. McEwan, 0

Capt. - Mr. Henry Hedger and Mr. Har-

Thus result shows that the Desert Club, of

this city, were the victors by the handsome
edge of twenty-four runs.

The contest was witnessed by a numerous
company of visitors from the neighboring...

In returning, on Saturday afternoon, the
Deseret Club were invited to share the hos-

EXAMINATION EXERCISES AT THE FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL.

On Saturday next, at 9 o'clock a.m., it
being the close of the spring term of the...

The advantages of quarterly exhibitions are
well understood by those who have been...

W. Whatever may or may not be said of other
Christians teaching, ordering, visiting or...

When in Deseret we shall have attained in
any good degree the eminence already enjoyed...

We desire to see the practice of holding
public exhibitions at the close of school terms...

INSURGENT STREETS.—Within the last ten
days, and since it has been deemed necessary...

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—It has been reported
by persons residing in that part of the city...

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—According to late
reports the French have not been very pro-

Married:
In St. Louis, on Sunday the 10th inst., by Bishop...

Died:
At Bonfield, DeWitt, Co., on Saturday, April 26th...

At Bonfield, Davis, Co., on Sat., JAMES RAMPO,
aged seven months, son of Mary and Francis Ram-

At Richmond, Cash, Co., on April 24, SARAH R. AUST,
aged 77 years, widow of George and Susan AUST.

In North Ogden, Co. T. April 21, ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
aged 62 years, and 5 months.

At Logan, on Monday, May 18th, after an illness of
seven days, JOHN WILLIAMSON, son of James H. and...

At the Orotomow, in this county, on 28th day,
MARTY JAY, daughter of Henry and Ann Dwyer,

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

5,000 lbs. BUTTER,
AT WALKER BROS.
BULL WHACKING OFF HILL.
On the evening of the 20th of April, 20, Ten Yae...

POCKET BOOK LOST:
On Friday, the 15th inst., I have lost a Pocket...

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, apply to TAN on the 14th day...

MILITARY ROAD FERRY.
This is situated on the GRASSPARK MINES.

BLAIR'S FERRY:
This is situated on the GRASSPARK MINES.

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL
on the Military Road after reaching Cache Valley.

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY.
EMIGRANTS can get SUPPLIES of every kind...

RATES OF FERRAGE
Range up at the Lower Bear River Ferry. Log Teams...

AN ELECTRIC TELEGRAM
An act of fraud and wonderful theft.

GREEN'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY
MATCHES OF ALL KINDS AND QUANTITIES.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
Great Salt Lake City.

WANTED BY
2,000 Bushels OF BUTTER.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
These can be supplied with every necessary article.

BAKON,
HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR,
BARLEY,
OATS.

W. JENKINS.
In connection with the above, Jenkins & Pugh have...

ROYAL & CUTLER,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

WOOL CARDING.
We respectfully announce to the Public that we...

WOOL WASHING AND EARLY WOOD CABRAGE
PLANTS, for sale on 4000 feet of land.

WOOL WASHING.
A L. PERSONS living in G. S. City having these...

NOTICE.
I have in my stock, one of the best...

ROYAL & CUTLER,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

ROUND VALLEY, MILLARD CO., U. T., Sunday, May 16, 1963.

Editors of the News:
Dear Sir:—On Wednesday morning last, the President and party left Cedar City with lightest feelings for its citizens, and arrived in Payson in time for the several residences of the Saints; President Young being entertained at the Parson's, Mrs. G. W. Danner, son President Kimball at Mr. W. Danner's.

At 4 o'clock a. m. we assembled for morning devotion, the congregation consisting of the Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder Lorenz Hyatt. The power and spirit of the Lord with the people here was most striking many things which I find worth writing, but it remains for the Reporter, G. D. Danner, to reproduce their discourse in due form.

Thanks to G. C. Fredette, for his kind ministrations of several friends with myself. We were interested with his gun and machine gun, where he operates and proves that he is not a mere country boy. His equipment was full of materials, of which he was constructing a fine look; and durable front of his residence. He did not require the aid of nails or pins to keep it in place. He showed us also a machine for churning butter by water power. He pointed out anything we had before seen in that line. On Thursday morning at four o'clock the President went by an escort, and on entering the town, and being met by the girls on our right—with flags bearing appropriate messages. The President moved slowly past them. This was a welcome sight, and indicated that something was being done there for the satisfaction of children.

Caring for our team—after dressing, washing, feeding, and drying and repairing—we were carried into the meeting house, where four long lines were covered profusely with gifts of practical goods. The President had been supplied by the citizens, and prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Amasa Young and Mrs. Fredette. The President seated and silence restored by request of the Bishop, President Kimball asked a blessing for the goods. After that we prepared it as good a public dinner as it was possible to procure in that town. We ate several of the Twelve were described upon pies and cakes. The table was set for eight, and the President was filled three times by the company and citizens. I need not say these tokens were ever evident. The President's spirit and liberality cheered our hearts and begat new sentiments of respect for the people at large.

After the tables were cleared and the seats were filled for our dinner. The President and party were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elder John Taylor and Lorenz Snow. President Young then tendered to him his resignation of the bishopric of Beaver. The President declined to accept, and asked a vote of the people. This was also voted. The President's explanation pleased the matter in a clearer light, and the second vote was unanimous. The President requested Bishop Farnsworth to staff act in the office until his successor should be appointed.

On Tuesday morning starting we were in line of march and rolled rapidly over a smooth, rolling road; covered an hour at Cedar City, to get to the town of Payson. The distance is sixty-four miles from Beaver. A few miles from Fillmore we were met by the Bishop and a few others. The President halted at the residence of our good friend Gabriel Farnsworth, by himself and lady. Here I found a large table, arranged with the most scrupulous care. The President and party sat down to a sumptuous repast. Everything that heart could wish was there in abundance, even the delicate perfume of roses, and I have never made mention of the larger portion of the party were invited to the hospitable house to make them comfortable. The end of night stole over us in due time, and we had begun to retire. At that moment, when the dulcet notes of music were heard, we arose from the ambient air. "A reward" was the exclamation of some. "An unexpected visitor," and the inspiring invitation moved our thoughts to prayer.

On Monday morning at five o'clock a. m., the President and party were met by the Bishop and a few others. The President halted at the residence of our good friend Gabriel Farnsworth, by himself and lady. Here I found a large table, arranged with the most scrupulous care. The President and party sat down to a sumptuous repast. Everything that heart could wish was there in abundance, even the delicate perfume of roses, and I have never made mention of the larger portion of the party were invited to the hospitable house to make them comfortable. The end of night stole over us in due time, and we had begun to retire. At that moment, when the dulcet notes of music were heard, we arose from the ambient air. "A reward" was the exclamation of some. "An unexpected visitor," and the inspiring invitation moved our thoughts to prayer.

We are making good progress on our home course. Good blessings are sent, and our good friends will most assuredly us to friends and homes again.

Yours, L. O. I.

Great Salt Lake City, May 29, 1963.

On Saturday morning last, the President's party started from Round Valley. About one hour's ride we had on the road, and on the east side of the valley, the President, accompanied by the brethren traveling there, and the President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

A few days north of Nephi the Presidency was met by an escort, and as we halted in front of Bishop Hyatt's residence, an excellent brass band, and twelve intelligent looking men, being Mr. W. Danner, in front, a full complement of brass instruments, and a full band. The instruction given was invaluable, advising the people to give up their homes, and their families, and to go to the new land. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

Among the first to assemble for meeting in the new Social Hall, where a full house was addressed by President Young and Elder Lorenz Snow. The instruction given was invaluable, advising the people to give up their homes, and their families, and to go to the new land. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

The citizens of the new land had not had more than two hours rest of our coming, yet they were warmly engaged in the work of preparation. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

Goeben is situated on the south-west shore of the lake, and is a small town. It is a rather low, and descending slightly to the east. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

There has been owing, almost entirely, to the President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

On Monday morning, May 19th, at 5 o'clock a. m., the President and party moved out of Goeben, in a double quick time. The morning was de-

lightful, and the scenery sublime and romantic. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

Along the western shore of the lake are the numerous houses and cities, and the President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

Arriving at the ferry, the carriage, eleven in number, the remainder being horse-drawn. The President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

The morning, which had been so pleasant, and the President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

During our forty-day trip, the President's party, who were with them at the present one, to which they will return their homes and commence anew.

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FACTS AND FICTIONS.

"—I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse." "Serv'd him right! Why didn't you buy one and not pay for it, like any other good-for-nothing!"

"The next legislature of Wisconsin will contain thirteen editors."

"—At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the 'old man' class? When he is sixty and has no hair."

"—What is society, after all, but a mixture of masters and min-cres."

"The following toast was given at Queenstown, Canada, last week. The speakers were: 'You are my friends, I am your foe, and you are my foe, I am your friend.'"

"—He who vacates for his own satisfaction by an oath, will tell a lie the next moment without a blush."

"—Time flies fast, but every minuscule of any note can beat time."

"—Wanted—A pair of scissors to cut a caper; the pot in which a patriot's blood boiled; a string of pearls; and a pair of bellows, short cut broken in the square row."

"—A Scotchman asked an Irishman why he had all scribbles on his forehead? 'The word of the Lord is written on my forehead,' he replied. 'Then why do you have a white forehead?'"

"—Here, who is a judge of morals as well as money, says that being tender to another man's coat is no 'leg' to tender."

"—Go'd morn', Mr. Gilmore: I come over to see you about your dog. You've got to get up on a board to make a chicken-coop to put our dog in; he runs after me about every time I see him. He's not about any more, so you have to drink our coffee without cream or sugar."

"—Funch says he is preparing a bill to prevent vulgar quotations, which he means to lay before Parliament on an early day."

"—A young fellow offered to let the teacher talk for him on grammar school, who was boasting of the proficiency of her pupils, that not one of them would 'decline' a husband."

"—Why do little birds in their nest's eggs? Because it would be very dangerous to fall out."

"—Prayer crosses God with the honor and grace of John, who was never a prayer man, but a prayer man with assurance and comfort."

"—Albert Gunn was recently discharged for false statements in the Quartermaster's Department, and he was discharged for making a false report."

"—The prices will be paid, as the quick as the wind, and the fastest of the pack. Sure has of the resurrection!"

"A gentleman being asked by a lady to send her a photograph, he accompanied the answer with the words: 'I'll send you a picture of me, and you'll send me a picture of you.'"

"—A young saint in like a morning star, who is like a pearl in a gold mine. Among all the saints, he is the youngest, and the most and best beloved."

"—A printer, observing two politicians pursuing an ingenious but distressing conversation, remarked that he was a new edition of Persecution of Literature, unbound but beloved."

"—Act well in the moment, and you have made a good action to all eternity."

"Private theatricals are rapidly growing in favor in England. The leading journals regard the fact as an indication of the growth of some national dramatic talent."

"—Country lady, approaching facetious cabman: 'Pray, sir, are you engaged?'" "Oh, bless my party, I'm not engaged, but I have eight children."

"—An honest man's the noblest work of God. But the edition is small, suggests the N. O. File."

"—A military officer wanted to compliment a negro by drinking with him. 'Well, cap, I'll drink with you if I'm very dry, so you may be ugly about it. Some negro is so good he can drink with a military officer, and some negro is so good he can drink with a negro, especially if the negro is dry.'"

"—Ensign the Devil—Called a printer's boy out of bed in the morning."



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERET NEWS is not and has not been a organ of race, for, except minor accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHTAM YOUNG. G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES IN AND UPON TERRITORY PREVIOUS TO THE CRUSADE.

A full history of the Federal Judges, which have been selected, appointed for and sent to this Territory since its organization, would be voluminous and would present a greater amount of trite and ignorance than was ever recorded of a like number of men, invested with ermine, since the discovery and settlement of North America by Europeans, who introduced and established upon the western continent the jurisprudence of the countries or nations from whence the colonists came.

There have been some few honorable exceptions to the general dark picture of human depravity which has been presented by the Federal Judiciary in and for this Territory of Utah within the last twelve years, as three or four of the legion of Judges who have been sent here to administer the laws of the country and to execute judgment and justice for and among the people here, are entitled to the best of their knowledge, industry, skill and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens generally, but by far the greatest number of the imported judges, unless some arrangement, agreement or understanding had been entered into or existed between them and those having the appointing and approving power before their coming, had betrayed the trust imposed by the government and violated the oath of office they had severally taken and subscribe before they were fully invested with the authority delegated to them, for they have neither held courts, administered justice nor resided in the districts to which they have been assigned.

If an agent, either express or implied, created between the individual who has discharged the ermine by his disloyal acts and misrepresentations relative to the people of Utah and those who sent them here, that they should do everything in their power, and to the full extent of their ability to persecute, oppress and bring down upon these wretched men such bitter for the enjoyment of peace, then have the contracting parties been eminently successful, but if there has been no such agreement or understanding, and the selection and appointment have been made in reference to the honesty, virtue, learning and ability of the appointee, the Government has been singularly and extremely unfortunate, for with the few exceptions made, we have had no more to say than the ancient man took upon the earth, and any part of the human race terminated over another, or he people constituting a nation or any part of them, have been denied the right of self-government, and have had governors, judges and other officers imposed upon them without consent on the part of the state, colony or Territory was ever exercised with a more graceless act of government offensive than Utah has been, so far as relates to the judiciary from first to last, and the prospects do not give the least hope of a change for the better very soon. As the report of the Governor and Justice Kinney we know nothing. He may be an excellent man, but from what has been there seems to be no assurance, that in

the event of his coming, he will honorably discharge the duties of his office.

That all the unjust Federal Judges who have been sent to this Territory have been unlearned in the law, we do not assert, but some of them have exhibited a pitiable degree of ignorance in relation to matters of law, and few, if any of them, have even professed to know the difference between a Justice of the Territorial Court, but they have seemed to think that in virtue of their having been dabbled with the title of United States Judges, if they held any courts whatever, they had the unquestionable right to hold them wherever and whenever they pleased, regardless of the laws of the United States, and of the Territory in relation to the time and place of holding courts for specified purposes. In verity they have almost universally manifested a disposition to do nothing according to law, not even so much as to reside in their respective districts, but with studied praiseworthiness have acted in derogation of indicated or prescribed rules in relation to all matters connected with the duties they have ostensibly been sent to perform. They have, with few exceptions, been unlearned in the law, and in consequence of the extreme aversion of the people, whom they have universally denominated as a community of thieves, robbers and murderers, to such tribunals—a greater lie than which has not entered from first to last, into the ears of the citizens of this Territory. The Federal Judges are styled, were Lucius G. Bradbury, of Penn. Zorubabel Snow, of Ohio, and Perry E. Broehaus, of Alabama, who were appointed by Mr. Fillmore. The two former arrived here about the 20th of August, 1853, and the latter soon after.

On the 8th day of August following, Governor Young, in accordance with the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Organic Act, by proclamation, defined the Judicial Districts in this Territory, and assigned and appointed the judges and places for holding courts in each district, until a here so provided for by law. There were then but seven organized counties in the Territory. The First Judicial District, thus defined, was composed of the counties of Beaver, Big Water, and the Second District, of the counties of Davis and Weber; and the Third District, of the counties of Utah, Sanpete and Iron. The Hon. L. G. Bradbury was assigned to the First, Hon. Z. Snow to the Second, and Hon. P. E. Broehaus to the Third. The latter three in the First District were appointed to be held in Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Tuesday of April and October, in the Second District, at Ordos, commencing on the second Tuesday of May and November, and in the Third District on the second Tuesday of February and August, each term of court to continue one week, if necessary. Under that arrangement, each of the Judges had the privilege extended to them of adjourning their courts to any other county in their respective districts, if they so desired.

We refer to these items of history to show that there was no disposition on the part of Gov. Young, to prevent the Federal Judges, from holding as many courts as they desire, and to transact the business of the all the business required to be done in their respective Districts.

The Judges were kindly received on their arrival in the Territory, and every respect due them was cheerfully rendered. Two of them, however, Bradbury and Broehaus, soon began to display their true colors, and exhibit their dislike and opposition to every thing that was virtuous, and tending to the peace, prosperity and good order of society, and after having remained in the Territory about two months without doing any legitimate business, and before the time for holding the first court in their respective districts, they went back to the States, leaving their venoms and hate without stint, saying to the people of Utah, that to legislate for the people of Utah, but to legislate for the purpose. Their race was soon run, and they sank into oblivion, from which they have never emerged.

At the first Session of the Legislative Assembly, one new county was organized, and the Judicial Districts were changed, so that the First District included Great Salt

Lake, Davis, Weber, Utah and Tooele counties; the Second, Sanpete and Millard counties; and the Third, Carbon, Sevier, and Sumner, and the only Federal Judge then in the Territory, was assigned to the First District, in which courts were to be held on the first Monday of January and July, at Great Salt Lake City; on the first Monday of April at Ordos, and on the first Monday of October at Provo, which proves that the Judge was to hold his first court at Great Salt Lake City, on the first Monday of October, in the year 1851, and omit the court at Provo that year. Judge Snow was also required to hold two courts a year in the First District, at Millard, on the first Monday of November, and at Fillmore on the first Monday in May, also a court each year at Parowan, in the Third District, on the first Monday of June.

The arrangement thus made was to continue until the government should provisionally furnish two Judges to supply the places of those who had absconded from the Territory, which was done in process of time, by the appointment of Leonidas Shaver, of Missouri, as the successor to Bradbury, and Lasrus H. B. Stiles, of Ohio, as Chief Justice, to succeed Bradbury. Judge Shaver arrived here in the fall of 1852, and by an act approved January 11th, 1853, was associated with Judge Snow in holding courts in the various districts which they could either jointly or separately, as they might agree. Judge Reed arrived in Great Salt Lake City, if we remember correctly, in June, 1853, and by an act approved January 13th, 1853, he was assigned to the Second District, comprising the counties of Sanpete and Carbon. Judge George F. Shaver was assigned to the First, and Justice Snow, who had become a permanent resident of the Territory, and had never manifested any disposition to shrink from any required duty, and had never objected to going wherever the Legislature directed, was assigned to the other judges, assigned to the Third District.

The act thus assigning the judges, provided that courts should be held in the First District, each year at Great Salt Lake City on the first Monday in January, at Ordos on the first Monday in March, at Provo on the first Monday in May, and at Fort Supply on the second Monday in August. In the Second District courts were to be held at Nephi on the third Monday in October; at Mant on the last Monday in October, and at Fillmore on the second Monday in November. In the Third District a court was to be held at Parowan on the third Monday in November. If that was not we should like to know what would be considered a liberal provision for the Territory, and George F. Shaver could not discharge the duties of his office, if succeeded by Judge Stiles in the fall of 1854. Judge Shaver also continued to hold courts regularly in his District to the entire satisfaction of said and seemed, till death ended his earthly career on the 20th of June, 1855. Chief Justice Reed slained himself as a gentleman during his sojourn in the Territory, but we believe that he never held any courts, for, fearing the political guillotine of Mr. Pierce, who succeeded Mr. Fillmore as President of the United States in the fall of 1853, he returned home before the time came for holding courts in his district in October and November of that year.

The Fourth Legislative Assembly made some alterations in the judicial districts of the Territory, by attaching the Third and Southern Districts to the Second, and constituting Carbon county, in the western part of the Territory, the Third. In the mean time the Hon. J. R. Kinney, who had been appointed Chief Justice, and who had been appointed Associate Justice, arrived in the Territory, and were by the Legislative Assembly assigned, the former to the Second and the latter to the Third or Carbon District, with a proviso that should Judge Shaver occur to the judge of the First District, Judge Kinney was to be assigned to the First and the successor of Judge Shaver to the Second District.

Soon after his assignment, Justice Stiles proceeded to his district and held one court there. On Shaver's death, Chief Justice Justice Kinney, who had held all the courts required of him in the Second District, became the judge of the Northern District, with his headquarters, thus to speak, at Great Salt Lake, and continued to hold courts in his district, until his death, until his return to Iowa in the spring of 1856.

By a resolution passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, approved January 19th, 1856, the United States District at Mant, was provided to be held on the first Monday of December at Great Salt Lake City, at Ordos on the first aid at Provo on the third Monday of March, in the First District; at Nephi on the first Monday of October, at Fillmore on the second; and at Parowan on the third Monday of November, in the Second District, and at the County seat of Carbon on the first Monday of September in the Third District.

It is to be seen from the foregoing that there was no intention on the part of Governor Young and the Legislative Assembly to prevent the holding of Federal courts in the Territory, and that in a pecuniary law-abiding community no more could possibly be necessary than were thus provided, for, but in a corrupt and unprincipled one, there was an act passed and approved on the said 19th day of January, 1855, by which provision was made for the holding of special sessions in the several districts "upon the petition of not less than a majority of the legal voters, and the papers," and a greater number of litigious persons should not demonstrate in time against the holding of such special session—a purely Democratic measure, to which no reasonable man could object, so by its liberal provisions the means were provided to be held as a majority of the people might wish.

Some time in the summer of 1855, the notorious W. W. Drummond arrived here with a commission in his pocket authorizing him to officiate as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah. To give but a brief history of his hellish doings while he remained in the Territory, or to refer to a hundredth part of the palpable lies which he fabricated and uttered, would take more time and space than we have at our disposal, and we do not propose to undertake the task, but will simply give a few of the outlines of his acts and sayings, from which those unacquainted with the creature and his peculiar system of moral's may judge what a mischievous being he was.

He came to the Territory proffering as the representative of the "Little Giant," and this interest he seemed ardently devoted. Before leaving Illinois, from which State he hailed, he deserted his wife and family under peculiar circumstances, and was afterwards, on suspicion or not be never stated, to our knowledge) and substituted a noted barol, whom he found in Washington, brought her to Utah, and unobtrusively introduced her here as his wife, and that too among his old acquaintances. He was here for some time, being acquainted with the facts in relation to his openly in a few weeks. He intimated more than once, after the facts became known, when a title is filed, if reports be true, that bringing the prostitute with him was a part of the "Little Giant's" arrangements or programme, subsidiary, probably, is his designs against the "Iothannism," but enough of that for the present.

As the successor to Judge Shaver, he was assigned to the Second District by the act of the Legislature of the 19th day of January, 1855, well pleased, and insisted on remaining in Great Salt Lake City, and officiating in the First Judicial District, alleging that it was Douglas's will, which with him, as understood, was paramount to all law. He, however, was appointed to the Second District, to be held in the Second District, on which was at Fillmore, commencing on the third Monday of November, 1853, and which was continued for a long time, the principal object, apparently, having been to inaugurate an era of lawlessness in that region, and to hold Landmarks in that region, and managed to get nearly every man in Millard county summoned by the Marshal or his deputy as a posse, to hunt after the Indians on the deserts and mountains, in the dead of winter, till nearly every man was disgraced and murdered by his consummate folly, incurring heavy expenses, which the government was not disposed to pay.

Some of its orders and decrees of the notorious villain who had associated with him in the Territory, and who had been a lawyer, were exceptionally ridiculous, particularly an order or decree abolishing the form of speech used by the Indians, to designate emigrants from citizens, and making it a feasible offense for a white man to call a Squawder, a Cheat, or any man-stealer, murderer or cheat.

escape-gone, passing through the country, an American, as the Indians are to disinter their bones from the other side of the bridge. We do not remember the exact phraseology of the decree or order, but such was its import.

There were other orders made in court, and given in the streets or in chambers by this special representative, not fulfilled in this manner. Among the most notable, however, was not particularly opposed in his career, and continued to hold court as long as he pleased, unmolested, with one exception, if we remember rightly, and that was a matter, which at the time caused some little commotion, and was a Jew, to wit: That the writer was assaulted by a negro, belonging to Drummond, and as the Jew alleged at the Judge's instance, in consequence of some offensive remarks which the farcical had made relative to the Associate Justice, the assault was made by the Jew, to a local magistrate, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Drummond and his negro, which was duly served, and the defendants were held in custody until released upon habeas corpus by Judge Kinney, in consequence, we believe, of the infirmity of the proceedings, and thereupon the Implicated Judge proceeded with his tribunal without further molestation. It was subsequently ascertained to a certainty that Drummond did send the negro to assault the Jew, and kill him, if possible, for the freedom of Spain.

In consequence of all the Federal Judges wishing to reside in Great Salt Lake City, the Legislative Assembly which met at Fillmore on the second Monday in December, 1859, having a desire to accommodate them, they then resolved to divide the Judicial Districts so that the first comprised the counties of Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Summit, Grey River, M'lad, Greenwood and Desert; the Second, Utah, Cedar, Juab, Sanpete, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington; and the Third District, Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Shoshone, St. Mary's, Humboldt and Carson, which would enable two of the Judges to reside within the limits of, and the other within twenty miles of Great Salt Lake City, and at the same time to reside in their respective districts as respects Drummond, and Chief Justice Kinney was assigned to the First, Associate Drummond to the Second and Associate Siles to the Third District. Four courts were appointed to be held in the First District by Judge Kinney, four in the Second by Judge Drummond, and three in the Third by Judge Siles each year.

To be out of our recollection, Drummond held but one or two courts as his District after that arrangement was made. He located himself in Utah county after adjoining his Court at Fillmore in the winter of 1859, and was in company with Drummond in the winter of 1860, at which time, as we have seen, he was, which, as per estimate, cost the citizens of that county two hundred thousand dollars, and several other counties suffered severely from the effects of the collision in the plains, caused by his acts.

As an account of that march towards the destruction of the people of the Territory, he made an arrangement with Judge Siles to hold a court for him at Carson on the first Monday of July, in that year, and started for California, taking a large quantity of books he had managed to procure belonging to the Territorial Library. His proceedings at Carson were in perfect accordance with his designs in this part of the Territory. The frauds which he committed, his famous charge to the grand jury which was not delivered, and many other things, connected with his court that will all tend to destruction—connected with the petition got up by him in behalf of the fallen daughters of Eve in Utah, and circulated by his "Aias" for signature among the ladies of Carson, are all matters of history which the people of the Desert, and many others were well acquainted.

After having finished his work in Western Utah, Drummond proceeded to California, where he also worked faithfully for his master, and from thence he went to the States, where he became a member of a favorite clergy, and by his lies and misrepresentations, aided by priests, speculators and politicians, he contributed largely to the getting up of Buchanan's crusade. Judge Kinney resigned his seat on the bench in the month of 1856, not, however, in consequence of a disaffection on his part, and did not return till after his re-appointment under Mr. Buchanan's administration. Judge Siles remained in the

Territory, believing himself passably well, till he commenced preaching the doctrine of Deism, as alleged, and his indignation led him to believe that the Atlantic slope was more healthy for people of that faith than the Great Basin, and therefore he returned thither in the spring of 1857, the year in which the crusade was commenced, leaving Utah, not without "teaching priests," but without "law," so far as the Federal government was concerned.

From the foregoing brief sketch of the history of the Federal Courts and Judges in this Territory, it is apparent that, at the time of the retirement of Judge Siles in 1857, it will be seen that ample provisions were made from time to time for the holding of courts in all the Districts, and that the reason some of those appointed were not held, was either because there were no Judges in the Territory to hold them, or because those who were here, accepted to officiate, the same as the two associates now do, and not, as was being alleged by liars, times without number, in consequence of the antagonism of the people to such tribunals.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been recalled and confirmed that the Confederate General Van Dorn was killed by Dr. Peters, at Spring Hill, Tenn., on the 7th of May.

It is stated that orders have been given by the War Department for the construction of two vessels of greater speed than any war steamers now afloat.

Gen. Curtis has been superseded in command of the Department of the West by Gen. Schofield, and rumor intimates that the latter will shortly be given the post of Butler. The Springfield Journal announces that Ross, Sibley & Co. have contracted to build three hundred and fifty miles of the Pacific Railroad, within the State of Kansas, and they intend to have some forty miles of it completed this year, and the whole to be completed in four years, as per contract.

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans has become a squatter—having taken up some two hundred acres of garden land near N. Mills, with a design to raise vegetables for his own use.

White Gen. Butler was at Fortress Monroe recently, he was puzzled, says report, to discover how the men got so outrageously and regularly drunk until it was observed that they secured hold their guns up very straight, and upon an examining being made, it was found that every gun-barrel was filled with whiskey.

The statement is confirmed, that Dahlgren has been superseded as Chief of the Ordnance Department and his big gun and balls with more "volucosity" condemned as behind the age.

Prentice says, if all the shoveling around Vicksburg had been shoveled into the Mississippi long ago.

There seems to have been some difference of opinion existing between the Secretary of War and the President in relation to the provision of the Conscription Act, whereby a conscript, upon paying three hundred dollars, can be exempted from service, the Secretary of War, however, holds that it is optional with him and not mandatory. There was evidently some considerable interest manifested in relation to the matter. It was understood that the Attorney General entertained the opinion that it was optional with the conscript and not with the Secretary of War.

There have been contradictory rumors in circulation relative to the sentence of the military court in the case of Vallandigham, one that he was to be sent to "Fort Leavenworth," another that he was consigned to imprisonment in Fort Warren, which appears to have been correct. It has since been announced that the President approved of the findings, but instead of the imprisonment he directed that he should be sent to Seclusionism through Gen. Rosecrans' lines at Murfreesboro.

RETURN.—Gen. Craig, late Comd'ant of the Department of Nebraska, has tendered his resignation to the President. A cause alleged is the diminution of his forces for service against the Indians. His force of four hundred troops are thus left to garrison Oakes Kearney, Laramie and Halleck, and protect the Overland Mail and Telegraph lines.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Having had frequent and repeated invitations extended to us, by preceptors and teachers of some of the principal institutions of learning in the city, to be present and witness the quarterly examinations of their respective seminaries or schools, and having been particularly solicited so to do, by R. L. Campbell, the well known and highly respected Superintendent, acting upon a resolution previously formed, we attended on Thursday last the examination of Dr. H. L. Doremus' High or Select School, taught in the building known as Union Hall, 17th Ward, opposite Union Square.

Not having been advised as to the precise hour when the exercises would commence, we did not arrive in time to witness the examination of all the classes. The school consists of some eighty or ninety scholars, divided into two departments—the primary, in which orthography, reading, geography and the first principles of mathematics are taught, being under the immediate supervision of Mr. Doremus, the Doctors estimable lady, whose exertions in this respect, were clearly evidenced, by the proficiency of the pupils in the several classes in her department.

The advanced classes in reading, geography, mathematics; those learning to write, and the classes studying grammar, astronomy and algebra, were examined by the tuition of the Principal—a practical teacher, as nothing superficial appeared in the examination. All that his students have learned has been acquired thoroughly, and we were particularly pleased with the advancement of a class of some eighty or ninety scholars, divided into two departments—the primary, as shown by their demonstrations on the "black board."

There were not many visitors in attendance, but all who were, including Elders Woodruff and George A. Smith and Superintendent Campbell, appeared to be highly pleased with the proficiency of the scholars, and with the good order exhibited in each department. Such was the expression of the gentlemen named, with whom we heartily concurred.

On Saturday forenoon, having been so busy, we could not attend what we saw and heard at Dr. Doremus' school on Thursday. We attended the examination of the school taught by Mr. Bartlett Tripp, in the Fourteenth Ward Buildings, where we had another intellectual treat, although we witnessed some of the same kind of exhibitions of the less advanced classes in reading, geography and grammar. The most interesting part of the examination had been arranged for the afternoon, when it was not possible to be present in consequence of having to attend to some business matters of importance; but we were glad to see that the exercises were fully confirmed in the opinion previously formed, that the Principal was well skilled in his profession, and that whatever his pupils were taught by him would be correctly and practically instilled into their minds, which is of paramount importance in the instruction of youth.

Mr. Tripp's school numbered at the close of the quarter some over one hundred scholars, who were so thoroughly disciplined that no exertions were necessary to maintain the most perfect order. It had but one student—Mr. James—who was engaged in the juvenile department. The proficiency of the scholars, as exhibited, was commendable, and we were pleased to see so many visitors in attendance, as it was an evidence that the parents and guardians of the pupils were so much of those in whose education they had more than a passing interest. Such exhibitions, when properly conducted, exert a greater influence in schools than many suppose. The scholar who would not make an exertion to do his best in school, or more profanity in his home studies as the other members of a class at a public examination, would be a dullard in very deed.

TUESDAY EVENING.—After the shower on Tuesday, the weather was quite cool, and somewhat cloudy for several days. On Thursday night considerable snow fell on the mountains east and west of Salt Lake Valley. The West mountains were white near to their base, and the snow was very much blown down and ice to be seen in many places, doing some damage to fruit and tender vegetables. Since then it has become quite windy, and crops are growing slowly.

WAR NEWS.

Considerable skirmishing is reported to have occurred between the Federal troops under Colonel Grimes and Jacobs and detachments of Gen. Morgan's command, along the neighborhood of Kentucky, about the 12th of May. The Federals are said to have been victorious and drove the enemy back across the river. Another invasion of Kentucky has been expected for some time, as large bodies of Confederate troops have been concentrating the north side of the Cumberland for many weeks, and about ten days since it was reported that there were nearly twenty thousand men in Clinton and Wayne counties with over four miles of artillery. It was supposed to be an intention to flank Gen. Rosecrans' Gen. Buell was in command.

From the statements which have been published, derived from Confederate and Federal sources, it appears that Gen. Grant's army has been very actively engaged since the first of May. A battle is reported to have been fought at Ray's Station, on May 13th, in which Gen. McPherson, commanding the Federal army, was victorious. The Confederates, under Gen. Gregg, are represented to have lost eight hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss is stated to have been fifty. Federal loss is stated at about fifty killed, one hundred and eighty wounded. Jackson, the capital of the State, was captured on the 14th, after a battle between Gen. Grant and Gen. Johnston. The country side of the Cumberland and the Sevastopol pieces of artillery are said to have been taken, with a large amount of stores. The State House was burned, and it appears that an evacuation took place shortly after, but the cause has not transpired; the probability is that the Federals probably had some influence in the matter.

A battle is reported to have been fought at Baker's creek, twenty miles west of Jackson, between Gen. Grant and the Vicksburg army under Gen. Pemberton, in which Gen. Grant was victorious. The fighting, as reported, was great, and the enemy are said to have lost four thousand men and about thirty cannon. There was another fight Big Black bridge on the 17th, in which the enemy was again defeated, and the next day Gen. Grant is said to have invaded Vicksburg.

LATE FROM BANNOCK CITY.

From Mr. Conover of the Bannock City Express Company, who arrived here by the Express which left that place on the 12th and arrived here on the 20th last, we learn that at the Idaho Falls, was reported by the messenger who was sent to Gen. Connor for assistance was a humbug, invented by gamblers for their special benefit. All was peace thro' between the Indians and whites when Mr. Conover left, but there were some ill feelings existing between the Banocks and some other tribe, which caused the transfer of horses from one to the other occasionally. Neither party, however, stole from the miners, excepting it was through a mistake.

Every thing connected with the mining business in Idaho seems to be in a quiet way. Provisions were plenty and many were turning their attention to farming, and the prospects were that there would be large quantities of grain and vegetables grown there this season. The emigrants' prospects for the season, were getting along fairly, as represented.

NEWS FROM CACHE.

By letter from Major Blair, under date of May 24th, we are informed that on the 13th the escaped captives, Ray and Talbot, were taken by Major Blair and his men to the Valley and delivered over to Capt. Black, C. V., who has them in custody, strongly ironed, and will bring them back on his return to Camp Douglas, which report says, will be in a few days.

Gen. Connor was at Soda Springs at least six days. The prospects for the establishment of a neat there, the Major says, are not favorable, but one further north would be selected. General Connor's return through Cache was expected to be a week, after which he is expected to return to the "Military road" and the "new ferry" will be extensively patronized by the traveling public. His competitors have rather taken us wind out of his sails this week. We advise him to get out of this territory as soon as possible, as his "new ferry" is certainly a great success.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. JACOBS, 100 Main Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SALT, SALT, SALT! For sale by the barrel...

FREQUENT TRIPPLING TAKEN. The citizens of Great Salt Lake County...

ANTI-INK. Johnson's Anti-ink...

LITERARY EDUCATION. E. W. TULLBERG will continue to teach...

TO THE LADIES. Ladies require neat and fashionable...

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS. The best of the...

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HOUSE SHED. The Subscriber here in Idaho...

20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY. The Subscriber here in Idaho...

THE SUBSCRIBER here in Idaho...

THE SUBSCRIBER here in Idaho...

THE SUBSCRIBER here in Idaho...

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General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

ESERT MACHINE SHOP. Special notice...

LOOK HERE! ESERT MACHINE SHOP.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMIST! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY THE PUBLIC. JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER.

WILL BE TAKEN BY J. THOMAS, at his residence.

BRING YOUR IRON. THE subscriber is prepared to work...

COMBES' COMBS! OPENING OF THE DESERT COMB FACTORY.

DENTISTRY. DR. W. H. GRAYSON, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

FOR A CLEEN HOUSE! J. C. COULT, P. L. & C., WATER WASHING Dishes.

STILL FOR SALE. THE PALM OF THE SAW MILL.

FOR THE CONFRATERS OF THE MATH. W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. BY about 50 lbs of Nonwaste Lappet...

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. ROBERT GRAY, Notary Public...

GRER'S ELECTRIC MATCH FACTORY AND ANTI-VERMIN OFFICE.

POTTERY WARE. THE subscriber is prepared to work...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT I have withdrawn...

WILL practice in the several Courts of Utah...

W. H. GRAYSON, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

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General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT R. C. BISHOP has on hand...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEBY, CABINETMAKERS, &c., &c.

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. RESPECTFULLY invite the continued patronage...

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS. THE Undersigned will return the Public that they...

CLOTH MANUFACTORY. BY GEORGE BONELLI, 19th Ward.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASII BUYERS. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

LOW PRICES. KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FARMERS', MECHANICS', AND MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

MERCHANDISE, CONSISTING IN PART OF FRUNTS, SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, HICKORY, BULL DRUGS, BATHNETS and CLOTHING.

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this community, who desire to do wrong, though there are hundreds that do wrong, and some who do a great many wrongs, but they desire to do right. I have said to you many times, when I was in the West, "when I look into your hearts I find a great many who are as good as dead, but I see in you a great many who are as good as alive." Paul had to say that he had killed the Church of God, and consequently was given over to the influence of Satan, and that was why he had to be kept in a continual warfare. Let us in the future be as good as dead as to our sins, and as good as alive as to our duties.

When we desire to do good all the time, all the while, let us be as good as dead to our sins; let us be as good as alive to our duties. When we see a man who is as good as dead to his sins, and as good as alive to his duties, we should be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. When we see a man who is as good as dead to his sins, and as good as alive to his duties, we should be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

Let us look at our neighbors as they are, and let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

We will know that we need material for toiling, then let us look out for it, and let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

We are in possession of the valleys in the mountains, and the Lord has led us here, and we are as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

signs in his own way. We will deal with the Latter Day Saints for their good, and with our enemies for our good, and when a nation is at war, we will be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

kingdom of God. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

Let us be just, merciful, faithful and true, and let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

I should be very much, when I returned to the land, that I might be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

It is a great privilege, and a great honor, to be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

SERMON
By Elder AMASA M. LYMAN, Tabernacle.

(PUBLISHED BY THE NEWS)

I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing to your notice the great and noble interest of Zion. I do not feel disposed at the present time to speak in praise myself or by undertaking to discourse in a very methodical manner, but I wish myself to say of such things as may be suggested to me by the people, and as may be suggested to me by the people, and as may be suggested to me by the people.

I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference.

I was much pleased and gratified with the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference.

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their conduct have allowed to gain a mastery over them. We will be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

I should be very much, when I returned to the land, that I might be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

It is a great privilege, and a great honor, to be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties. Let us be as good as dead to our sins, and as good as alive to our duties.

I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing to your notice the great and noble interest of Zion. I do not feel disposed at the present time to speak in praise myself or by undertaking to discourse in a very methodical manner, but I wish myself to say of such things as may be suggested to me by the people, and as may be suggested to me by the people, and as may be suggested to me by the people.

I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference, and I have been much interested in the instruction that has been given to the Conference.

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WELLS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I herby inform the public that the **Desert News** is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I write only occasionally, and that to some time ago, known my mere of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the composers of the New York Ledger.

BIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES SINCE THE CRUSADE.

Before the crusade, or the coming of the army in 1837, the District Courts in the various Districts, for the trial of causes arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and for the adjudication of cases arising under the laws of the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act, were or should have been held at such times and places as the Governor and Legislative Assembly prescribed by law from time to time—the first six days of each term, or so many thereof as was necessary, being appropriated to the transactions of business in which the United States was a party; but so much as the Federal Judges appointed for Utah, who accompanied the crusade, had special duties to perform, either expressed or implied, for the furtherance of the sacred object, Congress provided by an enactment approved August 16th, 1856, that the Judges of the Supreme Court in each of the Territories or a majority of them, should, when assembled at their respective seats of government, appoint the times and places for the holding of the several courts and for the several Districts, and limit the duration of the terms, with a proviso that there should be but three courts, (one in each District) held in a Territory, annually, and that they should be adjourned without trial at any time, on the expiration of the time fixed for the duration of each term, when in the opinion of the Judge holding a court, the continuance thereof should be deemed unnecessary.

That the special provisions thus made was intended particularly for Utah, we believe was never denied; but it was deemed advisable to make it general and not special, for obvious reasons. The operations of the law, however, notwithstanding the intention of its framers, have been extremely favorable to Utah since the establishment of law and order, and were to a great extent discarded and repudiated by the trio of Judges who came with the army; for it has had the tendency to diminish the quality of jurisdiction of Federal and Territorial Courts and officers, so that there is now no collision, and should a murder be committed, and the slayer be convicted of murder in the first degree, under the laws of the Territory, the United States Marshal would not be required to execute the criminal as was formerly done, although without authority of law. Under existing rules the Federal and other courts strictly conform to the law in relation to jurisdiction and the expenses of Federal Courts are paid by the United States, and those of the Territorial Courts, by the Territory or the interested counties.

In all the Territories excepting Utah, and in most of them, if we rightly remember, it was held in the first instance, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, that the statutory provision, that the United States Marshal should appoint the times and places for holding courts, was applicable to Federal courts only, and did not take from the Legislatures of the respective Territories the right to fix and appoint the times and

places for the holding of District Courts for the transaction of Territorial business, but the Military Judiciary who came with the crusade, they rendered, and they maintained the laws of the United States, the statutes of the Territory, nor the rules and orders made and established by themselves, either "when assembled at the seat of government," or at any other place where they may be held, or to decide, whether and assume to act in a judicial capacity. They held courts where, when and as long as they severally pleased, regardless of rule, order, law or right; in one instance, a court having been held nearly four months, when its duration had been limited by thirty days by the published order of the Judges.

The Federal Judges for Utah, appointed by Mr. Buchanan soon after a inauguration, were D. B. Eckels, of Indiana, Chief Justice, Charles Sinclair, of Virginia and John Cradlebaugh, of Ohio, Associate Justices. Whether all or any of the appointees accompanied the army or any portion of it from the frontier to Fort Bridger where it went into winter-quarters and remained till sometime in June, 1858, excepting Eckels, we do not know. In the fall of 1857, the trial and the marvelous proceedings which were had at Fort Bridger while the army under General Johnston remained there, no mention is made of either Sinclair or Cradlebaugh, and it is presumed that if they came up from the State of Ohio, they did not spend the winter in more cold, than this quarter.

From the record which he made or caused to be made, it appears, that soon after the army went into winter-quarters at Fort Bridger, D. B. Eckels, who had received the oath which was requisite to qualify him to sit on the Court, but as was subsequently made to appear had not taken the oath of office, proceeded to hold what he called a court, without any authority for so doing whatever, for he was no Judge, if that he had not taken the oath, which was requisite to qualify him to officiate in that office; the mock tribunal was not held at a time and place appointed, either by the Legislative Assembly or by the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the act of Congress of August 16th, 1856, and therefore the trial which was conducted at that time, was of no more force and had no more validity than the doings of a board of Russell & Wadwell's rascals would have had, had they resented themselves into a Federal Court. Peter K. Dohson, who had received the appointive authority of United States Marshal for the Territory, and knew less about the duties of the office than any other man, and was the incumbent of a marshalship, and J. M. Hockaday an avowed spy of some notoriety, who had either been appointed Attorney for the Territory, or had acted as such, were called by Eckels, were with the army, and aided this quasi Judge in his pompous display of what was called "Federal Power."

On what day the mock tribunal was organized we are unable to state, but it was some time between December 1st and 25th of the United States District Court for Green River County, December term, 1857. The usual ceremonies and forms were observed, as near as Eckels, who had been a backwoods Indian lawyer, could remember. A quasi venire was issued at once, and as the summons was issued in the name of the United States, as many army followers as were called for, not one of whom was a citizen of the Territory, who by Eckels were sworn as grand jurors, and charged with great solemnity, as stated. The charge will be handed down to posterity, as a specimen of the jurisprudence introduced into Utah by the crusaders, or by the so-called Federal Judges who came with it to perform a duty which was then considered unsuitable for the military to perform, and as such assistance, that is, they were the accessories, and were the judges, by the Little Giant, and Eckels seemed determined, from first to last, that no one should do more than lie towards the accomplishment of the desired object. He gravely instructed the jury, as was to be expected of them, to give up as a matter of course, any law or any crime against the laws of the United States, for which severe punishment had been provided.

During the time the tribunal was in session, the usual cases were called for judgment, which John D. Radford was the reporter. The foreman, presented several quasi indictments against known and unknown persons, for alleged crimes, how many we are unable de-

finately to state. The most remarkable among those documents was that purported to be an indictment against Brigham Young and twelve other persons named, and "a multitude of others," whose names were unknown to the finders, for alleged treason against the United States, in the county of Green river, which was heralded from "Danversherbs" as one of the greatest things of the age, which would not fail to overwhelm the mountains of the Alps, and establish the popular institutions of the day in Utah, causing great rejoicing among those who had originated the crusade and desired its success.

Among those ever everything deemed necessary to the success of the crusade, the distinguished object of which was to hang President Young and all the principal men of the church, which it was thought would end the concern, the mis-constituted court, which had been holding the camp, surrounded by armed men, military or smug. It was one of the greatest judicial farces which we have any knowledge, but did not exceed some which were subsequently enacted in baseness of purpose.

GOV. HARDING SUPERSEDED.

Previous to going to press last week, it was rumored that S. S. Harding had been removed from the gubernatorial chair and that J. Duane Doty or Bron S. Doty had been appointed his successor. The rumor created some considerable excitement, but in consequence of reports of late it was feared that it was not true, or in other words that it would not be "confirmed," although there were attending circumstances which seemed to indicate that the facts were as represented. We were strongly inclined to believe that it was so, when an announcement we deemed it improper to make as an announcement which might produce a premature expression of joy, and some impulsive youth might burn his powder for nothing. Had we known on Tuesday evening, that the rumor was indeed, we certainly should have rained the consequences, as announcing that President Lincoln had, as far as related to the Executive, heard and favorably answered the prayer of the citizens of Utah, in this, that a better and more suitable man had been appointed Governor of the Territory.

If any one here positively knows whether it be Ex-Gov. J. Duane Doty of Wisconsin, now Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, or his brother Bron S., or some other individual, of whose identity we desire to become the successor of Stephen S. Harding as Governor of Utah, we do not, neither do we particularly care, although we would prefer the man of our acquaintance to a stranger. That the present Executive has been appointed to the Consulate at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, is beyond peradventure, but we are not advised whether the record of the appointment of his successor will read "vice S. S. Harding removed," or "vice J. Duane Doty promoted to the Consulate at Valparaiso." The salary of the Consul at that port is only three thousand dollars, and we are inclined to the belief that it would not be as proper to call the change a promotion, as it would be called a "Paddy's hole."

We were never much inclined to thank our fellow beings for doing their duty when occupying official positions, but in this instance we cannot refrain from tendering to the chief Magistrate of the Nation our most profound regard individually, for the favor thus bestowed upon the people of Utah, who will, as we believe, heartily thank President Lincoln for the removal of what they consider a great nuisance, and renew or continue their supplications for the removal of the execrable Judges, who are drawing their salaries from the government without performing the duties of their office.

ANNOUCEMENT.—The County court for Great Salt Lake county adjourned on Monday, the 1st, inst., at 10 o'clock, on the 25th day of June, at 10 a.m., at which time all persons claiming any property aggrieved by having their property rated too high by the Assessor, for the current year, can make complaint and have the matters rightly adjusted; and in the event of their appearing to show cause why the alleged error should be corrected they will have no other remedy.

RETURN OF GEN. CONNOR.

Gen. Connor returned on Saturday evening, the 20th ult., from his post-exploring, city-locating, country-exploring and real-estate-seeking expedition, on which he set out on the 6th ultimo, having been eminently successful in the accomplishment of his designs in every particular, as per report of his post and city were selected at Soda Springs and surveyed, or partially so, and should the selection of the places for a military post be approved by Gen. Wright or the War Department, the work of building the fortifications and all other erections necessary to constitute a formidable post will shortly be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. A Reservation of a mile square was surveyed by aerial or general orders for military purposes and a large plot was declared by the city which is to be built on the west side of the Reseve has not been transpired, although, as we are informed, interested parties expect the belief, that no distant days a great city will be built up on the site which will attract the admiration of the world.

The country between Bear and Snake rivers was thoroughly explored, and a route for a road selected running from Blair's ferry up Bear river to the north and to Soda Springs, thence to Snake river nearly in a direct course towards Basin City, a route known in future history as "the Miller road," the importance of opening which will be pushed forward to completion soon after its commencement.

It was reported before the General's return that in accordance with the "last act of Congress," he had sent the emigrants who accompanied the expedition from Camp Douglas to the point of starting for Salt Lake, as originally intended they are to be the builders of the new city. Some few of the civilians who went along as volunteer Aids or to avail themselves of the benefit of the General's escort as far as Snake river, on their arrival there went towards Danvers City among whom was Judge Wait. He evidently had the mins in view before leaving the city, as indicated by the preparations which were made for such a journey. It is reported that the emigrants are to be on the river as they are to be the builders of the new city. Some few of the civilians who went along as volunteer Aids or to avail themselves of the benefit of the General's escort as far as Snake river, on their arrival there went towards Danvers City among whom was Judge Wait. He evidently had the mins in view before leaving the city, as indicated by the preparations which were made for such a journey. It is reported that the emigrants are to be on the river as they are to be the builders of the new city. Some few of the civilians who went along as volunteer Aids or to avail themselves of the benefit of the General's escort as far as Snake river, on their arrival there went towards Danvers City among whom was Judge Wait. He evidently had the mins in view before leaving the city, as indicated by the preparations which were made for such a journey. It is reported that the emigrants are to be on the river as they are to be the builders of the new city.

Gen. Connor and some of the red men in the vicinity of Meek's ferry, who professed to be friendly and avowed that they had never molested the emigrants who have passed through their country, and did not belong to the tribe which have committed the depredations upon the emigrants in the last few years. The General, as stated, gave them some good advice, and told them that he would not hurt good Indians, but intended to kill all the bad ones he could find.

Capt. Black, with his company of Infantry, remained at the new post, which, we understand, is to be the main center of the cavalry company, constituting the General's headquarters, as he drove through the city, returning to Camp Douglas on Sunday forenoon. Nothing was seen during the march of Portocello and his band, and it is understood he has gone over to the head waters of Green river to his Territory, where it is hoped that he will remain for a while longer. The establishment of a military post at Soda Springs, it is presumed, he will not approve, as it will be apt to operate prejudicially to the marauding business which he has been following for some years in the borders of what is now Idaho Territory.

WARM AND DRY.—The weather during the past week has been very warm. The ground remains soft, excepting on the bottom and where it is so dry that it is necessary to use plenty of water for irrigating purposes is plentiful, and should there be no rain for some time to come, and the signs certainly do not indicate falling weather very much, it is in many places will suffer materially from drought.

WOOL WANTED:

The opinion of a jury to the contrary notwithstanding, is a fact which can be demonstrated very easily, that clothing is as necessary to the comfort and convenience of editors, publishers, printers and other persons employed in a printing establishment as to any class of beings laboring for the benefit of a civilized or semi-civilized community. How it may with others we know not, but the men employed in the Navy office do, with the exception, perhaps, of his "majesty" and some of the junior members of the craft, in common parlance, consider their position as elevated in life, and it would be improper for them to wear garments of home manufacture, and as most of them have wives and mothers, if not daughters, who have no dislike to the music of spinning-wheels, and know how to spin, if not to weave, they are very anxious to procure some wool, out of which to manufacture articles of wearing apparel to make themselves and those dependent on them for raiment, as well as for food, comfortable, and also to distinguish them from the aborigines to that extent that they would be memorably set apart from the rest of the population of the American by the European race.

Knowing our individual wants, and anticipating those of the persons of whom we are speaking, long before sheep-shearing this spring arrangements were made for the procurement of some wool for the purpose stated, and obtained promises, in more than one instance, that as soon as clipped it should be forthcoming, but not a pound has been received as yet. We hope, however, to be in the receipt of some part of the amount wanted before the present season shall be over, and can, upon fair terms, to contract for several hundred pounds more, not for trafficking, but for manufacturing purposes, and if any doubts are entertained we can give good and sufficient security that every pound of wool we may thus purchase shall be manufactured into useful articles before the close of the year 1863, no inhibiting cause intervening.

SUPPOSE THIRTEEN BUILT.—On Friday last two young men, William Burton and George Smith, were arrested in this city, having in their possession a yoke of oxen belonging to M. J. Siskaker, from whom they had been stolen at Frowa a few weeks since. The matter taken to the county court, where the matter will be thoroughly investigated. It is understood that Burton is the same "whaler" who was indicted in the United States District court for complicity in the male stealer arrangements of Arraj, at Camp Douglas, last fall, and on being arraigned declared "guilty" and was committed to the city jail, ordered by Judge Kinney to sixty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary; and, if so, how is it that he obtained his liberty so soon? Can it be possible that under the odious "hiring out system" he has been placed in a position to take on favorable pecuniary conditions, and at the same time be attending for aims previously committed to him?

THEBIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday last we attended the room of the above-named association, and saw the performance of the Domestic Dramas "The Lucky Horse-Shoe; or, Woman's Trials," which was very creditably put upon the boards. The evening's entertainment concluded with a burlesque, by Mr. J. R. Parry, and comic song, by Mr. ... We were also, on a previous occasion, pleased to witness the Dramas "The Robbery" and "The face of 'The Flat Foot,' but owing to the want of space in our column at the time, the notice was unavoidably omitted. We are glad to see a marked improvement in some of these young aspirants for dramatic honors since they opened their school.

AT LIBERTY AGAIN.—Ray and Talbot, the escaped United States convicts, whose arrest in Marsh valley was announced last week, are reported to have escaped at Soda Springs, near Blackfoot, Idaho, and were committed by their captors. They were chained together, but it is presumed that they soon loosed their hands on regaining their liberty, which was effected in the night time.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From the bluster made in California by professed Unionists, it is but reasonable to suppose that they fear that the domination will pass from them to the "Copperheads," as Democrats are called. Their fears are unquestionably well founded, but it is not improbable that so distant a day as the evils of civil war will be more fully understood on the Pacific coast than they now are, notwithstanding all the precautionary measures which are being taken to prevent the secession, and existing fear from gaining ground, and assuming the control of the State Government.

In the course of the present year two very important elections are to come off. The first election, on the 1st day of September, a general election, will elect the Governor, State Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Assemblymen for two years, State Senators for four years, a Harbor Commissioner and three members of Congress are to be elected. At the second election, appointed to be held on the 3d Thursday of next October, will be elected the State office for two years, and four Associates, to serve respectively four, six, eight and ten years, District, County and Probate Judges and a School Superintendent are to be chosen. In addition to the above are to be elected five times among politicians. The preparations for the several campaigns have already been commenced. A Democratic convention has been called to meet at Sacramento, on the 24th of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, and the admission of voters at the primary elections, as defined, are that they shall be in favor of the suppression of the present rebellion, and the re-establishment of the constitution and laws, and the supremacy of the government, over the secession candidates. At the city of San Francisco, on the 19th of May, there were two parties—the People's and Citizens', as they were called, both of which worked hard for the victory, which was decided in favor of the People's candidates, by an average majority of about a thousand votes. The Citizens' party, however, took part in the conflict, was as per statement, eleven thousand four hundred and seventeen. H. P. Coon was elected Mayor. The only successful candidate on the Citizens'—the Democratic ticket,—was Dr. B. A. Sheldon, Coroner.

The Indian war in Humboldt county, which has been of long duration, is represented to be still progressing, and the Indians more formidable than ever. It may continue as long as did the Seminole war in Florida, in which so many have seen distinguished themselves, unless some more effective measures than those heretofore be instituted to bring the war to a termination.

On the 20th ult., Judge Burke administered the oath of allegiance to seventy-two teachers of Public Schools in San Francisco in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature. Seven-tenths of the number are represented to have been Indians. Under such regulations secession, in any form whatever, will not be very extensively taught in the schools in this city. The teachers are generally believed that the children should be taught Republican principles, as now understood, on the supposition that they will not depart from them when they become old. A nation requiring such aids and support for its ruling machine should be considered in the last stages of dissolution, by the originators of such precautionary measures.

Grashoppers, according to the Visalia Daily, have been committing extensive depredations in various places, but in places have eaten up every green thing excepting fruit trees.

Heavy rains fell between the 13th and 20th of May, throughout the upper part of the State, materially benefiting grain crops, but injuring hay in many places considerably.

INFORMATION.

It is wanted, at President Brigham Young's office, at Salt Lake City, the whereabouts of Mrs. KNUX KEUR, maiden name ABIGAIL JOHANSEN, said to have emigrated from Denmark to this Territory in 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

It has fully been made to appear from the reports direct from Vicksburg and from those received at Washington from Confederate sources, that Gen. Grant has done much fighting since the first of May, and the enemy has suffered severely. He has abandoned the idea of taking Vicksburg by water and turned his attention inland. The battles at Raymond—the first fought after the capture of Fort Gibson—at Jackson, at Baker's creek and at Big Black—are represented to have been exceedingly hard-fought, and the army, after a great deal of great desperation, and only yielded a way compelled by superior generalship and an overwhelming force.

The battles at Baker's creek on the 10th and at Big Black on the 17th of May were unquestionably among the fiercest of the war. The loss is represented to have been heavy on both sides. Gen. Hovey's corps of Gen. Grant's army is reported to have lost three hundred, Gen. Boomer's division five hundred and Gen. Logan's division four hundred, killed by Gen. Grant's army. Gen. McClernand's corps and the divisions of General Crocker, Ostburn, McArthur and Lawler which were engaged, and that of the enemy, has not as yet been reported. The enemy, in the battle, was badly whipped, and after the battle of the 17th Gen. Pemberton, who commanded the Confederates in person, retreated with the remnant of his army to Vicksburg, which was invested the next day by Gen. Grant.

The reports in relation to the operations against the defenses in front of Vicksburg from the 18th to the 20th, which have been permitted to be published, are not very explicit, but enough has been announced to show conclusively that during that time fighting of the most desperate nature was being carried on, constantly going on with varied success—the Confederates claiming to have repulsed the Yankees in several assaults with severe slaughter, while on the other hand Gen. Grant was represented at latest reliable dates as progressing in his battle, and the destruction of that stronghold of the enemy and one of the gates or keys to the Mississippi was not a matter of doubt, although the accomplishment of the object might require a few weeks.

WAR ASPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

The late reports from the Rappahannock represent that the army of the Potomac was in excellent fighting condition, and the prospects were that it would not long remain idle, as a Confederate army at Fredericksburg was moving. The railroad from Richmond to Culpepper by way of Gordonsville had been repaired, and large quantities of provisions and forage are reported to have been sent thither, and a large cavalry force had been collected at Gordonsville. The Confederates were represented to be massing troops at Killis's and the United States forces, and they were unusually active on the Upper Rappahannock. The general impression at Washington is represented to have been that Lee was still maintaining an attacking course, or that he was preparing to advance upon the Capital.

Gen. Schenk, commanding at Baltimore, and Gov. Curtis, of Pennsylvania, are reported to be sanguine in the belief that Lee had retired into Maryland, and the invasion of the Keystone State are the objects Gen. Lee has in view. At latest dates the enemy was, as reported, moving supplies below Fredericksburg, and a large column of troops were marching rapidly in the direction of Culpepper and much excitement prevailed, for it could not be ascertained from his movements whether Gen. Lee was intending to cross the Potomac or to get between Gen. Hooker's army and Washington. News from Virginia is looked for with much anxiety.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

It is reported that Gen. Stanley, with a large cavalry force, was sent from Murfreesboro, on the night of the 31st of May, to surprise the Rebels in the vicinity of Cairo, near Middleton, twenty-five miles from Murfreesboro. Colo. Mincy and Long were detached to attack the enemy on both banks and in rear. The advanced guard of Colonel Stanley's column dashed into the enemy's camp on the night of the 1st of June, and, after a fight, two hundred horses are reported to have been taken and about seven prisoners, including two officers, who sub-

sequently effected their escape. Eight men were left dead on the ground. The camp, including tents and all appurtenances, was utterly destroyed.

The enemy on the south side of the Cumberland, under Gen. Morgan, at recent dates, were represented as being very active. A raid into Kentucky about the first of this month was considered quite certain, and preparations were making to give the invaders a warm reception.

The Confederate forces were on the 20th ult. represented to be falling back, in front of Murfreesboro, beyond Duck river. Their forces at Tullahoma were reported at about fifty thousand.

General Canby's skirmishing is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of McMinnville, but no general movement of Gen. Rosecrans is reported or spoken of as probable very soon. His army seems to have become a stationary organization.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Since the discovery of the remains of a female in Red Butte knotty, there has been some anxiety manifested by many to know who the unfortunate being was who thus perished. We were informed by Mr. McGroger, of the 2d Ward, that from facts which had come to his knowledge, he was fully convinced that the remains were those of Lavinia Middleton, aged about twenty-five years, from Pennsylvania, and whose portrait died at the hands of the Rebels on the Missouri river in 1846 or 7. In what year she came to Utah, our informant did not know, but stated that she had the reputation of being an exemplary, steady, industrious young woman till the year 1855 or 6, when one Eddy Young, of the same name, who was a member of the doctrine of spiritualism into these valleys, and succeeded in drawing a few weak-minded persons into the snare thus set for their destruction. Of the number was Lavinia Middleton, who soon became so effected with the doctrine that she would give up all she was doing anything, and wandered about, never staying long in a place.

About four years since, she resided awhile at Gen. W. H. Kimball's; from thence she went, as stated, to E. Colburn's, 12th Ward, where she was the usual visitor, until she went to the 2d Ward and lived in the family of a Mr. Reeves, who had since emigrated to California. While suffering much from the effects of lunacy, she is said to have bid her last adieu, imagining that somebody was trying to rob her, and she left the care of Mr. Reeves about Christmas time, 1859, under such impressions; but from the fact that she had been in the habit of changing places so often, her departure attracted no particular attention, and her subsequent disappearance was not noticed by her friends. It was supposed that she had come back again after awhile; but, so far as known, she was never seen after leaving the house of Mr. Reeves.

After the remains were brought down from Camp Douglas, by Benzer, Raleigh, on seeing the skull and pieces of clothing, they were at once recognized by Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. McGroger, who were well acquainted with the unfortunate woman, and saw her but a short time before her disappearance, as he had done so, by Benzer, Raleigh, on seeing the pieces of a linen dress found, as she made a present of it to the suffering woman while residing in her family.

From all the circumstances, as related by Mr. McGroger, there seems to be but little, or no doubt that the remains are those of the unfortunate woman, who died in cold in that secluded retreat nearly three and a half years ago.

ARRIVAL OF OUR DELEGATES.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning, by the regular mail coach from the east, the Hon. John M. Burleigh, late delegate to Congress from Utah Territory, arrived at his residence in this city. He was accompanied by Mr. Pittsburg, who had traveled about two days on the route—having taken the trip from Pittsburg about fourteen days. Hon. W. H. Hooper, is expected to be at home in about two weeks.

The doctor's health is quite good, though he looks somewhat thinner than usual, which may be attributed in some degree, to the fatigues incident to the journey. We extend to him, in behalf of his constituents, a cordial greeting and welcome some more to our grateful Mountain Home!

General Notices.

DR. C. H. SOUTHERN,
MILNER, DRUGS, SALT, Soda Water,
Best, one-half bottle of Adams Sharp's.

SALT, SALT
MAYNIE had at W. S. Sparks, 37th Ward,
Salt, in which all kinds of salt are

DELICIOUS TERRIBLE TAKEN,
This is the only one that has to be
taken in a hurry and in this manner

ENIG, ENIG, ENIG,
JOHNSON'S ANTI-DROUGIVE JET ENIG,
This is the best of its kind. It is made

LITERARY EDUCATION,
W. S. WILLIAMS will commence to read a limited
number of copies in the day of June 10th

TO THE LADIES,
I AMIRI getting into the city, in which
BURNETT is accompanied by Mrs. EMMETT

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS,
C. P. WILLINGBERG,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

BRING UP YOUR IRON,
THIS is the only one prepared to work up iron
in the city, and it is the only one

COMES! COMES!
REOPENING OF THE DESERT COMO
East Temple Street, near the south of Juniper's Store.

HOME SEW,
20th WARD WEAVING FACTORY
This factory has to inform you that we

THOMAS LYON,
Two Blocks and a Half north of
the Shop Store.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!
S. J. LEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS,

MILITARY ROAD FERRY,
THE only one that carries the GRAVISHOP MINES,
General F. B. Johnson, City, U. S. Army

BLAIR'S FERRY,
whereas the best Ferry Boat in the Territory,
The Military Road Ferry is a magnificent

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL
on the Military Road after reaching Cheyenne valley,
The Military Road is WELL WATERED,

GRASS AND WOOD PLENTY,
EMIGRANTS can find SUPPLIES of every kind
in abundance through CAGHE VALLIE, Comp for

RATES OF FERRYAGE,
Fares on the Lower River Ferry, Local Passes

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE,
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
THE GREAT CITY QUESTIONS,

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?
AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT,
Fifth of Main Street, Headed by the Best Day,
of Cooks at all times.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?
Couch's Splendid Soda Water,
and other drinks are to be had by the gallon.

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US?
CROUCH, at the NEW BAKERY, East side of Main
Street, where all kinds of bread are

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES?
The best Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candy, Fruit and
Staple Goods, in variety of other goods, can be had

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
OFFICE at Residence 123 West, two doors south

LOOK HERE!
ESERT MACHINE SHOP,
W. ALBRIGHT, M. HIGGINS, now prepared to make

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!
JOHN C. FATTON,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
second house east of Grant Street, 16th Ward.

WELLINGTON MUSIC,
W. ALBRIGHT, M. HIGGINS, now prepared to make

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gravity cannot be a true doctrine. You must be a free-thinker. Mr. Young? Yes, and also a free-churchman. You must be a free-churchman when necessary, not to tell the truth wherever when it is proper and an advantage to do so.

I am limited in knowledge and in the ability to convey the knowledge that is within me. I can't report for myself. My own language fails to impart; neither an aptness in writing— I can convey my thought. I can be a free-thinker. I can be a free-churchman. I can be a free-thinker when necessary, not to tell the truth wherever when it is proper and an advantage to do so.

Who is the most subtle judge of right and wrong? It is the man who is able of judging between right and wrong. It is the man who is able of judging between right and wrong. It is the man who is able of judging between right and wrong.

Let us see the whole human family the way of his salvation. The Latter Day Saints have revealed to Peter that Jesus was the Christ. "Flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto us, but our Father which is in heaven."

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money I should wish to invest into a government that offered to me the greatest prospect of success. I would like to see one and on the earth he sends seed time and harvest, winter and summer; he controls the spirit that rules in the atmosphere and the place when it has answered his pleasure; when the contending armies of our nation are at war, he sends the sword, the pestilence, and the civil strife will cease.

My brethren and sisters are anxious for me to know better than they do when in danger, and when it is necessary to be cautious of the hunter. There has been times when I could travel abroad with confidence in the atmosphere and the air towards the ocean— would be on my path. There are times when I could go to California and be safe, and when I could go to California and be safe, and when I could go to California and be safe.

I suppose that more than half a million of our country now sleep in the dust in consequence of the war. I suppose that more than half a million of our country now sleep in the dust in consequence of the war. I suppose that more than half a million of our country now sleep in the dust in consequence of the war.

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Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all the packages developed and of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office or from the Postmaster-General, and of the names of his agents, and also of all payments in money for postage, and all payments for boxes, and of all other matters which shall be required by the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by reason of the presence of a mail-carrier in the office, the Postmaster-General business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General is hereby required to make a special order for a letter carrier, or to receive compensation for the postmaster, and for clerical services, during the period of such extra-duty.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of postmasters to render a quarterly account to the Postmaster-General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, of all emoluments or salaries he has respectively received, for boxes or pigeon holes, or other receipts for letters or other articles, and of the names of individuals or persons for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place whatever; and of the names of individuals who have been appointed to their bond for keeping branch post offices, and no postmaster shall receive any salary or other emolument or receive or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary, unless he shall have previously been authorized to receive, by a form to be prepared by him, a sworn statement to accompany or follow the quarterly account of any of his postmasters to the effect that such postmaster is a person of good moral character, and of all charges and emoluments collected or received by him, as aforesaid, and that he has not knowingly delivered, or procured to be delivered, to any person any mail or other articles, or that he has not been truly accounted exhibit truly and faithfully the entire amount of all charges and emoluments collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat; and any false swearing therein, or any false belief, or any false credit he claims are just and true, as he verily believes, and any false swearing therein, shall be deemed to be a crime.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to regulate the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office.

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delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post office are established, and of the manner of developing and of the manner to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and of the manner to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and of the manner to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

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ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the DESERT NEWS is not and has not been an organ of misfe...

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Jan. 29, 1863.

FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

With the army under General Johnston, which, on its way from Fort Bridger to the "other side of Jordan," passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 20th of June, 1858, came D. R. Eckles, appointed Chief Justice for Utah; but as before stated he had never taken the oath of office...

The two Judges, Eckles and Sinclair, on their arrival, as herein stated, notwithstanding they considered themselves assigned, the former to the first or Northern District, as the successor of Judge Kinney, and the latter to the Third District, as the successor to the Judge Sills, or rather assigned themselves to those Districts, found some difficulties to surmount before they could get to work...

The Law in force in relation to holding District Courts in the several districts of the Territory at the time of the arrival of the Federal Judges, prescribed that in the First District courts should be held at Farmington as the first Monday, at Ogden on the second, and at Brigham City on the third Monday of March, and at Grease River on the first Monday of May...

On the first Monday in September, which is that year occurred on the 5th—about ten days after their return from Fillmore; made no more whatever towards complying with the rule, order, decree, or whatever it might be called...

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The time for the holding of the annual session of the Supreme Court for the Territory, has been assigned to the 1st of January, and is to be held on the first Monday in January, at Great Salt Lake City, but then Judge Sills, who was appointed to accompany with the present in connection with the Organic Act, was appointed to be held on the first Monday in January, at Great Salt Lake City, but then Judge Sills, who was appointed to accompany with the present in connection with the Organic Act...

To go alone and unattended was considered by the people to be beneath the dignity, so they applied to Gen. Johnston for a court which was readily furnished, and the two eminent knights or idiots, proceeded to Fillmore, the late capital, and without even observing the forms of organizing and holding a court, and without having a clerk or record there, they came back again and exhibited a paper on which was written the following...

District Court will be held at Farmington on the 1st of September by D. R. Eckles, Chief Justice.

District Court will be held at Great Salt Lake City on the 1st Monday in October by Mr. Justice C. E. Sinclair.

District Court will be held at Fillmore on the first Monday in Nov. by Mr. Justice Cradlebaugh.

District Court will be held at the City of Salt Lake on the 1st [Monday] January, on each year.

D. R. Eckles, Chief Justice of Utah. C. E. SINCLAIR, Justice of Supr. Ct.

This wonderful document was, after its publication, reprinted and amended as to read "Each term of District Court will be held for 60 days. If the business shall require it, but no farther than the proceedings of the one while at Fillmore, nor of the same thing thus exhibited which they seemed to suppose was one of great importance, and judicial procedure or revolution or might change in ordering to their expectations, as upon it, according to their own way, enabled them to accomplish their ends—namely to deprive the people of their rights—President Young's original name of the community—of life and liberty—which they evidently believed they would have accomplished, and thereby acquire immense fortunes."

On the first Monday in September, which is that year occurred on the 5th—about ten days after their return from Fillmore; made no more whatever towards complying with the rule, order, decree, or whatever it might be called...

The grand jury found true bills of indictment against about a dozen transient fellows for larceny, and without calling up a single case after that against Gen. Ferguson was disposed of, the Court adjourned "until the next court in course."

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TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

General Connor started for Fort Bridger on Wednesday last, and rumor says that on the 6th he made a treaty with the Shoshones, at or near that place and received from them a large number of stolen horses. If he has succeeded in his negotiations with the Indians, which will be a great benefit to the citizens and emigrants passing through their country and insure safety to the property of the Over and Mail and Telegraph companies, which might have been accomplished...

A KNOCK-DOWN AFFAIR.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 5th, occurred a Scotchman who bears, when seconded, which has often been the case with the last two or three weeks of his exploits as a "Texan Ranger," and a C. V. from Camp Douglas, met in a cooper's shop on "Whiskey Street." The C. V., feeling "strong" and brave under such influences, at once began to the Scotchman's prowess, which gave offence to the Scotchman, who then, before he had been vainly asserting his ability to pug "thousands to fight," and he was not long in putting himself "in position" for a "knock down." A bystander, seeing that a collision was imminent, thought proper to interfere...

On the approach of the police with their truncheons, the C. V. fled or retired into a back yard, and subsequently took refuge in a collar, where, after diligent search, was found and placed in the "lock-up" for safe keeping for the time being. He was subsequently taken before Alderman Clinton and an investigation was had, for matter, and the C. V. who commanded and was the actor in the affray, was fined in a small amount—ten dollars, we believe—and sentenced to be locked up till the fine should be paid. The Scotchman, on the other hand, was fined three or two dollars in default of paying the amount deemed necessary to make things right, he, by the aid of some outside friends, refused to pay the same, and, as supposed, returned to Camp Douglas, where all such parties belong there should be kept.

MILITARY DRILLS AND PARADES.

The spirit of improvement which seems to be pervading all classes of citizens in these progressive and exciting times, does not spare the confidence of the people in the advancement of the agricultural, manufacturing and other resources of these mountain valleys, and to the attainment of useful knowledge so requisite to the proper discharge of all the varied duties of civil life, but the citizen soldiery are evidently making a meritorious use of the collegiate state into which the military had declined, consequent to the continued peace which the people of Utah have enjoyed for many years. We see no particular cause for the feeling, further than it is always considered wise to be ready for every contingency, emergency, or exigency which may arise and that it is well "in times of peace to prepare for war."

We do not wish to be understood that the Deseret is generally ready to read to make a demonstration at short notice, but that they have not of late spent much time in drilling or in studying and learning the science of war. In that respect there has been considerable improvement manifested of late. In fact there has been a more frequent drilling and parades have been quite frequent of late. Not much time has been spent in such exercises, but we have seen squads and companies of infantry, rifleman, artillery and cavalry out for drill, an hour or two, after the usual labors of the day have been performed, nearly every week, and some of them have made considerable improvement in the manual of arms and perform the evolutions of their respective corps with great promptness and more scientifically than undisciplined troops.

On Saturday last, in the afternoon, Col. Burton's cavalry regiment, commonly known as the "Life Guards," was out for drill in inspection and review. We did not visit the parade ground, which is on the bench near the arsenal, consequently cannot state details of the marching past, and the military style or not; but after the regiment was dismissed and the several companies had "broke ranks" (we believe that is the phrase) as the officers and men came riding down from the hills, we had a splendid view of them, having taken a position on the hill near the Wayside expressly for that purpose. They were some little time in passing, and rode so irregularly that it was not possible to determine their number. As they came near, it was observable that there had not been a "dress parade" of the officers and men in uniform, and no military trappings whatever were discoverable.

The first who came along were evidently "raw recruits." They were mounted mostly on bronchion and ponies, the speed of which the riders were severely endeavoring to increase by various means, indicating that they had a few things to learn before they could be considered scientific horsemen. Some of them sat very ungracefully in the saddle and leaned forward too much to prevent a view of their respective faces. They were, as believed, endeavoring to make a little extra display on retiring from parade, where they had probably been somewhat restrained of their wonted liberty for a few hours, and a rigid discipline might have rendered them a more creditable "so lightly moralized." They were unquestionably as brave as those who rode more leisurely, but without discipline they would not, in our opinion, make very effective troops for any service excepting "raids."

After these awkward riding squads had passed, most of the other members of the regiment rode along in a soldier like order, generally mounted on fine chargers, of diverse colors, sizes and heights, owned, unquestionably by their respective companies. They were well mounted, bred or borrowed steeds. There was considerable discrepancy apparent in the ages, heights and sizes of the men; some were very tall, others short. Some were young, and there were not a few whose slight and awkward frames, and who were in the States, they would not be subject to the conscription law. To our certain knowledge many of them have been hard service and taken an active part in more than one campaign and are very well fitted to perform the duties of a soldier.

That the "Life Guards" are an effective corps there is no doubt, but like most citizen soldiery organizations a little more drilling, would do them no harm. It is presumed

whereabouts, that when on parades they make a better display than when riding promiscuously through the streets.

SANPETE GOING AHEAD.

It has been a long time, till within a few days, for reasons to us unknown, since we have been in receipt of any communications from the progress of affairs in Sanpete county, from our frontier settlements. At present, somewhat out-of-the-way part of the Territory, and we were pleased to receive by last mail from there, two communications which appear in the number, from which it will be seen that the progress of the settlement of its territory is still progressing, with a fair prospect that the citi-zen of that agricultural valley will keep pace with the times and not be surpassed by younger or more recently settled colonies either in the Northern or Southern portions of the Territory in things pertaining to its advancement. The county of Sanpete, we believe, not having been a resident of Deseret, at the time, and not as well versed in the minutia of the history of the first settlements in these valleys, we had some difficulty in ascertaining what was the fifth or sixth in the order of settlement and organization in the State, under the provisional government, and has ever ranked among the first agricultural colonies in the Territory. From our former settlements, it has had difficulties to encounter, some of them attributable to its isolated situation, which probably may, at no distant period, be removed. Whether or not, as anticipated, the principal thoroughfare through the Territory, from the north to south, will be established through Sanpete county, at Spanish Fork river, we are unable to predict; but it is pleasurable to be informed that the spirit of progression, if ever dormant, is reviving or becoming more fervent, and that other than agricultural pursuits are beginning to attract attention. That great facilities exist there for manufacturing, there can be no doubt, and should the spirit of progress, in all that tends to wealth, and to the enjoyment of life, continue to increase, if the citizens of that fertile valley are not so independent as they are, the elements of social independence exist therein profuse abundance, it will not long before they will become convinced of that fact, and that, unaided by capitalists abroad, they now residing in their midst, with proper views and arrangements can be combined and their manufactures, instead of grain, as heretofore or hitherto, be used as mediums of trade or exchange in the absence of silver and gold.

With respect to the Sanpete county, as well as elsewhere throughout Deseret, we are in all their efforts to develop the resources of the county of whatever nature they may be, and shall be pleased to announce from time to time, the advancement that may be made in the attainment of whatever may tend to make them so ally happy and independent.

THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening, being the last of the season, the members of the above school performed the interesting Drama, "The Idiot Wit," followed with a burlesque by Mr. J. M. Parry and comic song by Mr. Booth, concluding with the laughable "Diamond and the Ring." The performance, on the occasion, and were well pleased with the evening's entertainment, which, we believe, was satisfactory to all.

THAT SALT.—We have been shewn a specimen of the salt manufactured by Messrs. Vickers and Salisbury, at their salt works near Nephi, Juab county. The sample exhibited was very fine, and we are confident we have never seen manufactured from the waters of Great Salt Lake. Messrs. Vickers and Salisbury are, as we understand, producing large quantities and intend to supply the market, not only in that part of the Territory but in all the Territory. It is evident that it will successfully vie with the best that can be made at the Lake.

RETURNS.—Mr. T. A. Lyne, the accomplished dramatic actor, who left this city for Denver nearly two months since, after closing his winter engagement at the Theatre in this city, returned to our city, on the 6th inst., after a tour through some portions of the Territory. We understand that, on his return again to the city he will favor us with some Shakespearean readings—due notice of which will be published.

A BUSY SCENE.

The Temple Square, which is in full view of the balcony of the News office, has for weeks past, presented a very busy scene. The stone cutters, masons, hod carriers, and other artificers, at work around the foundations of the Temple and the new Tabernacle, were gathered with the carpenters, joiners, and other workmen, who are busily at work within the walls surrounding the square, every day, sundays excepted, constitute a large constructive force—how many we cannot exactly state; but like a number of soldiers would maintain respectable red regiment, perhaps not quite equal to the maximum of those organized and marched into the field, but more than most of those contain which return home or go into quarters at the close of a campaign in the prevailing war.

The foundations of the piers of the new Tabernacle have been mostly placed, and some of the columns are being raised. The work on the Temple foundation, or to borrow a being unquoted fact, with rapidity. To displace the stone already laid, or to throw them down or take them up, so that there would not be left on resting upon another, was predicted and fulfilled in relation to the second temple, which was to be raised. It requires more work than hunters for hidden treasure, in these days, would be willing to perform, and it is not probable that an event of that kind will ever transpire. The scarcity of gold and silver in America at this time, notwithstanding the vast amounts of the former annually obtained from the ouriferous rocks and sands, so universally occurring in the regions of the "everlasting hills" on the sides of the north, will not be apt, in the mind of the people, to influence the history of the times, to induce the belief of their ages, (to the extent these valleys shall again become a desolate waste, which by the by has not been predicted or foretold by the prophets) that any was hid or secreted under the massive rocks of the Temple, so that they would rise to the surface, and it will certainly be no easy matter to create any around the walls, after they shall have been completed; consequently the belief is entertained that the foundation of the Temple now being built in Great Salt Lake, will not be placed on a firm basis, after the wreck shall have been "shaken out of the earth," was once, and peace universal shall have prevailed "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

The amount of unburned rocks does not increase very fast, as the hoppers prepared for the purpose of conveying them are hauled. The sounds produced by their hammer and chisels are not unpleasant, the sonorousness of which is far more agreeable to our ears than the clangor of arms or of iron.

SECRETARY FOLLOWS.—From the Virginia (N. T.) Daily Union we learn that Secretary Frank Fuller is now in that city, also that he has been elected to the office of the bar. 'Oswald intimates that Mr. Fuller will probably become a resident of Nevada.

WIND.—For much of the time during the last week we have enjoyed a tempestuous, carrying about clouds of dust in every direction, rendering out-door life extremely unpleasant and disagreeable. On several occasions it has blown so furiously that sheds rocked, the exposed buildings have been prostrated, fences damaged and things of a mobile nature buried about profusely. Much injury has been done to fruit and fruit trees. It was thought by many that rain would follow, but it has not as yet.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Cleveland (O. F.) Pioneer announces the death of "Hester Kimball, the great American Prophet, and in honor to Brigham Young," by the explosion of the steam-bug Ada Hindoo's of Ana Pedro, California. The individual's name was Hiram Kimball, with whom, no doubt, that C. P. Kimball was connected, and who, unfortunately, was killed. President Kimball, First Counselor of President Brigham Young, was most happy in announcing, yet lives, enjoying good health, and daily accumulating riches, and is now in the city, on the Sabbath in his city, and women further assure our contemporaries that he has not the remotest idea of ever ceasing to oppose wickedness, whether in high or low places.

THE PACIFIC MONTHLY.

We have before us the June number of this excellent California magazine. The Hespanian, a lady's magazine, having changed hands, the new proprietors—not liking the name "Hespanian" which occurs in literature any more than in schools, churches, families or social life," and to convince their "abolition and Benedict friends" that they labored for them as well as for the ladies, have changed the name to "The Pacific Monthly." The new "Monthly" is published by the invitation to the Mormon Battalion, July 16th, instead of July 24th, as will be explained by the notice signed by the First Presidency in the News of May 5th.

THE WAIN NEWS, though exciting, is not deceiving. The siege of Vicksburg and Post Hudson up to June 30, was progressing. Much fighting had been done, and there was every prospect of its falling into the hands of the Confederates, defeating their stronghold with a destruction worthy a holier cause.

WIND STOPPED AT PROVO.—It is reported that on Wednesday last there was a heavy blow at Provo, which unroofed several houses and caused movable objects in general to change location without reference to objects or consequences. The damage sustained is said to have been not inconsiderable.

A DASTARDLY ACT.—A short time since some miserable fellow, for whose name we cannot recall, from the pasture of his owner, stole a mule from the farm house on Mill Creek, in a night time, and after driving or leading it away some considerable distance on the public highway, shot it dead in the road. The man who did the deed, he who he may, and whether from malice, but from avarice, or from avarice, or from a criminal act deplorable by a friend, and would make but little if any difference between taking the life of a human being or that of an animal to revenge a real or supposed injury, or from any motive, in compliance with the promptings of a corrupt heart.

UTAH COTTON.—The St. Louis Republic of May 21 notes the exhibition there of a "beautiful sample of some seven thousand pounds of cotton raised in Utah Territory," the product from our Southern States, but, the Republic pronounces the sample as "of the coarsest grade known as 'early fair,'" of fine fiber, and as white as snow. For common labor, it says, this variety is not esteemed so highly as the product from our Southern States, but, for the manufacture of fancy goods, would be most a demand.

MEXICO.—By a dispatch from San Francisco on the 7th inst., we have a confirmation of the reported capture of Puebla by the French, on May 17. Orders, previous to surrendering, spiked his cannon, buried his gun carriages and destroyed the military stores. The American General Gage and his aide, as well as an ordnance officer, preferring death to being prisoners, shot themselves dead. The advance of the French army, on the 19th, was at Cholula, miles from Puebla, on the way to the capital. All Frenchmen had been ordered to leave the capital within eight days. It is stated that the Mexicans display defiance in their approach and the capital to the last.

NO TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.—Since Saturday night we have had nothing over the line from the East, till yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a terrible storm coming from the east, most of the intervening time East of Louisiana.

EMIGRATES.—Great numbers of emigrants are now daily pouring into this city, on their way to the Idaho, Nevada and California gold and silver mines.

LEAD ORE.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of lead ore, found by Mr. Moses P. Nelson in Bingham's canyon, West Mountains, south-west of the Big Wood. It is pronounced by the competent judges, the richest yet discovered in this Territory.

General Notices.

MRS. C. H. SQUIRES, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 203 1/2 W. 2d St. ...

SALT, SALT MATS have for sale ...

BY-LINGUO TERRITORIAL TAXES ...

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE ...

INK, ENK, JOHN'S ...

NOTICE I HAVE in my possession ...

TO THE LADIES ...

TO THE GOLDEN BOOTS ...

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER ...

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET ...

HAS the reputation of being the best BOOT AND SHOE ...

HOME SEWN ...

223 1/2 WARD WEAVING FACTORY ...

THOMAS LTON, Tailor ...

SHOE SEGS! SHOE SEGS!!

S. J. LEES, MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS ...

MILITARY ROAD FERRY ...

BLAIR'S FERRY ...

OH! FOR A CLEAN HOUSE ...

WHITE WASHING SOAP ...

STILL FOR SALE ...

NORTHERN MAIL ...

CRUCI'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE ...

WHERE SHALL WE DINE AT CRUCI'S RESTAURANT ...

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? ...

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US? ...

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES? ...

CAPIEN & TAYLOR, BUILDER AND CONTRACTORS ...

Wanted, one black and white ...

THE LUCKY HORSE-SHOW

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND ASSISTANT DRUG PHYSICIAN ...

LOOK HERE! ESSENTIAL MACHINE SHOP ...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS!

JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER ...

INSURANCE ...

LOOK TO YOUR STRAW HATS AND BONNETS ...

BECOME INDEPENDENT & HAPPY ...

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US ...

BALM IN GLEAD! USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

BUY THE ESSENCE OF LIFE!

BUY JOHNSON'S NERVAL AND BONE LINIMENT!

BUY JOHNSON'S COMPOUND BONESSET PILL!

CONKIN SALVE!

FAMILY MEDICINE!

PHIL'S OF THE STAG AGAIN!

ACT UP! AN OBLIVIONSHIP!

REAL PHILLES!

Wanted, one black and white ...

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING ...

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General Notices.

LARNER & MAGLEY, CABINETMAKERS, Etc., Etc. ...

RESPECTFULLY invites the continued patronage ...

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abundance, we have the elements, all the skill to combine them.

There is no better sheep country than this. There comes a season when their flocks to raise wool is owing to ill luck, this is a mistake. There is expanded more, in the sheep country of this country, to be made good than any one man. I have bought sheep by hundreds, but never as good as I have bought them out of my own flock, consequently had to depend upon others. The treatment of the sheep is not the best, leaving them in care by a means considerable to their theft. The lambs are too early in the winter, and are not taken to the care of an inexperienced man; or a large number of sheep are sold or half sold, which press a man to the sale of the flock of the twenty-four, in their own fifth and sixth.

For this you will be called to judge. If there is a man who is a good shepherd with the wrongs I will there is not a better country in the world to prosper, as they maintain country. The sheep are properly taken care of.

Now then, I wish, how many of my brethren and sisters will assist with me in his warfare, not to cement with and against a cruel oppressor against the few job traditions, prejudices and imaginations of the people called Latter Day Saints? Will my wives and children assist with me in this warfare? Will they press as hard as I do? Will they strive, will all my might, to not a good example before this people. Will we strive with all our power, I possess, to do good to all who come into their midst. I do not know of an evil practice that I am not willing to put away. I possess a heart to do good to all who come into their midst. I do not know of an evil practice that I am not willing to put away. I possess a heart to do good to all who come into their midst. I do not know of an evil practice that I am not willing to put away. I possess a heart to do good to all who come into their midst.

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making your own bonnets from straw or cork. There are no handsome bonnets nor trimmings for them and a very dry year for the express purpose of having the straw and cork hats made. I have seen a lady who has visited my sisters gather aid use it well and come. Some thirty years ago, a lady took the premium on leopard bonnets, and her sample of bonnets was made of the straw and cork hats made. I have seen a lady who has visited my sisters gather aid use it well and come. Some thirty years ago, a lady took the premium on leopard bonnets, and her sample of bonnets was made of the straw and cork hats made.

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all our power to overcome every injurious tradition and custom we have learned from our fathers and mothers.

We must learn to think for ourselves, and know for ourselves, and provide for ourselves. We must learn to think for ourselves, and know for ourselves, and provide for ourselves. We must learn to think for ourselves, and know for ourselves, and provide for ourselves.

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CLIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
 Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the **DESERT NEWS** is not and has not been an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that too some time ago, known any more of the contents of the News until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compilers of the New York Ledger.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 24, 1863.

FEDERAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

Some time after the commencement of Sinclair's long court, in which he is not a single case civil or criminal was tried, with the exception of that instituted to disbar Gen. Vergessou, which occupied nearly seven weeks, and before that case was terminated John Cradlebaugh, of Ohio, arrived in the Territory, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. According to what was set forth in the Eccles-Sinclair document, a court was to be held at Fillmore, in the Second District, on the first Monday in November, by "Mr. Justice Cradlebaugh," but certain it is that no court was held there by him and he spent the winter in Great Salt Lake City and at Camp Floyd, afterwards Fort Crittenden, -Walls in this city generally attended the daily sittings of Sinclair's Court, but some considerable part of the time he was sitting "as a consulting magistrate,"—a title which he and Sinclair evidently considered of vast importance, and the principal thing they were sent here to do; that is they were to do everything in their power to commit as many of the people who were called Mormon to prison as possible, as the initiators, by the use of the tons of rope, brought from the Six as expressly for the use of the Government hangman, Marshal Dotson, who expected to immortalize his name by hanging more or less of the Saints in pursuance of orders issued by the Federal Courts. He opened however not retarding they had verified their own way, that no person professing to be a saint was gibbeted by the accused crew—his Judges their aiders and abettors—and but very few persons returned to the "committing" policy so extensively pursued by those ministers of the sectarian diabolism who were principals in the inauguration of the crisis.

While Eccles, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh held here, all their measures, judgments, prohibitions and other law favors, professed to be Christian and the basis of establishing their principles and practices "were held Christian." In these valleys' where it had never been successfully introduced, enjoyed a certain immunity from punishment and were Grand Jurors presented indictments against all of that class of beings, in the District Courts, there was generally some means devised to enable them to follow their respective law and in the event any violation of the penal statutes of the Territory were tried and convicted in a Territorial Court, of any crime however heinous, the convicts were set at liberty on habeas corpus, and turned loose upon community to follow their respective pursuits and practices, in common with those, to teach and practice the principles of civilization, as understood by the crusaders. Sinclair was a little more scrupulous than the other two in some respects, but he was not disposed to bring any judgment, which he could avoid, excepting, such as were not said to be Christians, unless he deemed that something might be gained or effected that would be deemed to follow their respective mode of the one or two, and indeed for many at the long term, of his Court, were arranged

and tried, as they should have been, and as aites demanded. Several of them were admitted to bail for appearance at the "next Court in course" and were left in prison without any order having been made concerning them. It was well understood, that if committed by local magistrates, and subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, were postponed, that it would be impossible to convict them, as the witnesses, being mostly transient men, who had been the sufferers by their thieving operations, and had been sojourning on the return of the Grand Jury, consequently they would not appear to testify against the accused.

After the adjournment of Sinclair's Court, and his failure, with all the facilities he had at his command, to return the Grand Jury of transient Jurors, ready for anything in their appointed line of duty, under 1 instruction from the Court, to accomplish his desires by getting some prominent citizen in Imbo, Cradlebaugh, the greater knave of the two, to prosecute the return of the Grand Jury, could do toward carrying out the designs of the crusade, and without having any authority for so doing, as no appointment had been made by the Legislature, nor by the Federal Judges for his doing so, while he went to the Salt Lake to what he called Court, on the 8th of March, 1839, the proceedings of which were published as they transpired from week to week, in the 23, 31, 4th and 5th Nos. of the Utah Voice of the **DESERT NEWS**. That Sinclair's Court, while of a judicial nature in its nature, as from their personal will fully appear, and if any man invested with ermine, or assuming to act in the capacity of a Judge, ever exhibited more malicious, violence and corruption of heart, than he, is a fact, which will be the subject of one of my next military tribunals, which continued from the 8th of March to the 4th of April, a record there I can be found, and it is not believed, that in America, a more corrupt, unjust and unprincipled Court, ever was ever instituted for the wholesale prosecution of a community however much persecuted.

After having determined on holding a court of his own kind and appointment, regardless of law, Cradlebaugh made some preliminary arrangements to get the thing together, in which he was assisted by Wilson, the United States Attorney and Marshal Dotson—who watched brace, so far as related to their judicial law, who attended him to the jail, but this would be anticipated, and it was an aversely admitted that the concern was a decidedly a failure, by those who were sanguine of its success when first inaugurated.

On opening the quasi Court, at 11 a. m. on the 8th of March, those summoned to serve as Grand Jurors, were called, and after having been sworn, Cradlebaugh arranged them at great length, principally concerning the doubtful status of the Saints, the Spanglows and other alleged murderers, and principal perpetrators of which, without stating their names, he gave evidence as though he was an eye witness to those occurrences; alleged that those deeds were committed by authority, and that he could not say to which he referred, that they might be brought to justice, if he was exceedingly bitter in his invectives against the Probate Courts, the laws of the Territory and the people generally as a community, for not bringing offenders to justice, and for allowing them to go at large, and for not going to do so in the absence of Federal Court, which he inadvertently admitted had not been held in the District since the alleged crimes had been committed. While he was thus venting his hate and malice in unbecomingly terms to the jurors, a handsome infantry about one hundred in number, from Camp Floyd, under Capt. Heath, marched in the city and surrounded or camped near the S. mainy in which the so called court was held, and in the afternoon, the great annoyance of the citizens, till its termination on the fourth of April.

After having finished his venomous speech and the jurors had retired, Cradlebaugh took a recess for a few minutes, and then had the jurors brought to the jail, and made a grand and specimen of his peculiar eloquence and vindictiveness, which he deemed necessary in order that they might properly understand the duties they were expected to perform.—The Grand Jury, under instructions, was very

diligent, and shortly commenced presenting indictments against offenders, in cases in which sufficient evidence could be obtained. They continued their labors about ten days examining all the witnesses that came before them, when on the morning of March 15th, the jurors were brought to Cradlebaugh's presence and asked if they had any business to present, and on being informed by the foreman that they would have all the business before them finished up in a short time, he proceeded to discharge them, using in speech the words "I am not in the line of a vindictive language possible for him to utter. The same day the petit jurors were in like manner discharged immediately on rendering a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of the United States vs. John Smith" on a charge for entering a soldier to desert, after which he carried on business as "a consulting Magistrate" till April 4th, committing three men, A. F. McDonald, H. H. Kerns and Joseph Bartholomew, for alleged murder, who were from the view of the illegal and unjust proceedings, and were held in Camp Floyd, and incarcerated in a military prison where they were detained till about the 10th of July following, when it became evident that such proceedings would not be tolerated, by the rulers of the nation, corrupt as they were, and the prisoners were released, opened and the prisoners suffered to depart; but whether it was Gen. Johnston or Judge Eccles who gave the order for their release leaving the consequences which might follow as never ascertained.

Subsequently, in the case of the Grand and Petit Jurors, four prisoners—two Indians indicted for rape, and two white men accused of a sailing Government property near Camp Floyd, were discharged without trial, unconditionally, without standing a felony trial, and without a jury to be held under bail, at least on their own recognizance. The "intolerances" of releasing those prisoners, gave Cradlebaugh another opportunity to exhibit his animus which he did not fail to improve. At a Court held by Judge Eccles, at New Castle, on the 10th of August, 1839, the two Indians, who were taken to Camp Floyd before they were, in the words of Cradlebaugh, turned loose upon community, were called for, as also were McDonald, Kerns and Bartholomew, who were respectively imprisoned some four months and discharged at Camp Floyd, out process of law, a bill of writs was entered by Eccles against the Sheriff of Utah County for not producing them, when he well knew in his conscience that they were never lawfully enforced, and on the adjournment of the Court was disposed of by continuing it till the next term, which has not as yet been held.

After Cradlebaugh's mock tribunal had been in session a few days, another detachment of troops consisting of ten companies under command of Maj. Paul, with several pieces of artillery, was marched from Camp Floyd to Provo, and stationed within range of the Court House. Governor Cumming issued a requisition on Gen. Johnston to remove them there, where they were under his knowledge or consent and in violation of orders and instructions from the Government at Washington, but the General refused compliance. Governor Cumming thereupon issued a proclamation setting forth the facts in relation to the military Court of John Paul, and would not order the removal of the troops, and they remained there to terrify the people and subvert justice till the judicial force terminated. Immediately upon the close of the term of proceedings, the troops, excepting outside the town suburbs, were ordered to these stationed around the Court room, when they took the prisoners held by Cradlebaugh, who were in custody of Cap. Heath, and marched for Camp Floyd. Cradlebaugh also proceeded thither, and with a party, like a man's, driving to the fields by the roadside, trying to find someone who would swear that Ex Governor Young had hired or directed him to kill somebody; failing in which, after arrival at Gen. Johnston's headquarters, he was ordered to return to the city, which District he had been assigned, and to the joy of the people he never returned to this part of the Territory.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been intensely hot—the thermometer rising to 94° in the shade and 100° in the sun on Friday last.

ANOTHER HORRID INDIAN MASSACRE.

How many attacks have been made by Indians on the Overland Mail Stage, and Stations along the line, between Great Salt Lake City and Carson, and how many more have been killed by the desperate, murderous, revengeful and unrelenting savages on that route since the Co. crossed the Sierras, and the first of the great massacre, there may more than generally known, and more than ever before, in the same length of time, since the commencement of the Overland Mail service. Instead of those numerous attacks being less frequent, they are more numerous, and more atrocious, and there are no prospects whatever that they will ever cease under existing arrangements, so far as we can discover.

On Wednesday last, the 10th inst. between seven and ten in the morning, a most daring attack was made on the Overland Mail Stage, on this side of Fort Crittenden, and within about two miles of the Jordan river ferry, by a party of Indians, resulting in its capture and almost total destruction, and the massacre of the driver, Mr. Wood J. Reynolds, and an assistant driver, and the killing of O'Sullivan, an staid, who was on his way to the city, the bodies of whom, after they were killed, were mutilated in the most horrid, savage manner the most merciless fiends could devise. Fortunately there were no passengers on board, and the circumstances indicate that escape would have been impossible, and that all would have shared the fate of the driver and the unfortunate employees, who was on his way to the city. The circumstances so far as they have been related, so far as they come to our knowledge, were as follows:

On Tuesday afternoon or evening, Mr. O. P. Rockwell, who, at the request of Mr. Ruffield, the agent in company in this city, was taking out an extra coach with a span of horses, for the use of the Overland Mail, from his station at the Hot Springs, twenty miles South of the city, by a young man in his employ named Frederick Sealtest. The ferry boat having some dusk that day by the prevailing high water, an underload, he had to cross the way of the Great Salt Lake, which was informed by some person that it would be well for him to keep a good look out, as hostile Indians were reported to be advancing on the West side of Utah Lake.

It is supposed that the man gave but little heed to the warning, and that he was not related what he was told on his arrival at Fort Crittenden has not transpired. He neither saw any Indians nor heard anything further concerning their presence between the river and the Station, at Fort Crittenden, and he had to cross the lake by the usual route, arriving there, among whom was Col. Erwin, arrived there that night luckily without an alarm.

At about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, an incoming stage left Fort Crittenden for the city, and the first of the party on the front west of the city, was attacked by a band of Indians on horseback, estimated by a man who saw them at a distance as they were moving off after they had effected the object in view, at about twenty-five in number.

The young man who took the extra coach to Fort Crittenden, on Tuesday evening, started back on Wednesday morning with the horse, riding one of the animals and led on the other, and was not more than three or four miles behind the stage when it was attacked by the savages. Within a mile or two of the place where the attack was made, he was consumed he heard the report of a gun some distance off. He soon after saw some blood in the road which increased in quantity as he advanced. The coach was struck discovered about a quarter of a mile from the road, to which he immediately proceeded, supposing that the team had run away; but on arriving at the wreck he was horrified at the sight presented; for there lay the driver, Mr. Wood, and the assistant driver, O'Sullivan, and the bodies of the two men, one on each side of the coach, and the other mutilated in the most horrid manner, placed withally, arrows and spears, cut with knives and scalped in an unusual way, as the head part of their heads had been literally decapitated, and the bodies were also lying dead, another ineerally wounded, and the body was missing. The coach was completely dismantled, and riddled with balls.

AGRICULTURAL... FARMING FROM THE COTTON COUNTRY.

The following letter, written to the Domestic Gardener's Club of this city, will give pleasure in being before our readers...

GRAFTON, WASHINGTON Co., U. T. Feb. 2, 1892.

To the Domestic Gardener's Club of this city, Gentlemen:—Feeling that a few lines would be acceptable to you, I improve this opportunity.

The present winter has been a little colder than last. The health of the people is good. The season early in the fall is a little on the number of days last summer and sometimes a little lighter. I have not experienced any hot or cold winds here yet. The air is soft and the climate good.

Corn and clover grow well. Green sod promotes well. From 120 to 150 bushels per acre is usual. Corn and clover are planted in the fall. A few rows of corn are planted in the spring. The soil is rich and the climate good.

The nursery business has been an up-hill battle. Before I landed in "Desert" I was told that I was not wanted on the Santa Clara.

On this night I watched the river until it was nearly up to the fence in the lower side. It happened at about four o'clock of the night.

The amount of ground which my small tract covers and is about ten acres. I have planted them in good order was a little more than one half of an acre. The apple seeds are now in the ground.

The amount of seedling apple trees which I have produced is only about three thousand. The Clary is well. The Peas and Peas are well. The English radish is well.

The wind direction varies excellent. The wind is very strong and the air is very clear. The ground is very dry and the water is very scarce.

The Six or Egos—M. C. Gubbins affirms that he knows apple, after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to date with assurance on the subject containing the germ of male have wrinkles in the shell, while female eggs are smooth at the extremity.

In excellent condition. Others a little later, are reported good. I am satisfied that two year old, or fruit-bearing vines, with proper management, can be raised in California as early as October and brought from Great Salt Lake City to this place with safety—fast or no frost.

I have one acre ready to put out to graze and another four cut early in October and cuttings. I think this piece can be made very fruitful place. I would be pleased to receive any new material of my practices in this place.

That our readers may be further put in reference to the doings and objects of this association of amateur and professional gardeners, we publish the following, written to reply to the above. Having been absent from the time the regular meetings of the Club were suspended, a prompt acknowledgment could not be officially accorded.

Dear Sir:—Your interesting letter has been received and read to the Club, and ordered to be pasted in our scrap book. Such commendation is a little of my practice in this place.

Our meetings were suspended during the busy time of seedling they are now resumed. Respectfully yours, H. S. L. CRY, June 11, 1892.

TRANSPANTING EVERGREENS. There is good sense—says the Germania Telegraph—in the following suggestions from a writer residing in the State of New York, relative to the late transplantation of evergreens.

I wish to give your anonymous reader's paper as a transplanting evergreen, for I think them as easily transplanted as the apple tree. The time he is about the 10th of June or after the tree have made out of two inches new growth.

By adopting the above I have indicated the unpurposed varieties of evergreen seed in the mountains around me, might be transferred into the valleys to beautify and enrich them.

WHERE THE POTTER at Ferris can be accommodated on the mountain at the Market of the Territory. The water is very pure and the air is very clear.

ICE CREAMS BY THE GALLON. He also brings the finest Oysters and Burgers in the Territory. The water is very pure and the air is very clear.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT. DANIEL GRENG, STILL KEYS THE HAND-IN-HAND BAKERY, RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

CUCUMBER CUTTING.—Mr. Gubbins, in the Gardener's Chronicle, says that an old lady called upon him and said that although he was such a good cucumber grower, that he did not know anything, and asked him if he had ever cut as much of a cucumber he wanted and left the rest to grow? She said that she had made a practice of it, as hers were constantly stolen. Mr. C. tried the experiment, found that the cucumber did not bleed, but that the remaining half swelled fast.

—A collector going with traps in a log house of a dweller in Ohio, asked the woman if she had any more traps. She said, "No," but they had dreadful bad about four miles below."

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS can be procured at the office of the DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, at the District of Columbia.

STAYED OR STOLEN. FROM the Jordan ranch, Don MARE, about nine miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

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HOME MANUFACTURE!! ZION'S HAYED POLICY IN THE WAREHOUSE OF LABOR.

STAYED OR STOLEN. FROM the Jordan ranch, Don MARE, about nine miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

DESSERT EYE INFIRMARY, MAIN STREET, PROVO. MR. COOKEY is in the Territory. The water is very pure and the air is very clear.

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ROLLS' ROLLS!! FARMINGTON NEW FARMING MACHINE IN OPERATION. HAVING obtained NEW CARDS, we are now prepared to accommodate those who are wishing to have their ROLLS FOR SALE in my residence, 16th Ward, west block of Union Square.

WOOL CARDING. We respectfully announce to the Public that we have started a NEW WOOL CARDING MACHINE in my residence, 16th Ward, west block of Union Square.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WAGONS, ETC., FOR SALE. JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST, FOR BULKY GOODS.

CHICAGO WAGONS AND HARNESS, OX BOXES, BACON AND HAMS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, FITCHPOKS, SCYTHES AND SNATHS, COFFEY, SUGAR, TOBACCO & TEA.

SOAP AND CANDLES, BRASS KETTLES, POWDER AND LEAD, HARDWARE, STOVES, OYENS AND LIDS.

MAILS, PEPPER, ETC. We also will be paid at COST AND PRICES, at New Orleans.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, GROCERIES, &c.

DOMESTIC, HICKORIES, DENIMS, TICKINGS, COTTONADES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, TOBACCO, INDIGO, BORAX, BLUE STONE, SCYTHES, HOES, AUGERS, BRASS KETTLES, WOOL & COTTON CARDS, SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

ALL of which will be sold at the lowest prices. GEORGE CROMBY, West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Block.

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General Notices.

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MRS. C. H. SQUIRES, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 215 West...

SALT, SALT. MATHIAS had of A. J. Beckwith, 18 West...

INDEPENDENT TERRITORIAL TAXATION. THE OFFICE of the State Tax Com. has...

ANNOUNCEMENT. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA...

FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE on Education...

NOTICE. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA...

TO THE LADIES. ADRESS your purchases to the following...

THE GOLDEN DOGS. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN DOGS...

C. P. WILHILMBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET...

SHOE RESS: SHOE RESS! S. J. LEES, MANUFACTURER OF SHOE RESS...

MILITARY ROAD. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE GOLD MINING...

BLAIR'S FERRY, which has the best Ferry in all the Territory...

NO MOUNTAINS OR CRAVEL on the Military Road after reaching Cash Valley...

RATES OF FERRAGE Same as at the Lower Rio: River Ferry, Little...

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WEST SIDE OF N. STREET.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE? AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT...

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? Crouch's Splendid Soda Water...

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US? THE BEST BAKERY, has the best of Main...

WHAT ABOUT CROCIERIES? THE BEST TEA, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Candy...

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE and Residence 171 West...

LOOK HERE! ESSERT MACHINE SHOP. W. H. H. BERTH is now prepared to make...

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON, HAT MANUFACTURER...

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WOOL CARDING. BT about the first of November I expect to have two...

PROGRAM TONIGHT. MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER...

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LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT H. H. H. has now on hand...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LARSEN & MAGLEY, CABINET MAKERS...

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CONFERENCE

A JUDICIOUS ARRANGEMENT.

Mount Pleasant, Sanders Co., June 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I am requested by our good friends to attend the inauguration of Mount Pleasant on public meeting on the 16th inst. unanimously resolved that from the great interest we would have in the News and all other mail matters...

If this arrangement was published and all correspondents to please, it would be a judicious arrangement to our mutual benefit...

Yours very respectfully, W. M. MONROE.

N.B.—Our messenger W. Hall for the Deseret News at Springville on Thursday, the 10th, current for the first time.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS.

Provo, June 13, 1863.

ENTRUS DESERT NEWS: There is considerable anxiety in relation to the present state of feeling of the Indians. It is reported that a band of fifty warriors passed here last night...

Several attempts have been made to steal horses, and exorbitant demands have been made for the return of the same...

Several gentlemen, accompanied by a detachment of the Militia, are expected this afternoon to return from a visit to the Cachez, where they had been to organize a militia.

Several cases have been sent to the Provo court for trial on appeal. Pending the decision of the court, the cases are held in this city in large numbers...

Wm. F. CAMP DOUGLAS.—We have now, ladies, passing our office, some loads of wood more huge than any that we have ever read of in the history of this continent.

THE WAR NEWS.

Reports from the seat of war are so conflicting a character that we cannot, with any sensitive regard for truth, give place to the unwieldy mass of rumors that have, for the past week, come pouring in upon us.

At Port Hudson fighting has of daily occurrence, according to reports—the two batteries, one on either side, also at Vicksburg...

In Tennessee and Kentucky considerable blood has been shed and much property destroyed. In cavalry fight—said to be the fiercest of the war—lost place on the 9th near Beverly...

Late rumors assert that Gen. Lee had crossed the Rappahannock and was moving northward with nearly thirty thousand men...

GONE AT LAST.

Stephen S. Harding, Esq. Governor of Utah having delayed his departure longer than seemed necessary, after having been appointed Consul at Valparaiso...

From reports, the manners, customs and mores of the people of Valparaiso to which his residence there very agreeable, should be accept an applicant, which is somewhat doubtful.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that on Saturday evening, 20th inst. Mr. T. A. Leue will give a dramatic performance...

To us, we believe, is the first opportunity our citizens have had of recreating themselves in the chaste and popular readings from the immortal Shakespeare.

PIONEER AND BATTALION FESTIVAL.

The Pioneers of 1847 and the officers and soldiers of the Mormon Battalion are hereby invited to attend a Festival, to be held in the New Theatre, in Great Salt Lake City...

The Festival will be celebrated by a Picnic. It will be opened by songs, toasts, speeches, etc. As the New Theatre will afford ample accommodation for all the Pioneers...

It is particularly desired that all who intend to be present at the coming Festival, will, on or before the 4th of July, forward to us their names, with the number of ladies they intend to bring...

BRIGHT AMBASSADORS, BEBIB C. KIMBALL, DANIEL H. WELLS.

GREEN'S SALOON.—Whoever wants Ice Cream, a dish of Strawberries, or wishes to amuse the cravings of hunger...

Married.

In this city, June 8, 1863, by Eliza Whitford Weir for Dr. CHARLES E. BRIDGES and Miss ANNE M. MITCHELL, both of Salt Lake.

In this city, June 11, 1863, by Charles W. Moore for Miss ANNE L. MITCHELL and Miss ANNE M. MITCHELL.

In this city, May 31st, ANNE L. MITCHELL, daughter of J. P. and Mrs. A. M. MITCHELL, and Miss ANNE M. MITCHELL.

Died.

In this city, June 11, 1863, of tetanospasm, MARTHA B. WOOD, wife of W. K. WOOD, aged 27 years, 10 months and 10 days.

In this city, on the 23d inst., of dropsy, after lingering illness, SARAH, wife of William Cap City, aged 60 years.

In this city, May 29th, at about three o'clock, JAMES ALBERT LANGRISH, son of John and Mrs. J. LANGRISH, aged 23 years and 6 months.

In this city, at the 31st inst., of a tropical disease, MARIA, wife of James Thompson, formerly of Salt Lake City.

At Grand Terrace, Mo., May 17th, AURELIA H. BROWN, of this county, 75 years of age.

In this city, on the 23d inst., of the small pox, DEWITT JONES, son of Wm. and Mrs. J. JONES, aged 25 years and 6 months.

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STOCKINGS, STOCKING, STOCKING.

JAMES CARROLL, who has been appointed a stockholder of the Mormon State, is now prepared to furnish...

AT Fashion on No. 100, street X on the 1st inst. above, a pair of white socks, one white foot, one white heel, one white toe...

Any person requiring the photographs of the above described animals at the Wharf Office, or to have a pair of white socks...

LAST YEAR OF OXEN. TWO oxen, one near his last Spring, and a pair of oxen, both red, with white faces and legs...

BUZZA EVERYBODY. I WILL BRILLIANT. IF YOU DON'T believe it, try my Buzza. It is a new and improved...

FRENCH SOAP. THE FRENCH SOAP, which is made in the Pacific States, is now prepared in the most perfect manner...

NOTICE. THE Trustees of the City of Ogden are hereby notified to receive the annual report of the City...

FROM Menzies, STAYED. A party of five persons, including a woman, were captured by the U.S. Army...

40,000. A party of five persons, including a woman, were captured by the U.S. Army...

TAKE UP. OGDEN BANK ROBBERY. A party of five persons, including a woman, were captured by the U.S. Army...

TO DOLLARS REWARD. I WILL BRILLIANT. IF YOU DON'T believe it, try my Buzza. It is a new and improved...

TO THOSE INTERESTED. INTEND to issue for the first time of August, and will be AGENTS, Agents in Salt Lake and in the City of Ogden...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

10,000 lbs. COTTON. 10,000 lbs. FLOUR. 1,000 lbs. BUTTER. 1,000 lbs. EGG. 1,000 lbs. CHEESE. 1,000 lbs. EGGS. 1,000 lbs. WHEAT. 1,000 do. OATS. 1,000 do. BARLEY. 1,000 do. DRIFT PEACHES and 1,000 gals. MOLASSES.

Wanted immediately. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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WAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR WITH BRITAIN! REPLY to our last issue. LADY THAT WILTON, J. GOLDWORTH and J. W. JONES, have received the highest order of the Government...

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THE SHIPWRECK. A LYRIC POEM.

BY H. W. L.

He sleeps beneath the waves, And bounding billows tell his tale, And the storm sweeps o'er the reef.

The waves above him break, An lullaby they sing, He lies beneath the waves, And bounding billows tell his tale, And the storm sweeps o'er the reef.

He lies beneath the waves, And bounding billows tell his tale, And the storm sweeps o'er the reef.

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allusion to this "manly act" that, with little more home practice, they may next time succeed better to a general engagement with the champion cricketers of Dorset.

In the evening, a ball was performed, the victors and the vanquished—

but, as convivial guests at a sumptuous repast provided by the Desert Union, at the house of Mr. George Bourne, fraternized in a manner

in no degree proportioned to a being engaged in a struggle which had been so warmly sup- ported by the epicurean knife and fork—

more of amazing vigour itself unusual in our times,

When his breakfast was over, he first

Yal, as the less effective because of its insignificance.

During the evening the party were entertained by Jones' band.

RUSSIA.

The revolutionary movements of the Poles having assumed proportions which seriously threaten to involve not only the Muscovite Empire but other European countries, a

bugle that by the least unforeseen circumstance may result in a most desperate war. It will speedily be interestingly, taking of the

Russia in connection with the details of the war to such a degree that according to the latest advices, the army of the Emperor

is now 1,400,000 well-disciplined and well-appointed troops, with an excellent park of 3,000 field-pieces, independent of an immense siege train are about to be ready to take the field in order to crush, if possible, the

idea of a French invasion, and to maintain in Russia, in consequence of its policy which seems in every liberal idea, whether conveyed

by a Treaty or otherwise, the most gloomy aspects of its fall, is heretofore closed by an army of 100,000 Cossacks and

regular troops, posted by a numerous police watchtower with jealous eyes for foreign

intrusions, and of other eye, are inconspicuous, residing in different parts of Europe to inform their governments of anything worthy of notice.

It is only through Siberia—that vast tomb en- gulfed in living perdition that the government

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them under a safe escort of Cossacks in Bel- gic, or light convicts for any particular purpose, to Siberia, where they have to settle for life and work whether they like or

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General Notices.

MRS. C. C. MOORES. MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

SALT, SALT

MADE at the Mill of S. B. Soudaker, Salt Works

OLDSMITH'S TERRIFIC TANK. I feel satisfied that the Late Company who have

JOHN'S ANTI-CORROSION JET. The jet will be made to order

INK, INK. JOHNSON'S ANTI-CORROSION JET. The jet will be made to order

FROM the Sulphur at Brigham City, and approved

TO THE LADIES. ADIES receiving new and fashionable SOMMER

WAR WITH BRITAIN! G. L. HARRIS and J. W. LEECH, the REVISED

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOTS. THE GOLDEN BOOTS

C. P. WILLINGBEK, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, H. SHOOKERMAN, Boot and Shoemaker

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS! MANUFACTURER OF SHOE PEGS

MILITARY ROAD FERRY. THE only direct route to the GRANBY-PORT MINES

BLAIR'S FERRY. who has the best Ferry Boat in the Territory

NO MOUNTAINS OR GRAVEL on the Military Road

GRASS AND WOOD PLANT. MEMBERS and AGENTS of every kind

RATES OF FERRAGE. SUMM at the Livery Shop Every Ferry

CROUCH'S CONSTITUTION HOUSE. EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE? AT CROUCH'S RESTAURANT

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? Crouch's Splendid Soda Water

WHO WILL BAKE FOR US? CROUCH, at the NEW BAKERY

WHAT ABOUT GROCERIES? THE best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, Fruit

General Notices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D. SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

LOOK HERE! DESERT MACHINE SHOP.

LOOK TO THIS, ECONOMISTS! JOHN C. TATTON.

HAT MANUFACTURER. I respectfully thank my customers

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General Notices.

WOOL CARDING. I have the 6th of November I expect to have two

MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

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General Notices.

LINSEED OIL. PRESIDENT C. K. RIVALLA has on hand

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. WEST & MACLEAY, CALSNET MAKERS, & CO.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS. WE have a number of the following articles

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WUOON DRAKE AND HIS JUDICIAL BLUNDERS.

As our paper was going to press, we happened into the State House and found Judge Drake trying a writ of habeas corpus, issued by him, directed to the Warden of the Penitentiary, for the release of James P. Potter, the same man who was arrested at the recent sitting of the Probate Court of Utah County.

No counsel appeared for either party, as we presume none was considered necessary, especially for the prisoner.

The Judge proceeded to determine the case by the affidavits, after calling on the parties for testimony. None, however, was introduced.

The Judge made his decision three or four days ago, and his decision was in favor of the prisoner.

First—His Honor struck the indictment for informally. It was only signed by fifteen grand jurors, and this was a fatal defect, as regards the Judge. It is not a fatal error, however, as it was only necessary for one of the grand jury (the foreman) to sign the indictment and that only upon the back.

No objection was made that it was not so signed. The Judge, however, complained that the statute required twenty-five grand jurors to constitute a panel, but as only fifteen signed it, therefore the indictment was not valid. (Vide chap. xxxvii, sec. 17, p. 439, R. Stat.)

Second—The property stolen—two yoke of oxen—was described in Latin or Greek, and his description was too indefinite and too general.

Third—It was alleged that the cattle were taken from the "range near Provo," and the venue was too general.

Such were the objections urged by the Judge, and he intended to sustain them. His Honor advised the writ of habeas corpus and turned loose upon the community the most notorious thief that ever infested these mountains.

As to the question of the power or right of the Probate Court to try criminal cases was raised in the petition, yet his Honor remarked that it was not necessary to decide the question, as the indictment was defective.

It is a question of some of the cases and the decision of the Judge.

In the first place, we would like to enquire why it is that the Judge is not in his district—and why he is holding court in chambers in the City of Salt Lake City. Judge K. is present and is evidently able and willing to attend to all cases that may arise within his jurisdiction? The fact that Judge K. has been recently removed does not change the question of ex parte Judge D., as Judge K. has not been officially advised of his removal—and if he had, would have the right to continue in the discharge of his duties until the successor came to the Territory and was installed.

The Legislature last winter assigned Judge Drake to the First District, and the Organic Act requires the Judge to reside in the district to which the Legislature assign them.

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It is well known that when the balance of a Secessionist is not kept within the Territory, they are not particularly sensitive as to party lines and appropriate the Union man's horse with a rish as a violation as though he had been owned by a Secessionist. A serious disturbance had occurred in Nevada County, requiring the presence of Gov. Saunders, who started for the scene of his duties on Sunday, 23rd ult.

The efforts which have been made at Omaha and Council Bluffs, looking to the bridging of the Missouri River, have not been successful. It is to be expected from the great noise made about it last fall, that it would not fall in. A large quantity of coal oil for Salt Lake, and a large amount of goods for Col. W. H. Horner is reported.

A train of fifty wagons was being loaded with merchandise for Messrs. Kimball & Lawrence of this city. Some twenty wagons of their kind had already been started. The balance of the goods, which are to be shipped to Omaha, are to be freighted over the great central North Platte route, leading westward from the city of Omaha. "But I'll freight for Utah, as well as all the Missouri mountains, says the Nebraska man, from Omaha," says the Nebraska man.

The Government has provided an escort for the protection of the overland emigration route to Idaho and Montana. This escort consists of fifty men, well armed and thoroughly equipped, exclusive of teamsters and holders of stock; also twelve wagons, drawn by six mules each, and one ambulance for the use of the sick. It is stated that large quantities of provisions and other supplies are being sent to the newly organized Army. They are to be placed on the North Platte route.

We may here premise that, whether the presence of troops, or armed men, will be of any material benefit to the overland emigration, by way of securing them against Indian hostilities, depends in no small degree upon the manner of their procedure. If, when Indians make their appearance, they pursue the conciliatory policy inaugurated by President Fremont, and the military and Indian Agents as ex-officio Superintendents of Indian Affairs in Utah Territory, and subsequently initiated by those having charge of the "Mormon" emigration—namely to feed them, give them clothing, and to furnish them with medical service to the Hospital, but if, assuming the offensive, they raid through the country in the search of Indians, squaws and children, as has been done by some of the armed bodies sent into the Indian country—where they have done anything but good, they will be of no service, but have become about as much as directly in the vicinity of stations or settlements—the indications are that they will not only afford slight relief or assistance to emigrants against attacks from the savages, but themselves fall victims to their uprising ferocity.

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As reported, there was a lady, not the Governor's wife, for neither the late nor the present Executive brought their wives with them to this Territory, but one of those brazen kind of women, like the lady of one of the Secretaries of the Territory, who came here some years ago, patrolled the square at the time, who made a attempt to contract any favorable impression the fatherly advice of the President might make on the attentive listeners to his short speech. She is said to be quite an orator, but not a choice of subjects as ladies generally are, and a crowd gathered with a little training make a very good political speech in the States, where such things are fashionable; but in Utah fast women are not very popular, and the emigrants are said to have paid her the attention for her meretriciousness, perceiving the object in view. It is said by those who were present that she was not so much as asked who she was nor where she dwelt, and she was obliged to escort her home from the square.

STRAWBERRIES—As the season for the delicious fruit draws to a close, we take occasion to remark that never in Utah has this fruit been raised in such profusion and perfection as this year. The Wilson, Yellow-neck and other varieties, which were the staple of the fruit, are said to have produced an average of from two to three bushels per acre, and in some places as high as five bushels at a time, and his wife's crop is not very large patch, is estimated at 75 bushels.

Col. T. W. Ellerbeck, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of these improved strawberry varieties, as well as many other fine fruits, says that he gathered this season as much as two bushels from a single acre of the Wilson, and that he had raised in his Territory probably under proper cultivation, from 200 to 400 bushels per acre.

We have not enjoyed the luxury of tasting the reputed excellent qualities of the Colonel's strawberries, but, in the absence of more domestic strawberries, it is rather pronouncedly in favor of the variety known as the sweet cream; they were found to be "what to like."

DEATH BY DROWNING—On the afternoon of Sunday last, 23rd inst., a boat Smeed, son of Mayor Smeed, was drowned in the Jordan river just above the dam constructed by the Jordan Irrigation company. We have not had time to do more than to state that the unfortunate occurrence, but we regret that the lad was bathing in company with two other boys who were on the bank at the time and on observing that their comrade was about to be drowned, they endeavored to save him. The body was recovered and was buried and interred on Monday afternoon, a large concourse of relatives and friends being present at the ceremonies. Deceased was a young gentleman, in the sixteenth year of his age, having been one of the first white children born in this city. We try sympathize with the parents and relatives in their bereavement.

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