

## California Items.

Our latest dates from the Pacific coast are to the 17th ult. Nothing new or very important is reported to have occurred on the western slope recently. Mining in California seems to be carried on more successfully than before the great floods, but the northern mines have the greatest attractions this season, and by emigration to the Salmon river and other treasure-producing districts in Washington Territory, and to the golden fields of British Columbia, the population of the State has been considerably lessened within the last four months.

The thirteenth session of the California Legislature adjourned on the 15th ult., at noon, after sitting over four months, and having transacted, as per statement, a vast amount of business. The whole number of bills introduced during the session was eight hundred and eighty-one; four hundred and eighty-seven originating in the House, and three hundred and ninety-four in the Senate. Of the bills introduced and legislated upon, as per report, about two hundred and eighty became laws. The appropriations made amounted to a fraction less than eight hundred thousand dollars, of which sum, in round numbers, twenty thousand was for witnesses fees in the the Hardy impeachment case; postage, four thousand; removal from Sacramento to San Francisco, in consequence of the floods, and rent of temporary capitol, six thousand; orphan asylum's, thirteen thousand; home of inebriates, five thousand; destitute females, five thousand, and six thousand for the mounted brigade.

The trial of Judge Hardy before the Senate, on impeachment, resulted in his being found guilty on the charge for disloyalty, and thereupon he was divested of his office as judge of the 16th District Court of that State, in due form. The article contained eight counts—the first accusing him of drinking a toast, "Here is to Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy," at the town of Jackson, in June 1st; the second of disturbing the peace at the same time and place by shouting huzzahs for Jeff. Davis; the third of saying, at the town of Angel, about the same time, on seeing the American flag waving from a flag-staff, "That is an old woman's rag, and ought to be torn down;" the fourth of giving a toast in the month of August, at Mokelumne Hill, "Here is to the stars and stripes, as to the Constitution, there is none—the Constitution is gone to hell;" the fifth of saying, in March last, at Mokelumne Hill, immediately on the adjournment of his court, "My court has adjourned, and I am now off the bench, my mother was born in the south, and I am a rebel, and I don't care a damn who knows it;" the sixth of giving utterance to the following at Sacramento, in April, 1861, as a toast, "Gentlemen, I will give you the perpetuation of a Southern Confederacy and the sovereignty of J. F. Davis; and may his name be perpetuated in the same light they hold the immortal Washington;" the seventh of drinking a toast to Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, at Chile Gulch, in June, 1861, and the eighth, of publishing and declaring publicly "That he was a Secessionist, and that if a foreigner should come before him, holding the same sentiments that he, the said Hardy, entertained as a man towards the Constitution and Government of the United States, and applied for citizenship, he, the said Hardy, as a Judge, would not admit him to citizenship."

All these several expressions of disloyalty were alleged to have been made in the presence of divers citizens of the State of California, and in violation of his official oath. The evidence fully sustained the allegations, or most of them. He was generally said to have been "in liquor" at the time of their utterance, which was considered, by a majority of two-thirds of the Senators, no valid excuse for expressing what they believed were his real sentiments.

Notwithstanding the many expressions of disloyalty to the Federal Government which were proven to have been made by Judge Hardy, there was barely a Constitutional majority in favor of his impeachment. On some of the charges for malfeasance and misfeasance in office, the vote was a tie. Party associations evidently had considerable influence with Senators in determining their vote, and, in one or two instances, there was some dodging, members of the Senate having important business matters requiring their attention elsewhere.

The difficulty that arose among the attorneys for the prosecution seems to have been adjusted, and the withdrawing counsellors returned and assisted the States attorney in the case till it was terminated.

## Indian Wars in California.

Much is said in the California journals about the hostilities of the Indians on Walker's river which have been occasioned, as is admitted, by the intrusion of the settlers upon their cultivated grounds; but nevertheless they must be annihilated instead of inducing them to peace. In Humboldt and other northern counties there are difficulties with the Indians, and some five hundred of the California Volunteers were recently in that county hunting, driving and killing the aborigines whenever they could be found, but they kept out of the way of the troops as much as possible by fleeing from them into other locations. In a recent fight in Tehama county, between a party of Pitt river or Hat creek Indians and a company of whites, thirteen of the former were reported killed, and two of the latter.

The Indians are accused of committing murders occasionally, and of stealing and killing cattle and other stock, and some of the whites make a business of stealing Indian children and selling them. The *Herald* and *Mirror* announces that one Woodman has been convicted in Mendocino county for kidnapping young Indians, and when arrested, had sixteen children in his possession, and was on his way to market with them.

The Mendocino *Herald*, referring to the manner in which some of the white villains in that county treat the Indians, says:

"The following circumstance which occurred in Long Valley about a year ago, will illustrate the cruelties which are practised upon the Indians. An Indian woman with her child came into the valley, returning some articles which had been stolen by the Indians, alleging that she did not approve of the theft, she returned them and asked the mercy and protection of the settlers; but the appearance of the child so excited the cupidity of some of the Indian catchers that they went through a mock trial, being themselves accusers, witnesses, judge and jury—after which they took her into a canyon, where they made another Indian cut her throat. Several bullets were then shot through her dead body, and her carcass was left to be devoured by wild beasts. The child, which was half white, was retained, and we are informed is now with a family in Long Valley. Though this is an isolated case, hundreds embodying equal cruelties occur every year."

To the foregoing is added that "when the Indians object to such treatment Indian wars are inaugurated for the protection of these very whites."

## Miscellaneous News Items.

Captain Rufus Saxton, of the army, having been appointed by the President Military Governor of the district commanded by Gen. Hunter, composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, sailed from New York for Port Royal, on May 15th, on the *Oriental*, which on the 16th was wrecked near Cape Hatteras. The crew and passengers were saved.

A member of Congress from Western Virginia, who had recently been home, reported on his return to Washington about the middle of May, that the Legislature in session at Wheeling, regarding the capture of Richmond by General McClellan as certain, were preparing to go there and occupy the State capital, as the legitimate representative body of the State.

A dispatch originally published in the *Memphis Appeal* stated that General Butler had entered the office of the Consuls of Spain, France and the Netherlands at New Orleans, and took from the latter the key to the vault of one of the banks, from which he removed eight hundred thousand dollars, which had been placed there for remittance to Amsterdam in payment of interest on Confederate bonds.

The Great Eastern, from Wilford Haven, arrived at Sandy Hook on the 17th ult.

The yellow fever was reported to have made its appearance in New Orleans about the 15th of May, which, if true, is much earlier than usual.

On May 19th, the President issued a proclamation denouncing and abrogating General Hunter's emancipation proclamation, denying that the government had complicity in the matter, and declaring that no such authority had been or would be delegated to

military commanders. He urged, in his proclamation, the consideration, by the people of the Slave States, of the emancipation resolution passed by Congress, averring that the proposition makes common cause for common objects. The effect of the proclamation is said to have been most happy.

Edward Stanley, of California, who had been appointed, by the President, military Governor of North Carolina, arrived in Washington on the 17th ult., and soon after was in receipt of his commission, investing him with all the authority of that office, with power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal people shall organize a State government in accordance with the Constitution.

About the middle of May General Halleck issued an order to have the camps of the Federal army cleared of all unauthorized followers or hangers on, including correspondents, and all who should attempt to evade the order were to be arrested and compelled to work on the intrenchments, in consequence of which there was a scattering among the reporting corps, for whom work on the defenses seemingly had great terrors.

On the 19th of May, articles of impeachment against Judge Humphries, of Tennessee, were reported by the special committee of the House, and adopted. He was charged with neglect of duty, violation of law, endeavoring to excite revolt and rebellion, and to absolve the Tennesseans from their allegiance to the United States. Messrs. Hickman, Pendleton, Train and Dunlap were appointed to manage the prosecution before the Senate.

Gen. Wool sent a proclamation to Norfolk, as stated, on the 23d of May, notifying the people of the city that as soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the government they should enjoy its protection, but if they remained in rebellion they would be cut off from trade and be governed by the military code. They had refused to yield up to latest dates, and measures were being taken to force compliance.

The Confederates in Edenton, N. C., having taken a Union pilot whom they intended to hang, Gen. Buyside seized the commissioners of the city and took them to his headquarters, at Newbern, as hostages for the safe return of the pilot, and if the latter should be hung the former would swing.

An election in Nashville, Tenn., for the choosing of judicial officers had resulted in favor of the Secession candidate. Gov. Johnson held that the election was invalid and would issue no commissions to the seceders elected. He had caused the arrest of the officers of the Union Bank on a charge of treason.

A very important discovery has recently been made in Washington in relation to the expenses of the war, and it has been announced in refutation of the erroneous reports heretofore circulated, stating that the daily expenditures amount to three millions per day. The discovery shows that it has not thus far averaged one million, and in proof of the assertion "authentic source" is referred to.

## A Sad Occurrence—Death by Poison.

Some two weeks ago, as related, Mr. James L. Hamilton, who resides on the Big Cottonwood, eight or ten miles south of Great Salt Lake City, left home in the morning, in company with his wife, for the purpose of transacting some business in town, leaving their children at home—the younger to be taken care of by the older ones, as is usual in such cases.

The father and mother had not been long away before some of the youngsters went out into a field not far distant where turnips were cultivated last year, which had been plowed up this Spring and where they had often been to search for turnips, a few having been left ungathered in the fall, having withstood the frosts of winter, were to be found occasionally by the children after the plowing of the field. They were not long away, and soon after their return to the house, one of them—a little boy about four years old—was taken violently sick and fell upon the floor in a spasm, which greatly alarmed the older children who had been left to see after the others, but they knew not the cause of their little brother's distress, until another of the children who had been to the field, began to be sick and soon vomited, disclosing the fearful fact that they had been eating some wild parsnip roots, which grow abundantly along

the streams and on the low lands in these valleys, and are a most deadly poison. The neighbors were called and remedies, such as were at hand, were immediately applied to the suffering little ones, effectually to the one who vomited, but the boy first affected died within forty minutes after the first symptom of sickness was manifested.

This is not the first fatal occurrence that has resulted in these valleys from the same cause; and, in several instances, adults have unwittingly eaten of those noxious roots, producing death in a very short space of time. That children should eat them occasionally when they find them, as in the instance above stated, is not strange, but persons of maturer age should refrain from eating vegetables of which they know not the properties, and especially in a country where poisonous roots are known to abound.

In addition to the fatal results from the effects of the wild parsnip which have occurred, several children have been affected, in some instances fatally, by eating poisonous sago roots. There have been a few instances reported this spring in Great Salt Lake valley, and it would be well if parents and others having charge of children, would impress upon their minds the danger of eating roots or herbage growing wild and not cultivated for use.

## The Spring Floods Again.

The weather has been sufficiently warm, for the last two weeks, to melt the snows on the mountains rapidly, and the waters have been flowing down from the hills in vast quantities. It is said that the Jordan, which discharges the waters of Great Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, into Salt Lake, is now higher than before known during the last fifteen years, and it is still getting higher and wider every day. All the meadow land along its banks, and much of that cultivated, is under water, many farms being entirely submerged.

The Tooele road west of the bridge, on North Temple Street, has been so damaged that it was reported impassable on Saturday last, notwithstanding the great efforts that had been made by Mr. McKean, road commissioner, to save it from destruction. The condition of the road or street east of the new bridge, to its intersection with East Temple Street, can be better ascertained by a careful exploration, than from any description that could be possibly given of it by the most graphic pen. How much it will cost to keep it from utter demolition, and to repair it after the waters shall have subsided, cannot now be estimated with much accuracy, but it will amount to no small sum; and the expense accruing to property holders along the street, by the operations of the water, from first to last, will not be trifling.

In nearly every county and valley in the State, damage to roads, bridges and canyons, and loss of property by the unusual high waters and continued spring floods is reported, and the end has not yet come, for the tops and sides of the high hills are still covered with snow.

## Those Postage Stamps.

The attention of our readers is directed to an important notice, in the News of to-day, emanating from the post office in this city. Every wise man affected thereby will, no doubt, readily comply with the demand made by the representative of the post office department, till some circumstances have been properly investigated. Our citizens cannot be too careful at the present time in business transactions of this kind, as there are good grounds for supposing that some "white Indians" have handled too freely the mails on the eastern route, and possibly elsewhere.

**Got Through.**—Senator Hooper, Hon. Chauncey W. West and Mr. Brigham Young, jun., arrived safely at Aichison on the 26th ult., and Mr. Wm. S. Godbe arrived at same place on the 1st inst. Mr. Henry Lawrence left on Saturday for the east, hoping to be as successful as those gentlemen whose safe arrival in the States we are pleased to be able to notice.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—As per report, the wheat crop in some locations does not look so very promising in this and other valleys. In many instances the seed did not come up well, and the plants stand but thinly, and do not look as healthy and vigorous as the crops generally do at this season of the year.