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## THE PONY EXPRESS.

The express from the east on Friday did not bring much news and, being anxious to get this number off in good season in order to give our hands an opportunity to participate in the doings of to-day, we did not wait for its expected arrival yesterday evening from either east or west, consequently our readers will have to wait till next week for the latest items, as no footman has passed the express since last Friday with any important news that had not obtained "newspaper publicity," not even with the report of the balloting at the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

**EASTERN MAIL.**—With its usual punctuality, the mail from St. Joseph arrived on Monday morning. All the mail matter that we received was in good condition, but the amount was small.

Why our exchanges come so irregularly, we should be at a loss to determine, if we did not know that a majority of the Post Masters in the United States know and care less about what is transpiring in and about their offices than they do about the political strife that agitates the country; consequently, mail matter is not regularly forwarded or it is feloniously extracted from the office.

## News by Mail.

By Monday's mail no later papers from New York, Omaha and St. Joseph than to the 9th of June were received.

The drouth in Missouri and Kansas continued unabated. Pastures were dried up; wheat, rye, oats and barley had perished, and but a small portion of the corn that was planted had come up. In Kansas particularly the drouth was severe.

It is stated that the officiating ministers of the several denominations at various places in Western Missouri, had appointed days to be observed by fasting and holding prayer meetings, to ask the "Giver of all good" to favor them with rain.

The Japanese princes left Washington on the 5th of June for Baltimore; from thence, according to the programme, they were to proceed via Philadelphia to Niagara, thence to Albany, Boston and New York, and were expected to leave on their return to Japan, about the 7th of July.

The War Department has ordered a sufficient force to be sent out from Camp Floyd immediately, to clear and keep open the mail route between this part of the Territory and Carson. How large a force can the commanding officer send?

The Legislature of New Hampshire met and organized on the sixth of June. Resolutions were adopted in the House authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider what legislation was necessary to prevent the spread of the cattle disease.

The steamer Arctic, of the Cleveland, Detroit and Lake Superior line, was wrecked during a fog, on the night of the 23d of May, on Haron Island, in Lake Superior.

The tornado that swept over a portion of Iowa and Illinois on the 3d or 4th of June was more extensive and destructive than at first reported. According to the latest accounts the first that was heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn county, Iowa, going northwest and southeast, in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad several times.

At Lisbon station, the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished.

A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track, bodily, and dashed to pieces. Before the tornado reached Lisbon, it had killed sixteen persons. From there, one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course and killing sixteen persons more.

Another current took in its course thro' Onida Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad, near De Witt, killing twenty seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield. The current then passed south of Rowmersa and Low Moor, destroying the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life is greater than at first stated. From all accounts there were not less than fifty-five killed at that place. Some reports state even a larger number.

A large lumber raft, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, with two women on board, which was tied up opposite Camanche at the time of the tornado, was completely scattered, and twenty-one of the men and both women were lost.

The tornado traversed a distance of 90 miles in Iowa, and 70 miles in Illinois, doing incalculable damage to property. The loss of life was estimated at 150.

A hurricane passed over Omaha, Council Bluffs and that section of country, on the afternoon of June 5, doing much damage. The rain, it is said, poured down in torrents.

William Russell, from Scotland, a Mormon emigrant, was drowned at Florence on the 3d of June.

The tobacco crop in Virginia is reported as likely to be a failure. Not more than one-fourth of an average crop was anticipated.

The Mississippi river on the 29th of May was said to be four feet lower at New Orleans than was ever known before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and the sugar cane was suffering from drouth.

Dispatches from Cedar Keys, Florida, announced that Lieut. Maffit had captured a French slaver with five hundred negroes on board, and had taken vessel and cargo to Key West.

**THE BOWERY.**—Since the return from the south, the meetings of the Saints in this city on the Sabbath, during the summer as well as winter season, have been held in the Tabernacle; the Bowery that was previously used for that purpose whenever the weather would permit having been taken down in the spring of 1858.

When filled to its utmost capacity in warm weather, it is very uncomfortable sitting in the Tabernacle during the religious exercises on Sunday, and inasmuch as there was no place in the city sufficiently commodious for the convening of the multitude expected to attend and participate in the celebration to-day, it was thought advisable to erect a temporary Bowery on the site of the former structure that would subserve the purposes of the national anniversary, and then be used for public meetings on the Sabbath when the weather will permit.

**PUBLIC ROADS.**—On the 28th ult., according to previous notice, jobs to the amount of about one thousand dollars were let by the Selectmen on the State and County roads south of and between the city and Little Cottonwood, most of which are to be completed shortly; and when done will make traveling on some of the cross roads leading towards the mountains and on the State and principal County road running south by Union, more agreeable.

It is a great accommodation to the traveling public to have good roads and every effort has been made by the officers of Great Salt Lake County having jurisdiction of such matters, to keep the principal thoroughfares in the county in repair, as far as the financial circumstances thereof would permit.

During the forepart of last season, despite every exertion, the State road was bad enough; but since then it has not been impassable.

**THIRTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.**—Among the many buildings in progress of erection in this city is the Thirteenth Ward School House, the largest edifice of the kind that has ever been built in the Territory, and will be an ornament to that ward and to the city when completed.

The walls are going up and the work is progressing rapidly under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Russell. The outside of the building will soon be completed.

In connection with this subject we would ask for what was that large foundation intended, that was laid some time since in the Fourteenth Ward, a short distance west of the residence of Judge Appleby?

## Public Nuisances.

In passing through that portion of East Temple street, intervening between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, persons whose olfactory nerves are in the least sensitive must be annoyed by the disagreeable stench that arises from a certain slaughtering establishment by the street side, and from other filthy stinking disease-generating concerns that exist in that part of the city, and which, till the word measurably became obsolete were known as "nuisances" by a majority of the citizens.

Why such things have been permitted to remain there as long as they have, is to us unknown. In this hot weather they are particularly offensive, and if they do not produce disease, nothing will, and the provisions contained in the 30th, 31st, 35th, 40th and 44th sections of the City Charter, are unmistakably redundant and should be expunged from that lengthy investiture of municipal rights before it is reprinted, and if we are not mistaken in our conclusions, three fourths of the whole concern might with propriety, profit and safety, be dispensed with for years to come, and until the remaining portions were made subservient to the promotion of the peace, good order, health, cleanliness and general prosperity of the city.

A voluminous charter or an extensive code of laws of any kind is useless, unless the salutary provisions thereof are carried out and enforced by the authorities who officiate in the premises; and the people are required to honor the rules and regulations provided and ordained for their observance as well as their protection and safety.

We have been waiting patiently for the time to come when the ordinances of Great Salt Lake City would be strictly enforced; not that there has been any very gross violations of municipal regulations; but the reins have been held rather loosely, and occasionally when lawless fellows have wanted free lodgings in the lock-up, they have not been accommodated; and butchers and others have been in many instances permitted to do as they pleased, and establish and keep nuisances or what were once considered such, with impunity, to the annoyance of those who resided near, or had to pass their establishments and if the time has not arrived for some of those stinking slaughter yards to be abated or removed to some more proper or fitting place than East Temple street, it certainly cannot be far distant.

There are too many slaughtering establishments in and about the city for the good of community, and if all were abated but one, and that established where it would not generate pestilence, and at the same time be placed under a more rigid surveillance than such establishments have been for some time past, there would be less nuisances in the city than there are now, and an awful traffic in beef cattle, would unquestionably be materially curtailed.

**FROM THE MISSIONARIES.**—The Omaha *Nebraskan* of the 9th of June announces the arrival at Florence on the 6th of about forty missionaries from Utah, destined for England and other European countries. They were well and would proceed on their way immediately and their teams be sent back with supplies in a short time.

**FOUND DEAD.**—On Tuesday week, a man named William King, as we have been informed, left his residence at Kay's creek, Davis county, early in the morning, to hunt for his horses on the range. Not returning during the day as expected, search was made for him, and on Thursday afternoon his body was found on the sand ridge between Kay's creek and the Weber, pierced with two balls.

By whom he was shot, is not known; but it is supposed that some alleged unlawful meddling, with one not his wife, was the moving cause of his untimely death. If so, adulterers should take warning!

**ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday, 25th ult., as reported, Mr. Benjamin Crossland, of Tooele, a sawyer in Kelsey's mill was severely hurt by a slab that he was carrying off coming in contact with the carriage. He lingered in much distress till Friday morning, when he was relieved from his sufferings by death.

Accidents in saw mills are becoming too frequent. Three good men have been killed in that way within a short time and others injured in this part of the Territory.

## More Machinery in Operation.

The large rolling mill and nail factory, belonging to Genl D. H. Wells, on Big Canyon Creek, near the Sugar House, is nearly or quite completed and, as we are informed, will soon be in successful operation.

Nails in this Territory have ever been in demand since the primitive huts of the pioneers began to be displaced by comfortable habitations; and the scarcity of those indispensable articles, together with the high prices that have been demanded for those imported and the few, comparatively speaking, that have been made in this Territory, has prevented more than one individual from building heretofore; but in all probability there will be enough manufactured here hereafter to supply the market at reasonable prices; and if the proprietors of some of the smaller establishments do not learn to live more economically and on less profits in time to come, they will, in our opinion, have to do more work or close up and turn their attention to some other branch of business.

Every step that is taken to close up the channels of importation and prevent the gold and silver from being carried out of the country in exchange for foreign manufactures, gives every lover of social independence pleasure; and the sooner all the articles required in building are produced here—including glass, nails, oils, paints, etc., the better it will be for the people. Of nails there will hereafter unquestionably be an abundance, and the day is not far distant when there will be plenty of oil for painting produced also. Paints can be manufactured here as well as in the States and glass likewise, if those having the means would engage in those enterprises. The manufacture of the various kinds of lead used in painting would not be attended with much expense. That of glass would require a greater outlay.

## Cleaning and Fitting Up East Temple Street.

The improvement that has been made within a few days, in East Temple Street, which has had a shabby appearance all the season, is commendable. Some of the old wagons, lumber and other nuisances that have been on the sidewalks, or by the street side for months have been removed, and the street cleaned to that extent that it inspires a hope that the residents there are not entirely destitute of taste, and that the Legislature, at its next session, will not have to amend the city charter by making a special provision that the side walks shall be kept clear of filth and rubbish in summer, as well as of snow and ice in winter, "from the Temple Block to the intersection with Second South Street," by the owners of the property on that street.

In addition to renovating the street and clearing the side walks, the fronts of many of the business places have been adorned with firs and pines brought from the mountains, which will give the street a pleasant appearance during the "fourth" and afterward, unless it is filled up again with all manner of rubbish, which we trust, however, will not be the case. In some of the other streets there has been a decided improvement in anticipation of the celebration to-day, and if there were more holidays observed than there are, it would, no doubt, beneficially effect the general appearance of most of the streets and lanes throughout the city.

**ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.**—Three of the convicts, confined in the penitentiary, the notorious Charley Clarke, — Green and an Indian, on the evening of the 25th ult., escaped through a hole they had succeeded in digging from the vault of a privy under the outer wall. Clarke and Green have since been recaptured between the city and the Weber on the road through Parley's Park, on their way east, and returned to the prison. The Indian has not yet been found.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Mrs. Eliza Taylor, late from Derbyshire, England, is anxious to hear from her son Eli Taylor, a shoemaker by trade, who left England about five years ago in company with John Eardly. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, at Mrs. Orson Spencer's in this city.

**NEW BAKERY.**—Mr. D. Grenig has established a new bakery in the rear of Mrs. J. Cain's residence, lately known as the California House, where he will accommodate all who wish to obtain anything in his line on short notice and at reasonable rates.