



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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FATAL RESISTANCE TO THE LAWS.

It has become a very common thing in most of the North American States and Territories for wicked, vicious desperadoes to band together, and set at defiance all law, rule and authority, regardless of consequences to themselves and others. Bands of thieves and robbers have almost constantly infested Utah Territory since white men dwelt in these mountains; but till recently, no regularly organized armed resistance to legally constituted authority has been made; and when men have transgressed the laws, and writs have been issued for their apprehension, they have generally, when they could not escape by flight, submitted to the operations of the statutes without resisting the officers with force and arms, as has often been the case in other Territories and States. A new order of things, in that respect, has, however, of late been inaugurated with fatal results.

Some months since, the precise time not recollected, it was announced that some outlaws had congregated together at a place called South Weber, in the north part of Davis County, and were conducting themselves in a very disorderly manner, to which but little attention was given, as no particular interference with the rights of others was complained of. Reports were subsequently in circulation that the desperadoes were providing themselves with arms, and that some of the band occasionally made threats of using them in the event of any interference with their arrangements, which, with many other tales in circulation, excited no apprehension of danger; in truth, but few persons gave credence to the ridiculous reports that were floating about concerning their belligerous inclinations and defiance of law.

On the 22d ult., complaint was made to Honorable Chief Justice Kinney, by one Enoch M. King, setting forth that one John Jensen and three other persons were unlawfully imprisoned and deprived of their liberty by Joseph Morris, Richard Cook, John Banks and Peter Klingard, chief men of the aforesaid band. Whereupon his honor issued a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to the said Morris, Cook, Banks and Klingard, commanding them to have the bodies of the individuals alleged to have been thus unlawfully imprisoned before him, forthwith, at the Court House in Great Salt Lake city to be dealt with according to law.

The writ was duly served on the 24th by J. L. Stoddard, Deputy Territorial Marshal, but the mandate was not obeyed, and many threats were uttered, the law and the Judge set at defiance, and the officer ordered to leave, after having been told that no more writs should be served in their camp, to prevent which, as officer Stoddard reported, they had at least one hundred armed men.

Of the proceedings that were had in relation to the matter after the Deputy Marshal made return of the writ, up to the 10th inst., we are not sufficiently advised to speak particularly; but on that day, upon affidavits made by H. O. Hansen and Philo Allen, Judge Kinney issued another writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to said Morris, Cook, Banks, Klingard and John Parsons, demanding the forthcoming of the bodies of John Jensen and William Jones—the other two prisoners having effected their escape—and also a warrant for the arrest of the said persons for false imprisonment, which writs were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Burton and McKean. Acting Governor Fuller authorized the employment of a sufficient military force to aid in serving the writs, and on Thursday, the 12th inst., they left this city to perform the service, with a posse comitatus of some two hundred men under command of Col. Burton.

On arriving at the camp of the insurgents

the threats previously made by them were put into execution so far as they had power to do so. The persons named in the writ, resisted their execution, aided by their whole band, who had made great preparations for defence and fired upon the posse, killing two young men—Smith and Wahler. Such was the position of the gang and their desperation that they withstood a siege of three days before they would surrender, during which several of the villains were killed, how many is not yet positively known, but Morris and Banks, two of the principal leaders of the band, were of the number.

The officers with the military constituting the posse, arrived in the city, on their return yesterday afternoon, with Cook, Parsons, and Klingard, and some ninety other prisoners, who were taken to the jail to await examination before Judge Kinney, which, as understood, will commence to-day. We have not time nor space to give further particulars, neither do we wish to make any comments in relation to the sanguinary occurrence at present further than to state that it is the first armed resistance to the laws that has been made in the Territory of Utah, and we trust that it will be the last. If the law be strictly honored, as we doubt not it will, the offenders will learn a lesson which they will not soon forget.

Statement of an Overlander.

Mr. G. W. Pence, of Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, who was a passenger in the Overland Mail coach, which left Atchison on the 10th of April last, and arrived here on the 11th instant, on his way to the Pacific, gave us a brief account of what he saw and heard along the road, in relation to the late difficulties and the suspension of mail service on the Eastern route, which may not be devoid of interest to the public. With the narrator we have no acquaintance; but from his appearance and demeanor, no doubts are entertained of the truthfulness of his statements. He said that when he took passage, the agent at Atchison indorsed on his ticket that the company did not undertake to make schedule time; but if any delay was occasioned by unforeseen circumstances, they would furnish him board when not traveling, which they did to his entire satisfaction.

On the arrival of the coach at Platte Bridge, on the 22d of April, at 9 o'clock in the evening, they found assembled there the employees of the company and all the traders and mountaineers, stationed or located along the route, between that point and Devil's Gate, with a large amount of stock belonging to the stage company and others, a general stampede having taken place in that direction, in consequence of the recent demonstrations of Indians (as supposed) in the vicinity of Split Rock Station, some forty miles above the bridge.

The existing state of affairs having been telegraphed to Fort Laramie, Col. Alexander detailed Capt. Murray, 10th Infantry, with a sergeant and twelve men to escort the mail stage over that part of the route where the difficulties had occurred, and from which the stock had been stolen and withdrawn. Capt. Murray arrived at the bridge on the 25th, prepared, with the exception of feed for his animals, to perform the service required. There was considerable indifference manifested by those having the management of the company's affairs, and some telegraphing backwards and forwards between them, and the agents east and west; and after much delay and bluster, Capt. Murray was informed that they should not come through with the mail, and consequently his services would not be needed. The mail—some forty or fifty sacks—was then thrown out of the coach into a hole or hollow, and slightly covered up; and, taking with them the stock, those connected with the mail service went down to Horseshoe Station, Mr. Pence assisting them in driving the animals. Capt. Murray, with his detachment, returned to Laramie, after saying some hard words, expressive of his indignation at the state of affairs which he found to exist, and contempt for the course that was pursued by the agent in relation to affairs. The facts in the case were, as our informant averred, that there was neither grain nor hay on that part of the route on which to feed the animals belonging to the company, and those which had not been stolen or driven away were so reduced by starvation (their only subsistence being sage brush), that they were unable to perform service. Mr. Pence stated

positively that there was not a single pound of grain of any kind, nor of hay, at either of the stations between Horseshoe and the bridge, excepting a little wet, mouldy hay at one place; and to the best of his knowledge and belief, and from the statements of the employees, there was little or none at the stations on that part of the line where the attacks were made, and from which the stock was withdrawn.

So far as the treatment which Mr. Pence received personally during the two months he was en route to this city he had no complaints to make; but the destruction of the mails, and of property, at all points along the deserted portion of the route, which might have been saved by a little exertion of the agents and employees, he stated was exceedingly great, not the least movement whatever having been made to save anything but the animals which were not taken by the freebooters, whoever they were. As he came through the deserted district in the first coach, after the calamitous occurrence, he saw mail sacks, papers and letters scattered about in various places, and destruction, excepting of the telegraph line and mail stations, was everywhere to be seen.

While at the bridge, and while assisting to drive the animals to Horseshoe Station and back again, as also during his stay there, the narrator stated that he had every opportunity of ascertaining the real state of affairs, and often heard the men say, when regret was expressed for the unfortunate state of things and destruction of property, "that was nothing, government would pay for all the losses and damages that had been sustained."

The Eastern Overland Mail.

There are many anxious inquiries made from day to day concerning the Eastern Mail, and the people generally manifest much solicitude in relation to the overland mail arrangements, being desirous to know whether or not it will ever go into operation again as a news-transmitting institution. Our opinion is that the mail will be again regularly conveyed, on the overland route, at no distant period. But why there has been so much delay in getting things in motion again after the suspension of service in consequence of alleged Indian depredations, has not been satisfactorily explained.

Whatever may have been the causes which induced the attacks reported to have been made, and by whomsoever committed, there can, certainly, be no good reasons for not resuming service as soon as the difficulties were removed. Troops have been on the route, where the depredations were committed, for the protection of the property of the mail company, for many weeks. The roads over the mountains and across the plains intervening between Salt Lake and the Eastern States, are passable; for hundreds of teams are far on their way from these valleys to the frontiers, and emigrant trains are arriving almost daily from beyond the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, en-route for the Pacific. Foot-men, alone and unprotected, have passed over the deserted section of the road unmolested, and no hostile Indian has been seen or heard of in that region since the stock was stolen; and if anything exists to prevent the safe transit of the mail coaches from Fort Laramie to Great Salt Lake City, we know not what it is. That something is wrong and out of joint, is evident, for although the mail coaches have arrived here from, and departed for, the East every day for the past week, no mail matter has been brought in up to last evening, excepting on Saturday last, when some old papers and letters that were forwarded from the eastern end of the route, about the middle of April, came to hand.

These statements are not made complainingly, but as matters of fact; and if we understand the meaning of demoralization, as now used, it can with propriety be applied to express the state or condition of other institutions than those established for the purposes of war.

ANOTHER MAIL.—Mr. Strickney, the obliging manager of the telegraph office in this city, informed us last evening that a stage with lock mail left the Weber station for this place yesterday afternoon, and will probably be here and distributed this forenoon.

THE BOWERY.—The weather being favorable, the Saints will meet on Sunday next in the Bowery, instead of the Tabernacle.

Distressing Time for News.

Since the commencement of the war, which has convulsed the country from center to circumference; and created more excitement the world over than any previous event which has transpired within the last half century, there has not been such a dearth of news in Deseret as has existed during the last ten days, and the public mind which under the most favorable circumstances in these excitable times is a little feverish, has been greatly in want of something to satiate its hankering for news from the seat of war, or the presentation of some unusual thing tending to change the monotony of the times.

As is well known, owing to the "demoralization" existing eastward, the postal facilities in that direction have been unavailable for the transmission of news for more than two months, and in addition to which calamitous, non-delivering and non-contributing arrangement, the telegraph wires have been speechless during the last nine or ten days; therefore the only intelligence received from towards the rising sun within that time has been obtained from emigrants wending their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. The news thus brought, although not of as recent date as some that was received by telegraph before it ceased to communicate, is considerably more modern than any that has come to hand through the agency of the Overland Daily Mail institution, consequently not altogether devoid of interest.

The existing state of things in relation to news and intelligence-transmitting arrangements is extremely distressing and almost unbearable. There may become change for the better before long, and there may not for weeks, and until regular communication with the outside world shall be resumed, the people of Deseret will have to exercise that patience for which they are so remarkable.

Scientific Lecture.

On Monday evening, Professor Starke delivered a lecture in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly room, on the science of Phrenology and Physiognomy, to a respectable audience. Not having been present we cannot speak definitely of the merits or demerits of the effusion, but have been informed that it was highly interesting.

To exemplify the correctness of the theory and of his expositions, the Professor proposed to set forth the special or peculiar qualities of any gentleman who might be proposed for examination. Messrs. A. Miner and S. J. Lees having been designated, came forward, and all present were satisfied from the delineations given, that the lecturer was not unlearned in his profession.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. Ben. Holladay, the proprietor of the eastern Overland Stage Company, with Mr. Eaton, the superintendent of the line, arrived here last Wednesday evening. From what we learn of Mr. Holladay's proceedings on the route, we are inspired with confidence that many of the complaints against the eastern mail line will be known no more. From our former acquaintance with the gentleman, we are led to expect some changes for the public good. We wish him and everybody success who has "whim" to roll things along as they ought to be.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Some of our Gentile merchants are doing quite an extensive business in transporting flour and butter to Carson and the Humboldt. We have heard of between forty and fifty wagons, so freighted, leaving this and a neighboring city, within the last two weeks. Solomon says, bray a certain class of men in a mortar, they will come out the same unchangeable fools—the last noun, of course, does not apply to the descendants of Japheth.

ESCAPED CONVICTS.—It is reported that three more prisoners have escaped from the penitentiary. If so, an outfit for some good field will be sought for by each, and those having animals suitable for such service will do well to keep them where they cannot readily be taken. It would be a blessing to community if they should all get drowned in swimming some river.

THE TRAINS GOING EAST.—Dispatches from the captains of the outgoing trains report progress satisfactory. The waters are said to be high, and still rising. They'll get through.