

associates, fortunate occurrences, the whole assaulting party would justly have been wiped out of existence.

It was not known at the time from which of the parties, the rowdies or the police, Covey received the shot, as there were several pistols fired; but it seems that some person had maliciously told Covey that it was Hennefer who fired the pistol from which he received the ball; hence the outrage was committed on him by way of retaliation, as acknowledged and claimed by the assaulting party.

If such be the fact, the policemen on duty in those days, had better stay at home and not go into military encampments not in the immediate vicinity of settlements, otherwise they may get a taste of modern civilization not so very desirable, especially when such scoundrels are about as the ex-merchant of Great Salt Lake City, who is supposed to have been Covey's informant—a man who, while here, was very complaisant in his address and assumed to be a gentleman.

When we commenced this article we did not intend to make many comments in relation to the subject under consideration, but simply to publish the facts as related and leave the matter for the consideration of the discerning public, and let each draw their own conclusions and make their own comments. However, when referring to some of the items in the narrative, we could not well avoid using adjectives somewhat freely, and do not now feel like concluding without expressing an opinion which our readers can have for what it is worth, and that is, if we are not mistaken in our conclusions, Hennefer could have gone into that camp if it had been situated in the vicinity of either the settlements in this part of the Territory, without being molested.

Much has been said, even in this Territory, about the honorable, high-minded and gentlemanly conduct and bearing of the officers of the army sent hither to enforce the laws of the United States, (that had never been broken, but always observed and obeyed) to preserve the peace and teach the people the principles of morality and Christian virtue; but it is well known to those who are posted in the history of the times that, from the day the army left Leavenworth till their arduous work was cooled by the snows of the Rocky Mountains, officers and men around their camp fires, in the hearing of the bold volunteer spy, were constantly talking about the course they intended to pursue on their arrival here, and that they would commit many acts and deeds that the untutored savage never thought of, much less committed, and which, no doubt, they would have done, if there had not been so many inhibiting circumstances presented, on their entering the Great Basin, to the attainment of the glory sought, and which they and those who sent them expected that they would easily obtain, till they were convinced to the contrary by circumstances that they could not overcome nor resist.

How much glory will accrue to those engaged in whipping Hennefer we do not know; but we think that it will not elevate either of them to the presidential chair.

Escape and Flight of a Captive Eagle.

Not long since a large brown eagle was captured by some boys, as reported, in Provo canyon, which was subsequently transferred to Surveyor General Stambaugh or one of his clerks who, prizing the bird highly, took measures for its domestication, intending to take it with him on his return to Pennsylvania at the close of his service in this Territory.

On Wednesday morning last, the noble bird, not being pleased with its confinement, nor appreciating the care and attention bestowed upon it by its keeper, escaped from the prison in which it was confined, and soaring aloft bid his keeper a final adieu, and started for the mountains, where it could enjoy that freedom of which it had for a season, against its will, been deprived.

However, before leaving the city, this king of birds, took more than a cursory view of the objects that were presented to its acute vision by flying about for a time, and then perching on the cupola of the Council House, where it remained some time looking down on East Temple Street which for the last two years has been principally given up to, and occupied by the gentiles, but of late has a very desolate appearance. Being pursued by two or three persons, who seemed anxious to recapture it, after taking a good view of the surrounding scenery, the eagle again spread forth its wings, and circling around and over the residence and grounds of Ex-Governor Young and

also the Arsenal, visited Ensign Peak on the way to its native mountains, where it will no doubt remain in the enjoyment of that freedom of which it was for a short time deprived, in preference to returning again to the prison from which it so luckily escaped.

It has been suggested by some who heed the appearance and flight of birds, and believe such things ominous of future events, that the eagle in question was one of the three that were seen high in air in the vicinity of Washington City, screaming loudly on the 23d of April last in the afternoon, during the first session of the Charleston Convention, and at about the time the political storm of that day in that body was at its height, one of which soaring higher than the others, flew northward, and the other two towards the west, following the course of the "Star of Empire," and that its appearance here, although it was taken captive on its arrival and held in nominal bondage for a "little season," is indicative of the future prospects, greatness and glory of Deseret. Not being much inclined to credulity, and esteeming auguring of little worth, when emanating from magicians, astrologers, and soothsayers, we are inclined to the belief that whether a presage of the future or not, the escape of the bird from bondage was on natural principles—that it was a native of the Wahsatch mountains, and that it will not soon be enslaved again.

LATEST FROM THE WEST!

COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA SUSPENDED.

The anxiously-looked-for Western Pony Express arrived here yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, bringing letters from Diamond Springs and stations this side of Ruby Valley, but nothing from Carson or California.

We learn by this arrival that Lieutenant Weed's command, which left Camp Floyd on the morning of the 25th ult., accompanying Major Howard Egan, arrived at Deep Creek on the 28th. While there, the Lieutenant took prisoner one of the "bad" Indians and purposed visiting him with summary punishment as an example of what was in store for the other disobedient and unruly Indians. The Indians of Deep Creek, unwilling to witness the execution, left for the mountains, and the prisoner was taken on with the command further west.

The Indian agent at Deep Creek, Mr. Severe, writes that, immediately on the departure of the military, the Indians returned, made an attack on the station, shot one of the employees of the Express Company—Mr. T. R. Miller—and stole considerable stock.

The same red skins attacked the next station west and drove the men back to Deep Creek.

From what we have learned of Col. Smith's instructions to Lieutenant Weed, and supposing those of Lieutenant Perkins to be the same, the present military demonstration on the western route is not likely to achieve much to add to the security of life and property on this route.

Lieutenant Weed, we understand, was only to go out as far as Ruby Valley, and probably intended by the Colonel commanding to serve only as an escort and protection for Major Egan in the distribution of Indian goods lying out west, with the view of rewarding the friendly Indians and bringing back some who might not be too deeply merged in hostility against the whites.

Between Weed's command of twenty and Perkins' of forty, the route from Camp Floyd to Ruby Valley or Diamond Springs could probably be kept open and perfectly safe for the mail, express or other travel; but the particular difficulty is not there—it is between Robert's Creek and Carson.

It is not our business to dictate military maneuvering; but as a journalist, having an interest in the common weal, we suggest that, while bodies of troops are lying in the vicinity of savage outbreaks, they might as well be called into requisition; and would not Colonel Smith be doing the commercial world on the Pacific slope, as well as that of the Atlantic States, some service by revoking the order for marching dragoons to the northern route and ordering them on the central?

The northern route was infested and, by frequent and bloody massacres rendered wholly unsafe last year, notwithstanding the presence of the few troops sent there, and few will have the hardihood, unless better secured against attack, to travel that route this season.

The central route is generally understood to

be the safest and most direct route from here to Carson or California. Seeing, then, that the unlooked for difficulty has broken out on this route, the dragoons said to be ordered to the northern route and who are expected to march in that direction to-morrow, could be of undisputed service by the change of orders, that is, if the military can be of any real service under such circumstances.

In spite of all the brag of the Carson folks about ability to whip all the Indians and "Mormons" to boot, we have considerable doubts about their attempting anything more than they are obliged to do.

Troops for the West, then, should be the word, and with them a number of others might venture—we mean those who joined their fortunes with the soldiers in peace. They should now pluck up and try the other side of the profession. Go, all who can, for we can spare you "beautifully well."

The western mail leaves this morning as usual, and will go through, if possible; but, as there is no protection to it, it is highly improbable that the driver will run the risk of going further than Ruby or Diamond Springs.

Union Convention at Baltimore.

The national convention of the American Constitutional Union party, held at Baltimore on the 9th of May, was called to order at noon by Hon. J. G. Crittenden of Kentucky and Hon. Washington Hunt of New York was chosen temporary chairman; delegates from every state in the Union were in attendance excepting Oregon and South Carolina. Following the fashion of the day, the Rev. John McCalic was called upon to officiate as chaplain and opened the session of the convention by prayer.

A Committee on permanent organization and also on credentials was appointed and an adjournment then taken till 4 p.m.

The convention assembled at 4 p.m., when the committee on permanent organization reported the name of Washington Hunt for President, Marshall P. Wilder and eight others for Vice Presidents and the names of eleven secretaries.

The announcement of the names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by acclamation. Mr. Hunt returned thanks in a pertinent address. Mr. Lathrop, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President.

Mr. Shipper, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that each State nominate a candidate for President, and the convention proceed to ballot and drop each candidate having the smallest number of votes on each ballot, till a result is reached.

Mr. Hams, of Maryland, desired an opportunity to confer with the delegations of the various States, and find out who was the best man to put forward. He wanted time for interviews, and therefore thought the proposition to proceed to ballot premature.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was fully satisfied that the action would be more harmonious if the delegates were allowed to consult together. He moved an amendment, that a committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom each delegation indicate its preferences, so as to secure amity of action.

Mr. Grayson, of Pennsylvania, thought when he came here they had a more important work than the Presidency. They had to organize a great National Party, and when it triumphed he wanted it to do so upon principle. He could not agree to take any man, no matter what his antecedents were, who did not stand fairly on the platform of recognized principles. The interpretation and meaning of the Constitution were introduced in the contest between the two existing parties. They differed as to whether Congress had power to legislate in regard to slavery in the territories. He was not going into this subject. What he meant was that this Union party should ignore that destructive issue. Therefore, before they nominated they should plant themselves on a platform of constitutional principles.

Mr. Coombs was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a platform, that he had prepared three, one for the Democrats, one for the Republicans, and one for the Constitutional Union party. For the harmonious Democracy he would present the Virginia resolutions of 1798-9, with two resolutions on slavery, one to keep it out of the territories, and one to force slavery into them, it to be adopted under the previous question, and no questions asked afterwards.

For the irrepressible conflict and philanthropists, he proposed the blue laws of Connecticut, with two modifications, with regard to kissing wives on Sunday and burning witches, it being understood that all the pretty wives might be kissed, and all the old witches burned.

For the Constitutional Union party, he proposed, "The Constitution as it is, and the Union now and forever."

The Chair announced that the delegation from Texas had just arrived, and was waiting at the door. The delegates entered and were received with three cheers.

Gen'l Coombs begged leave to introduce the Chairman of the Texas delegation as the man with the hair on his face and head. He had sworn twelve years ago not to have his beard or hair cut till Henry Clay was elected President.

The delegates generally wanted no platform. The pending resolutions were adopted and a committee of one from each State to prepare for the convention was appointed, and the convention adjourned till next day at 10 a.m.

May 10th, convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on business reported the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that we should recognize no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. And that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union Party and of the country, they pledged themselves to maintain, protect and defend those principles; thus affording security at home and abroad and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity.

After some considerable debate as to the manner of voting, Mr. Buell, of New York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continue to vote until some one receives a majority. The resolution was adopted and Mr. Brooks of New York, Hackett, of Pennsylvania, Watson, of Mississippi, and Rockwell of Conn., were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot, Houston received 57 votes; Bell, 68 1-2; Everett, 25; McLean, 22; Graham, 22; Gaggin, 3; Botts, 9 1-2 and Reeves 5.

On motion the nomination of John Bell of Tennessee was made unanimous.

The convention took a recess till 5 p.m. and on assembling Edward Everett of Mass. was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

Mr. Little moved that that President communicate the nominations to Messrs. Bell and Everett.

On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a National Executive Committee of one from each State.

C. C. Lathmore moved the appointment of an Executive Committee to reside at Washington during the campaign, which was carried.

On motion the present National Committee was retained.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and officers was adopted.

On motion the National Committee was authorized to select the place of meeting of the next National Convention.

Mr. Hunt, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgment for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of their labors.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Latest from the Retiring Army.

We learn from a letter written by Mr. J. W. Myers to Mr. J. V. Long of this city, dated at Bear river, May 31, that, on the night before Hennefer was so inhumanly treated at Yellow creek, a discharged soldier, named Harris, who had served in the 5th Infantry and who, with his wife and other characters of that kind who follow the army, were traveling with the "retiring columns," was killed there by some of those civilizers, by receiving a ball through his head while asleep in his tent.

While camping that night, some of the soldiers belonging to Col. Morrison's command wished Harris to stop nearer their encampment than he chose. Some words were passed and threats made at the time, and in the night a gang of those debased beings went to his tent and shot him in his bed.

The men who were with him fled to the hills and the women went on with the troops—one of the degraded females that followed the army from this city driving the dead man's team.

Comment is unnecessary.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The mail for the west that goes out this morning is to be taken under the new contract. So far as means are needed to perform the service, the company that succeeds Mr. Chorpene is abundantly able to put the mail through, but the probability is that, till the Indian difficulties along the route are terminated, there will not be much service performed.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST.—The first train of merchandise from the east this season arrived on Sunday evening last, having left Independence on the 10th of April.

The goods were purchased in the east for this market by Messrs Moore & Greene and consigned, upon their arrival here, to Messrs. J. M. Browne & Co., where they are now being opened. They are principally staple goods, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs J. M. Browne & Co., on the last page.

Congressional doings crowded out.