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NEWS BY EASTERN MAIL.

With its usual punctuality the Eastern Mail arrived on Saturday morning last, by which we received New York dates to September 29 and St. Joseph to October 1.

The political news is nearly of the same nature as that received by the preceding mail,—considerably mixed. The leaders of the several lesser factions talked much about "fusion," in order to beat the Republicans at the Presidential election, but the "rank and file" did not seem, from the general tenor of the press, to fall in with the idea of voting for a "mixed" electoral ticket, so readily as those who assumed to dictate in such matters wished, and they may and may not conclude to coalesce "to save the Union" as expressed, though the anti-fusionists, at latest dates, generally preferred fighting their foes in squads to attacking them in column, preferring defeat to an inglorious victory, even if it could thus be obtained.

Mr. Douglas delivered a big speech at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22d, to a large audience, and another at Tiffin on the 24th. At the latter place a company of Douglas cavalry, said to be twelve hundred in number, were in attendance, all handsomely mounted, and said to be brave men and true, but there was no general fight, consequently those facts were not made to appear.

From Tiffin he went to Columbus, and from thence to Cincinnati, where he arrived much fatigued on the evening of the 26th, having made speeches at Dayton, Hamilton and other principal towns through which he passed. After taking a few hours rest, he was escorted to the Court-house square, at ten o'clock, where thousands were assembled, and greeted him with enthusiasm.

After the confusion had somewhat abated, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh announced that Mr. Douglas having made twelve speeches within the last three days, and being without voice, was unable to speak to such an immense crowd.

Mr. Douglas, however, arose and said: "I would make a speech to you if I had the voice and strength; but, having neither, owing to the causes stated by Senator Pugh, and for this reason you will have to excuse me. I should have been delighted to address you, but I have made two speeches to-day already, and it was the understanding that when I arrived here I was to make my appearance only."

There is no place in all America where I would have been more delighted to address the Democracy than in Cincinnati. Here, upon the borders of a free and slave state, where you can realize the causes of the irritation existing between the different portions of our country, is the very place where I would like to discuss those questions—but I have no voice that can reach the extent of this vast crowd, nor is there any man's voice that can do it. I am satisfied from what I have seen in the last three days that Ohio may be ranked among the Democratic States.

Mr. Douglas's voice was so hoarse that he could be heard by those only near the platform.

He left Cincinnati on the 27th and was to speak at Indianapolis on the 28th, and at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 29th.

On the 5th of October there was to be a grand mass meeting of the Democracy of the North west at Chicago, to welcome the return home of the Little Giant, and to hear his speech of speeches. A great demonstration was anticipated. Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket; Hon. Fernando Wood, mayor of New York city; Hon. Henry May, of Maryland; Hon. Charles E. Stuart, of Michigan; Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; Hon. William A. Gorman, of Minnesota; Gov. Willard, of Indiana. Hon. Charles H. Larabee, of Wisconsin, and many other noted speakers were to be in attendance. No measure was to be left untried, nor means spared, to annihilate Republicanism in "the States north-west of the Ohio." W. W. Drummond was one of the committee of arrangements.

Mr. Seward was in Kansas on the 26th of September, and was to speak in Lawrence on that day. As the citizens of the United States, residing in Territories, have no voice in electing the chief magistrate, it is not presumable that Mr. Seward visited "bleeding Kansas" on an electioneering tour, and he must have had some object in view in going thither, other than the success of Republicanism at the coming election. He was accompanied by his son, W. H. Seward, jun.; Gov. Patterson and Gen. Nye.

Since the organization of the Government of the United States, there was never such a furor for political speechifying as now prevails from one end of the country to the other, and each faction and party have marshaled their stump orators and sent them forth in every direction to harangue the people on the questions at issue, which many of these boisterous declaimers openly assert, will sever the Union.

Under such circumstances, it would not be deemed strange if more than one of them should be found looking up some hiding place in the Territories, about which they are quarreling, to which they may flee in the day of their calamity; but they will probably have to come farther west than Kansas.

Dispatches from Washington state that the contract for constructing the Pacific telegraph was awarded to Hiram Sibley on the 21st of September, as anticipated.

A dispatch from Washington on that day announces that the Indian bureau had just received the first intelligence of the working of the new system, allowing the Indians to choose their own officers and enact their own laws for the prevention of drunkenness. It is said to work well among the Omahas, who have adopted police laws which would be creditable to any city corporation. The entire change from the system of regulations heretofore made by the bureau must be popular sovereignty in its fullest sense. How would the new system operate in Utah?

The Postoffice department has determined to discontinue the present mail service from St. Joseph to Denver, and send the mails around by Council Bluffs, Iowa.

James Buchanan, jr., the President's private secretary, has resigned and his place has been supplied by A. J. Glossbrenner, formerly sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

Thirty clerks were to be removed from the land office, on the 15th of this month, on account of the expiration of the law created by special act of Congress five years ago.

Government had ordered 17,000 stands of arms to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. As there are not needed more than 300 men to garrison the defenses of Charleston, the order was viewed with no little suspicion.

The Neapolitan minister had taken leave of our government, his diplomatic functions having been terminated by the recent revolutionary events in his own country.

It was reported that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians had had another fight near the Pawnee reserve. Thirteen Sioux and one Pawnee are reported killed.

The telegraph poles were set to within ninety miles of Fort Kearney on the 20th of September, and the company were pushing forward the work with great energy in order to get the wires stretched by the first of November, so as to transmit the election news to that point for the pony express, which will be a gain of two days in time.

The New Orleans Picayune of Sept. 21st says that letters of the highest authority have been received in New Orleans from Havana, which leaves no room to doubt that something serious is pending between Spain and Mexico. They assert positively that an expedition of not less than 20,000 men is actually being fitted out at Havana for Vera Cruz.

It was reported that Col. Fontleroy, had secured the services of 300 Utah warriors to fight the Navajos.

Fifteen hundred regular troops had been ordered to march to the Navajo country on the 1st of October, but, as only six companies were mounted, it was feared they could not do much good with well mounted desperate Indians.

There had seemingly been no falling off in the number of fires and accidents resulting in the loss of life and property, in and around the United States. The losses at sea had also been great, and the destruction by the late storm in the Gulf of Mexico, had been ascertained to have been more extensive than first reported.

There was a destructive fire at Fort Smith, Ark., on the morning of Sept. 20. The Times printing office and the post office, in which were 4,000 letters and the California mail for Memphis, were destroyed. Total loss estimated at 200,000. On the day previous, six hundred troops and seventy wagons, as reported, arrived there from the plains.

At New Orleans on the night of the 21st, a fire destroyed property—mostly liquor stores, to the amount of \$80,000. An explosion of liquor in one of the burning stores, caused another building to fall, burying some fifty persons in the ruins, fifteen of whom were killed and others badly wounded.

The boiler in the marble works owned by W. W. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Penn., exploded Sept. 24, killing ten or twelve persons and wounding others. The boiler passed through four walls, killing two men in its passage, and landed in a grave yard. There were one hundred men at work in the establishment at the time.

The steamer A. B. Chambers was sunk near the mouth of the Missouri river, Sept. 24th; boat and cargo a total loss.

Many other similar accidents are reported to have occurred, to which we have not time to refer. The work of destruction, since the commencement of 1860, has not been confined exclusively to the United States, but other portions of the earth have had similar visitations.

Progress of the Prince of Wales.

The progress of Lord Renfrew and suite through the United States was the subject of much editorial gossip, and wherever he went the respect and attention due him, as the heir apparent of the British crown, by American citizens was not withheld, and crowds assembled to get a glimpse of the young prince, if possible.

On leaving Detroit he went by the Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago, where he arrived on the evening of Sept. 21st, and put up at the Richmond House. A gorgeous car had been provided for the occasion by the superintendent. Mayor Wentworth (Long John) was very assiduous in his attentions upon the royal visitors, and proposed some changes in the programme in relation to hunting in Illinois and Missouri, to which his lordship did not consent.

At 1 o'clock on the 22d a small crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and, according to the programme published in the papers, Lord Renfrew came out, bowed, and marched up and down to exhibit himself, the people all the while cheering and clapping their hands.

He then took a special train for Dwight's station, sixty miles from Chicago, where he arrived at 6 p.m., and became the guest of Mr. J. C. Spencer, and remained there for the purpose of hunting till the 26th. According to report he and his party had some fine sport, taking, in one day, one hundred and eighty-five quails, of which Lord Renfrew killed twenty-eight.

Leaving Dwight's station, he and suite arrived at St. Louis at half-past 5 o'clock p.m., on the 26th, and put up at Barnum's, and the next day visited the fair. He expressed himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States.

Grand preparations had been made for his transit from St. Louis to Washington via Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and also for his reception at the seat of Government.

Another Article of Home Manufacture.

Mr. A. C. Pyper, of this City, has recently exhibited in our office, a specimen of refined Mountain Saleratus, which he has manufactured for the Utah market, superior to any ever imported into the Territory from the States.

Those who have, in consequence of the high price of the imported article, been compelled to use the Mountain Saleratus in its crude state, should now dispense with the use of the impure kinds, gathered in various places in San Pete and other counties, and even with that brought from the plains, and they will no doubt as soon as they become acquainted with the fact, that a cheap and pure article can be obtained without importing from another country.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—It is reported that the State election in Pennsylvania, on the 9th of October, resulted in a complete Republican triumph.

A History of the Federal Officials Needed.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, well versed in the history of Utah, from the day that Great Salt Lake valley was entered by the pioneers in July, 1847, up to the present time, informed us not long since, that he intended at no distant period, to write and publish a complete history of the Federal officials and agents, who have been sent to this Territory, to represent the Government, disburse its funds, distribute its favors, administer the laws, explore the country, survey the public domain, if any there was belonging to the United States, that could be sold or given away, and to watch the settlers lest they should rebel, pry into their domestic concerns, and to ascertain, if possible whether or not they observed the laws of the Romish Church "forbidding to marry" to which her dissenting daughters so religiously adhere, and to which they are extremely anxious that all others, especially the citizens of Utah, should strictly conform. How far the gentleman has progressed with the work, if he has commenced it, we have not been informed; but if he has not commenced writing, and does not intend to become the author of a historical work of the kind, some aspirant for literary fame who has time to devote to the subject, should commence at once and prepare for the press, a plain, unvarnished history of the secretaries, judges, attorneys, marshals, Indian agents, surveyors, and other Government officials who have been sent to Utah since the passage of the act for the establishment of a Territorial government, Sept. 9, 1850.

The history, of course, would be somewhat voluminous; that of the secretaries could not be reasonably condensed to less than five hundred octavo pages, if mention was made of one-half their acts and doings while in office. The history of the judges would make two large volumes, if the opinions, rulings, doings, sayings and the displays of legal acumen of each judge were as concisely written as possible. The list of the names of those who have come out and officiated for longer or shorter periods, with those who have been appointed, and did not accept, or if they did never arrived here, would take up considerable space, and would constitute an interesting catalogue, as therein could be seen the names of a few honorable men with those of many who were a disgrace to humanity, ignorant, bigoted, corrupt, filthy and degraded beings, whose knowledge of law was extremely limited and entirely local, being exclusively confined to the laws of the State where they had sojourned before they were clothed with ermine and sent to this Territory to execute the laws of the United States, of which they were as ignorant as the red men who roam over the plains.

Many of the incumbents of other offices have been men of the same stamp; there have been it is true, a few honorable exceptions, but taken as a whole they certainly never commanded much respect, nor inspired those who have witnessed their acts, with very exalted opinions of those who appointed them to office, or were instrumental in sending them to this country.

A history of the Federal officers sent hither from first to last, would most certainly be an interesting work, and a ready sale could be made of thousands of copies, enough at least, to secure a fortune to the author. The enterprise should be commenced at once, and before the doings of the first appointees of the present administration are forgotten. A change seems to be taking place in some departments, and a better order of things may be expected at no distant day, but a record of the past should be made, for the benefit of those who may hereafter inquire into the wrongs and injuries which the citizens of Utah Territory have suffered from the hands of those who should have been their benefactors and not their persecutors, as too many have been, as all unprejudiced persons who have witnessed the course that has been pursued will testify.

ARRIVALS.—By the last Eastern mail Stage, Judge Carter, of Green River county, and Lieut. Armisted, from Fort Bridger, came passengers; also Mr. Rosenfeldt and Mr. Janney, on their return from the States.

With the Judge we had an interesting interview on Sunday evening in our Sanctum, and found him, as represented, by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, to be a gentleman of intelligence, and seemingly devoid of those narrow prejudices, so often seen in those having the human form professing to be men.