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NEWS BY EASTERN MAIL.

The mail from the East came in on Monday forenoon. The latest dates are to the 11th of August.

The election in Missouri, on the sixth of August, seems from all accounts, to have resulted somewhat unfavorably to the Democrats, and in North Carolina to the Opposition; but we are unable to announce which of the four principal candidates for the Presidency has been flattered most by the result in either of those States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces the appointment of Henry Crosby as one of the Judges for Utah, in place of Judge Hardin, resigned.

The drouth in Kansas had not ended and the people were in a deplorable condition—many of them leaving their farms on account of the scarcity of water. Nebraska Territory was also, at latest dates, considerably dried up and in some places the corn crop is worth but little, except for fodder.

Two abolitionists had been hung in Texas for distributing arms to slaves and inciting them to insurrection.

The news from Europe is not very important. Garibaldi had attacked and carried Melazzo, and the King of Naples had ordered the total evacuation of Sicily by the royal troops, in order to prevent civil war; but his extreme humanity was attributed to his shrinking from the conflict. The troops had commenced to embark from Messina.

A letter from Rome says—the Pope had refused to adopt any of the measures recommended by the French Ambassador, and declares that if these changes are forced on him, he will abandon his States.

The Porte had notified the Western Powers of the conclusion of peace between the Druses and the Maronites. He promises, nevertheless, to act with the utmost vigor against the authors of the massacres.

It was reported that the Porte had protested against French intervention, and that the expedition was stopped.

Notwithstanding the rumored protest of the Porte, preparations for the expedition were progressing in France on a grand scale.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says—the expedition prepared by France will, as a matter of necessity, be carried out, and an early departure may be expected. The part of France will be that of occupation rather than that of intervention.

Recent letters from Syria throw all the ordium of the disturbances on the Christians, asserting that they had formed an organization, headed by a Roman Catholic bishop, for the purpose of exterminating the Druses, and that 14,000 muskets and a proportionate amount of ammunition had been distributed among the peasantry to carry out the plan, and that the Christians made the first attack.

The latest advices from China state that all the expeditionary forces had left for the north. The *Register* says that England is properly at war only with Pekin. At the commercial ports, the Chinese mandarins and British officers are "hand and glove." At Shanghai, the British forces are actually allied with the Chinese in putting down the rebellion.

A gang of robbers had murdered two policemen at Hongkong. The policemen were Portuguese, and their fellow-countrymen were determined to have revenge. Serious disturbances were anticipated.

The Canton Cotton Guild have offered to bet \$20,000 that the allied forces would be repulsed in their assault on the Taku Forts, a second time.

In Canton, the Imperial forces were reported to be gaining the ascendancy over the rebels.

On the 28th May, a serious conflagration occurred at Amoy. Fifty houses were destroyed.

At Shanghai, the native community had been thrown into a dreadful state of excitement owing to the inroads committed by the rebels. The British and French had sent a body of troops to protect the people.

British and French gunboats had undertaken an expedition against a horde of Chusan pirates. They had captured twenty-six junks and burned six.

The cost of the British and French Expedition against China, thus far, was estimated at £1,000,000.

The Emperor is arrogant. He says that he fears the rebels far more than the English and French.

Excursion.

Presidents Young, Kimball and Wells; Elders J. Taylor, G. A. Smith and G. Q. Cannon, Gen'l Eldredge, Hon. W. H. Hooper and eight or ten others took an airing during the forepart of last week and went to Provo, where they arrived early on the morning of Tuesday.

At four o'clock in the afternoon a meeting was held at the bowery, which was addressed by Prest. Young, followed by Prest's Kimball and Wells and Elder Cannon, giving the people much practical instruction in relation to their every day duties as Saints. They were listened to with attention by all present.

The next morning early the company started up Provo canyon; and, after stopping at Wall's Ranch for dinner, proceeded to the Ranch of W. H. Kimball on Silver creek, where they arrived before sunset, and from thence, on Thursday, returned to the city arriving about three p.m., well pleased with the excursion; but some of them appeared to be a little fatigued.

Arrival of Companies.

Captain Brown's company separated on the Weber, some of the immigrants going down that stream to Ogden, others taking the road to Provo and the balance came on to this city, arriving on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

We understand that there was but one death during the journey.

At about noon on Thursday, Capt. Murphy's company arrived at the Public Square, Eighth Ward. There were two births in this company after leaving Florence and no deaths, and their cattle were in good condition on their arrival.

Capt. Smith, after arriving on Saturday, the 25th ult., with his sister and her son, went back to meet his company on the Monday following, and came in with it on Saturday last, arriving about the middle of the day. Some of those in his train had taken other routes before reaching the city, and there were only about twenty wagons in the company when it reached the camping ground.

On Sunday morning, Elder Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow and F. D. Richards went out to visit Elder James D. Ross' company in Emigration canyon. They held a meeting at 10 o'clock p.m., at which Elder G. A. Smith preached an excellent discourse, directed more particularly to the Swiss Saints, Elder Daniel Bonelli interpreting the address. Elder Smith gave the Saints good counsel relative to the various duties devolving upon them, told them to live their religion and be faithful in all things. Elders Woodruff and Richards followed with some spirited and appropriate remarks.

Capt. Ross and company arrived in this city between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday—all in good health and spirits. They have had but little sickness on the journey, and only one death, and that is reported to have occurred in consequence of eating unwholesome meat, in disobedience to counsel.

Each of these companies, on their arrival, were soon dispersed—some going to one place and some to another—most of the immigrants having friends and acquaintances, who had preceded them to these valleys, ready to receive them and bid them welcome to their "Mountain Home."

So far as we have seen and heard, the Saints that have crossed the plains this summer were in good health and spirits on their arrival here; and if they continue to keep the commandments of God and heed the teachings of those having the right to counsel them in things pertaining to their salvation, they will never have occasion to be sorrowful under any circumstances that may arise; otherwise, they may wish to return to Babylon after a while.

For Pike's Peak.

Miller, Russell & Co., have for some time been fitting up a train for Pike's Peak, to take out a large quantity of flour, loading some of their wagons in this city, and some at Provo and other places in Utah county, and on Tuesday 28th ult. the last of the wagons, constituting a train of fifty-three of those large freight vehicles, left Provo city, to join the others that had preceded them in Provo canyon, when they all moved forward for the place of destination, each freighted with from two to two and a half tons of flour.

The same firm, as reported, are intending to start out another large train for the same place shortly, and are wishing to engage some seventy-five teamsters, for which they offer liberal wages, and will undoubtedly have but little difficulty in obtaining them.

C. A. Perry & Co. and Moore & Green have sent out teams loaded with provisions, and Hockaday & Burr are fitting up a large number of wagons to take flour to the mining regions of Kansas or elsewhere, and are wanting a host of teamsters by the 15th inst., and if there are any who wish to go to that part of the world, a better opportunity could not well be presented than is now offered for such to make the trip without expense, and at the same time make a few dimes that may be a material benefit to them on their arrival in that country, even if money should be as plenty there as the stones of the brook.

The firm of J. Callisher & Co., also merchants in this city, are about to engage in a similar enterprise, and are fitting up a train for the Peak, as alleged, but if flour is as cheap there, as reported, it will not pay transportation, though it will unquestionably be a reasonably remunerative operation to take it thence to the army in New Mexico and Arizona.

Merchants and traders have a legal right, of course, to buy up wheat and export it from the country, and producers have an undisputed right to withhold from sale every bushel they have raised, and if they do not exercise that right, and evil comes upon them in consequence, they certainly will not have reason to complain that they were not warned and forewarned of what might be expected to transpire.

The Davis County Movement.

It seems that the farmers of Davis county are taking active measures to keep their wheat in the country, by establishing its price at two dollars per bushel, below which they will not sell it; and if they strictly carry out their resolutions, it will most effectually keep it out of market, for the present at least, as dealers cannot afford to pay that price for transportation to the gold regions, nor to the army stationed in New Mexico and Arizona, neither to supply the army in Utah.

We trust that our friends will not back down, but act wisely in relation to the matter, and if they do, we shall not see them hawking wheat and flour about the city as many have heretofore, and selling at prices ruinous to themselves and community.

Serious Accident.

A few days since, as Michael Sanders, of Smithfield, Cache county, was taking his gun, heavily charged with buck shot, from his wagon, he very carelessly seized it by the muzzle as many do when handling such instruments of death it went off and the charge passed through his right arm near the shoulder, making an exceedingly large wound, but fortunately the bone was not broken.

It is wise for men, situated as the people of Cache valley are, to go armed, or have the means of defence at hand at all times, whether at work in the field, getting wood and timber from the mountains, or traveling by the way; but it is very unwise to be so careless as many are when handling firearms, drawing them about and otherwise placing them in positions where, if they should go off, the consequences would be fatal.

Within our recollection, and quite recently, several persons have been killed in this Territory by the accidental discharging of guns as they were being taken out of wagons or carriages, where they are too often carelessly placed when men are traveling, thinking they will be handy in case of emergency; and why men, reputed sane, should be so reckless as to draw a loaded firearm towards them under such circumstances or any other, we could never fully comprehend.

From Cache County.

By letter from Bishop J. G. Smith, of Smithfield, written on the 29th ult., we are informed, that the weather in Cache county continued dry; no showers having visited that valley very recently. The people were in the enjoyment of good health, and were prosecuting their labors in securing their wheat crop, which is generally good and would all be harvested in the course of the coming week, no unforeseen occurrence preventing. The corn, though looking well, is late there, as well as in other high locations much further south.

The Indians were peaceable and friendly. A band from the north had lately made a visit to the valley, and remained two days at Smithfield. They manifested a disposition for peace and not for war. A good look out has been kept for the little band of outcasts that committed the murders there some time since, and then fled to the mountains, but nothing definite was known of their present location nor as to their intentions.

The three individuals who were wounded by the Indians in the affray on the 23d of July are fast recovering. The young man, Merrill, is able to walk about; Cozens can walk a little, and Cowen, of Franklin, is nearly well. The people at Smithfield have moved their primitive houses into fort, so that they will be more secure from attack than in their former scattered condition, and some fifty of the removed habitations have been fitted up already and made comfortable for winter. The removing has been attended with considerable labor and expense, but the safety ensured will more than compensate them for the time thus appropriated.

E. G. Williams & Co. are preparing for the erection of a saw-mill, and B. F. Cummings & Co. intend building a grist mill at that place. Other permanent and valuable improvements are in contemplation.

Mr. Ames, of Wellsville, called at our office a day or two since and made a very favorable report of the progress of affairs, improvements, &c., at that place. The wheat, especially on ground that had been opened previous to last spring, he represented as being the best that he had ever seen in this or any other country.

Recovery of Cattle.

It having been reported at Camp Floyd, that there were a large number of Government cattle in the possession of certain persons, temporarily residing or camping near the road from Provo city via the Timpanogas to Fort Bridger, a small detachment of soldiers was sent out, about ten days ago, to see after the matter and recover whatever Government stock could be found in that section of country, where, as believed, a band of thieves have been located during the summer.

On Monday the 27th ult., the detachment succeeded in recovering fourteen head of cattle having the U. S. brand, and also arrested one A. Higgins, in whose custody some of the cattle were found, but who subsequently escaped by the aid of an accomplice, who came up when there was but one man on guard and, presenting two pistols, told the soldier to keep quiet on peril of his life, while the prisoner ran off.

It was reported in Provo on the Wednesday morning following, that Higgins and his aid were there walking about the streets making some strong declarations against Mr. O. P. Rockwell, whom they accused of giving the information that led to the recovery of the cattle.

Such fellows should be seen after and dealt with according to law and not permitted to be running at large.

WHEAT THRASHING.—The farmers in Davis county, most of whom have raised large crops of wheat, several of them eight hundred or a thousand bushels each, are busily engaged in thrashing it, and we are informed that during the present week most of the small grain in that county will be thrashed and stored and, if not disposed of unnecessarily, there will be no want of bread there very soon and we are happy to learn that most of the citizens of that county do not intend to sell their wheat without receiving value therefor.

KICKED BY A MULE.—On Saturday last, Joseph Clayton, a boy twelve or fourteen years old, son of William Clayton, received a severe injury on the head by being kicked by a wild, vicious mule, and for some time his life was despaired of, as his skull was fractured, and one or two pieces of bone were taken out by Dr. Anderson, under whose skillful management he is now slowly recovering.