

Brown had not arrived, and told what they heard at Salt Creek.

On Monday four men started in search and found by their horse tracks that they had taken down the north side of Chicken Creek; also found where they got off and led their horses to water, which satisfied them that they had gone that way. It was somewhat difficult tracking them, as to all appearance a large party of Indians traveled the same trail.

These brethren came down Chicken Creek and Sevier river into this valley, whence they returned home for more provision and men, having seen some Indians with whom they were acquainted, who told them there were many Indians close by.

On Friday last some fifteen started again to renew the search. They met Mr. Shepard at Cedar Springs, who had just come in from the north. He told them that he saw a dead body about two miles south of Chicken Creek; accordingly they proceeded forthwith to the place and found both the bodies within about two hundred yards of each other.

Mr. Brown was shot through the heart, scalped and his throat cut. The birds had eaten the flesh from Mr. Call's bones, with the exception of his leg below the knee and his left arm; but it was evident he had been shot three times; once through the right breast, the ball lodging in the back bone; once through the left ankle and once through the head, the ball entering the back part of the skull near the seam and coming out the left side of the nose. It is supposed his throat was also cut, as the blood had run from where his neck lay and his right arm was entirely gone and was not found.

They were both stripped of all their clothing except their under clothes, shoes and stockings.

The remains were this day interred in the cemetery of this place, the occasion being one of the most solemn I ever witnessed. This is the first instance of the kind that has happened to any citizen of this place since its settlement.

Report says some Indians went to San Pete and said they had killed two white men down the Sevier and that they fought like bears and killed one Indian; that they (the Indians) had to run into the canyon, but they got more help and followed and killed them; which may be true, as they had evidently been down the creek, and their bodies being found on the road home, they would not have come back on to the road again if they had not been molested or mistrusted some danger.

We had quite a fall of snow on the night of the 15th, which mostly melted off during the day and commenced snowing again towards night. On the morning of the 17th some four inches of snow lay on the ground. The weather has been very cold since. Great fears are entertained that our potatoes are materially injured, there being none of consequence taken from the ground as yet.

Yours truly,

T. R. KING.

#### Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sept. 24.

C. W. Field, New York:—

We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the first of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday. I cannot send anything to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the electrical manifestations.

DE SANTY.

The following despatch was received by Mr. Field last evening:

To Cyrus W. Field, New York:—

I have arrived here, on my way to Bay of Bulls Arms, with instruments and regulations to test the Cable, in concert with Valentia. Good and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valentia, (the 12th instant), but no words had been received since the 2d instant. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope to work through it. I leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. Johns does not start until the 7th of October, but I shall try to get there by gunboat or otherwise, immediately.

(Signed) "LUNDY," from Valentia Office. HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.

## GOLD! GOLD!!

### THE GOLD FEVER IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 12, 1858.

HERALD:—This town (and in fact this whole country) is all excitement, and a little less than one-half the population are getting ready to start now, and the balance say they are going to start in the spring. Companies are fitting out all along the river, and in almost every country town. One company starts from Lawrence on the 14th, and four different ones in this town are to start between this and Oct. 1st. Some of our best business men are packing up, whilst others are replenishing their stocks to supply the demand. But perhaps you ask me what I know about gold being found there.

About one year ago I was in Lawrence when a lot of Delaware Indians were returning from the mountains. They had been out hunting, and brought back some specimens of gold with them. One of the Indians told some men in Lawrence that he could take them where they could find plenty of it. They did not say much about it then, but last spring they got the Indian guide and started. This much I know. Reports from them and others that started since are all very flattering. One man dug out \$800, in two weeks; others are averaging \$20 per day, etc. Good reliable men, who have returned from the diggings for provisions, mining implements, etc., all report very favorable,

and bring the dust with them. I saw a specimen of the dust-gold at J. L. Hemingray's banking office here, and also some nugget gold, this evening, from the same region.

Our bankers have caught the fever. J. C. Hemingray starts soon. Gen. Wm. Larimer also starts on the 1st of October. Both these gentlemen are in the banking business here.

Now I'll tell you the most reliable (to me) news I have. I saw a letter to-day from J. A. Wyble, Esq., formerly an extensive merchant in this place, to his brother here. He was on his way to Salt Lake, but heard of the gold mines at Fort Laramie, changed his course, and was then about 85 miles from the Cherry valley diggings. He wrote very favorably, and urged his brother to get out there as soon as he could. His brother has a fine farm about 3½ miles from this city, and I am well satisfied he would not advise him to leave unless the prospects were very flattering. Numbers of my acquaintances are going, and I'll arrange with some of them to keep you posted.

Yours truly, B. F. A.  
—[Cleveland Herald, Sept. 22.]

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

**The Raging of the Gold Fever—The Skeptical Converted—Intelligence of the Gold Region from Various Parties—Extent and Richness of the Mines—Companies Forming—Outfitting Points—Routes.**

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Sept. 13, 1858.

"Gold, gold, gold,  
Bright and yellow, hard and cold."

is the topic of conversation along the Missouri river, from Omaha to Kansas city. We live on excitement in this country. Six weeks ago "the English swindle" and the "election news" were the current expressions on all the street corners. Then "Awful hard times," and "Money tighter and tighter," were the pleasant ejaculations that greeted our ears. Next came, "Very sickly," "Fever or ague in every family," "Did you ever know such a season?" "Now we hear, 'Another letter from the mines.'" "Ten dollars a day without tools," "When do you start for Pike's Peak?" "Kansas is coming out all right," etc., etc.

The wet weather of the early season has given way to warm sunny days and cold nights. The bilious fever is consequently subsiding, but the gold fever has taken its place, and is raging with unexampled violence. When the first intelligence from Pike's Peak and Laramie's Peak was received, a few weeks ago, people shook their heads cautiously and said: "An excellent thing to promote immigration and build up Kansas; but as for gold, talk that to somebody else." Now the doubting Thomases have all disappeared. The news received within the last week, through half a dozen different channels, is so positive and emphatic that nothing seems left to hang a doubt upon, and the public is strong in the faith that the gold mines of Western Kansas will successfully rival those of California.

The sources from which information has been received are quite numerous. A letter from an old business man of Leavenworth, Mr. Wyble, reached here yesterday. It was written at Cherry Creek, and contains the latest news from the gold region. Mr. W. writes that he has satisfied himself, from personal observations, that the supply of gold is very prolific and easy to obtain. He urges his former business partner and several other old friends to come out at once, and bring heavy stocks of goods with them, as well as mining tools, to supply the strangers who are hurrying thither from all directions. A letter of similar purport from the same location, received in St. Joseph on Friday evening, states that miners, with very imperfect apparatus, are making \$8 and \$10 per day, and that with proper tools they could realize four or five times as much. Several members of the Lawrence Company, who went out last spring, have just returned home for tools, etc. They report their comrades realizing about \$10 per day, with tools of the rudest description. A Missourian who returned from the mines a few days since has some specimens of the gold with him in this city. It is of very fine quality. Several of those who have returned estimate that miners, with the proper outfit and tools, could realize on an average \$50 per day.

The first party for the mines from this city was organized on Saturday evening, under the name of the Pike's Peak City Mining Company. Gen. William Larimer, formerly of Pittsburg, was elected president. The party will start for the gold region about the first of October, hoping to arrive there in about a month. Should they be delayed on the way, however, they may spend the winter at Brent's Fort. They will go with a mule train, taking with them outfit and provisions for six months. They expect to experience some hardships, as the weather in the vicinity of Pike's Peak is very severe during the winter. They design founding a town, as well as carrying on mining operations. Companies are also forming in Sumner, Kansas city, St. Joseph, Omaha, and at several other points. Some of them will start this fall, but they will generally prepare to go out with the opening of spring.

One of the papers of this city says: "Leavenworth is the main starting point, and the trip from here to the gold region can be made in less time by some weeks, than by starting from any other point on the Missouri."

The St. Joseph and Kansas city papers make the same claim, each assuring the public that their city is much the nearest and most advantageous starting point. The truth is, there is little to choose between these cities. In fact, there will be four or five points, when spring opens, affording nearly equal facilities as outfitting posts for the region; and maps, etc., will probably be issued, showing that each of them is superior to all the others. Sumner,

situated on the river at its great western bend, thirty miles above here, is just erecting a large establishment for the manufacture of overland wagons—a fact which, in connection with its natural position, will give that point important advantages. But no one town will be able to secure the lion's share of this lucrative outfitting trade; it will be divided among the several thriving embryo cities that are springing up along the Missouri.

A good road will be opened to the gold region early next season; until then, the routes to it will be somewhat circuitous, and will be about six hundred miles long. The deposits have been found in various sections, and the supply of gold is believed to extend through a large tract of country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

**THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.**—Gov. Denver, writing to the Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 17th, says that late news from Pike's Peak leaves no room to doubt the correctness of the reported discoveries of gold in that vicinity. The explorers have found gold on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte river, embracing an extent of country of more than three hundred miles. The richest mines yet found are on Cherry creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak. Governor Denver has not yet heard of quartz veins, but the best information would seem to indicate a great similarity between these mines and the first discoveries in California. In view of the present condition of affairs in that region, and to prevent future difficulty, Gov. Denver advises that the lands there be withdrawn from pre-emption, if they are open to settlement, leaving them, as in the mining districts of California, free for all who may see fit to engage in working the mines.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 24.]

The Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette of the 18th says:—

"Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in \$6000 as the result of a few weeks' work. A small boy had \$1000, which he says he 'dug down and found,' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants.'"

"These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for winter provisions. A Mr. Jones, an old mountaineer, expended \$1000 of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return outfit. Mr. Jones is well known in the vicinity, and being an old Californian, his statements that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California, must be believed."

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Matthews, of this city, exhibited to us a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's brother. It is a ragged lump, worth about \$40, and contains a few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides, and during the coming winter thousands of adventurers from the Western States will be pouring along the head waters of the Arkansas river.

### THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Several hundreds of persons have gone from the border counties of Missouri, and from Kansas and Nebraska, to the South Platte Gold Diggings, determining to brave the dangers and hardships of the winter months, rather than wait. We hear of others who are preparing to start, and of very many who will be off as soon as possible in the spring. Indeed, if the present excitement should continue, there will be a general rush for the mines next season. We should not be surprised if the emigration to Cherry creek were to equal that to California in 1849-50, when the whole world seemed to be moving westward.

The latest reliable accounts from the mines state that the miners are averaging from eight to twelve dollars per day. New discoveries are being made almost daily, and it is now rendered almost certain that these mines are fully as rich as any discovered in California or elsewhere.—[The West, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 28.]

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent at St. Louis, who has just returned from Kansas:—

"While at Kansas city I was agreeably surprised to meet an honest friend, Mr. Martin, who was just in town from Pike's Peak, in the extreme west of that territory, where the newly discovered gold region is. He is in one blaze of excitement. Miners make \$5 per day, just digging with their hands, and those that possess shovels, make \$15 to \$20. He predicts that six months hence will witness a mighty crusade from the great West to these mines; and that it will depopulate California of nearly all her miners before one year rolls round, as it will be of easy access to them on their way home to the Eastern States. He left about 80 men working there, and intends returning as soon as he makes some purchases to take on there."

### GOLD FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Matthews, of this city, exhibited to us this morning a fine specimen of gold said to have been found in the new auriferous region at Pike's Peak. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's brother. It is a ragged lump, worth, we suppose, about \$40, and contains a few lumps of quartz. If such specimens as this are numerous, or even fre-

quent, in the new region, it is an El Dorado that will soon contain its thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of industrious diggers.

The excitement about this new gold region in Kansas and the Western portion of Missouri is intense, and fresh companies of diggers are starting every week from the border towns, for the purpose of trying their fortunes in the wilderness where the yellow metal is said to exist. In Kansas city and Leavenworth, nothing is talked of but Pike's Peak, no one wants to go anywhere but to Pike's Peak, and no inquiries are made except concerning the shortest route, and the most advisable outfit for Pike's Peak.—[St. Louis Evening News, Sept. 23.]

**LONDON POLICE.**—A London letter, speaking of the Police of London, says:—"They are bold men, perfectly fearless, most of them of long experience, and ready at a moment to grapple with a rogue or ruffian. I have seen them handle two or three fellows, who were disposed to resist their authority, in a way which was a caution to peace disturbers. They are about everywhere, especially active in preserving order, and in walking the streets of London it is difficult to be beyond the sight or call of a policeman. As they are retained during good behavior, and are not subject to political change, and do not feel anxious about offending pothouse politicians, or hesitate to refuse to fraternize with drunken rowdies, they are efficient, and are ever prompt in the discharge of duty. Their uniform is neat, and every man seems to average six feet."

### NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, Sept. 14th.

Despatch from Independence, 12th, per U. S. Express Co. to Boonville, says:—

New Mexican mail dates 23d August arrived. Capt. McLean, who reached Santa Fe 20th reported that there was no doubt but a battle had been fought between the command of Major Brooks and the Navajoe Indians. The Indians heretofore declared that they would not fight, and in case of their refusal the Major intended burning and destroying their wheat and corn fields, which, if done, would doubtless cause a collision between them and the troops.

Indians have offered Brooks several thousand sheep and one thousand ponies, to indemnify him for the loss of his negro.

A NEW HARNESS is described by the New Brunswick (N. J.) papers, by which invention the ordinary saddle is dispensed with; also, the whipple-tree and breeching. The wagon is controlled by two friction rollers fastened at the end of the shaft-bars. The shafts are held and controlled by two terrets at the hames. The horse can be detached from the carriage in a moment, by means of two spring hooks, arranged at the forward end of the trace, which is convenient at all times, and more especially in case the horse becomes frightened and runs away.—[N. Y. Dispatch.]

**TABLE containing a Summary of Meteorological observations for the Month of October 1858, G. S. L. City. By W. W. Phelps.**

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
25.888	25.2879	25.873	25.855
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
51	59	64	59
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.	
6 a.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
52	53	62	53
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.	
6 a.m.			3 p.m.
36			60

Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month. | Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month.

Max. 26.236 Min. 25.000 | Max. 87 deg. Min. 26 deg.

The Comet passed off in Scorpio.

### MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 Clear; strong wind southerly.
- 2 Cloudy; rained moderately at 5 p.m.
- 3 Cloudy; rained at 5 a.m.; cool and cloudy.
- 4 Clear and serene.
- 5 Rained from 10 a.m. all day.
- 6 Partially clear; new moon 6 h. 39 a.m.
- 7 Rained early; cleared off cool.
- 8 Variable with some rain.
- 9 Clear and cool.
- 10 Partially clear; thin haze.
- 11 Clear and pleasant.
- 12 a.m. hazy; p.m. cloudy.
- 13 Cloudy, appearance of a storm.
- 14 Snow 3 inches; squally through the day.
- 15 Snow ½ inch; snow and sunshine.
- 16 Ground frozen 1½ inches deep; clear.
- 17 a.m. clear; p.m. variable.
- 18 Clear and pleasant.
- 19 a.m. clear; p.m. clouds up for a storm.
- 20 Gale at 6; snowing on the mountains; full moon 7 h. 50m. p.m.
- 21 Clear most of the day.
- 22 Cloudy, stormy appearance.
- 23 Cloudy; some rain; dull.
- 24 Clear and pleasant.
- 25 Clear and cool.
- 26 Cloudy and damp.
- 27 Cloudy and variable.
- 28 Clear.
- 29 Variable.
- 30 Partially clear.
- 31 Very serene and clear.

Rain and snow water measured 3.276 (which is 3¼ inches and 26 thousandths). More water than fell during the summer.