

## THE DESERET NEWS.

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## Kansas Gold Mines.

The discovery of gold on Cherry creek, Western Kansas, last year, has caused much commotion among the people of the United States, and to many it has been a very disastrous occurrence, for lured by the hopes of gain, thousands and tens of thousands became the ready dupes of a class of men, too numerous of late, who to accomplish sinister designs utter and publish unblushing falsehoods, regardless of the consequences that may result therefrom, either to themselves or others, and left their homes to make fortunes in the newly discovered gold fields.

As soon as the news of the discovery of quantities of gold near Pike's Peak, reached the States, schemes were devised to get up an excitement that would induce a rush for the mines, and exaggerated tales of the abundance of the shining dust, that existed in the western portion of ill-fated Kansas, were coined and circulated by men who wished to benefit themselves by the operation, and who but a short time previous had seen an exemplification of the credulity of the human race, in the excitement gotten up by similar means, in relation to the "rebellion in Utah." In those schemes they fully succeeded and hundreds and thousands of credulous and unsuspecting men have been pecuniarily ruined in consequence—and if reports are true, much suffering has accrued to those that were not undeceived till it was too late, especially to those who were not wise enough to provide for themselves, food and raiment sufficient to last them during a journey across the continent, or to enable them to return in safety to their homes in the States, after the illusion that had induced them to embark in the uncertain enterprise had been dispelled.

Inspired with the hopes of gain these adventurers commenced arriving at the mines early in the spring, and soon ascertained to their sorrow, that altho' there was some gold to be found it did not exist in such quantities as had been reported and as they had anticipated; but before they became convinced that they had been deceived, many of them, as reported, sold their teams for town lots and claims of little or no value, and when the scales fell from their eyes, they found themselves far from home in a desolate country, without the means of returning, in short, perfectly "used up." However, as destitution and starvation stared them full in the face, they were compelled to move in some direction, and therefore started at once on their return, uttering ceaseless imprecations upon the heads of those who had thus deceived them, and swearing vengeance against them and all their accomplices wherever found; and unquestionably, as rumor says, several of those concerned have lost their lives by the hands of those infuriated men, and others would have been killed if they had not taken the precaution to keep out of the way.

How many of those who went to the mines without a sufficient outfit or unwisely disposed of it after their arrival, before they commenced their retreat, lost their lives by starvation or through exposure, perhaps never will be known, but if one half the reports are true, there has been more suffering and more deaths caused by the "Pike's Peak humbug" as it is called, than by the "Utah rebellion" humbug, that preceded it, and from all appearances there is a strong probability that there will be more yet.

That there is not some gold in that region no one acquainted with the country and the circumstances doubts. It probably exists in considerable quantities, but not to the extent that was and is now represented. A few hundred miners may make fortunes there, but it would be a hard matter to convince those who have been to the "Peak" this season that there is treasure enough hid in the sands in that vicinity to repay the expense that another pilgrimage to those mines would incur.

What the expense will be of the next illusive swindle, that will be got up for the benefit of sharks, to those who may become its victims, time of course will disclose; but unless there is some change in the tide of events, it will not be long before something will be devised to deceive the people and filch from them what they possess, to enhance the wealth of those that originate such schemes for their own aggrandizement. The present generation, and especially the people of the United States, are

too much inclined to believe lies rather than the truth, and seemingly cannot be made to understand some things only by what they suffer.

ARRIVALS.—Elders L. R. Chaffin, T. S. Johnson and Amasa Potter, who left here on a mission to Australia, in May, 1856, arrived in this city on Saturday evening the 16th inst. from California, by the northern route. They left Placerville on the 10th and Genoa the 13th of June.

Elders Chaffin and Potter arrived at San Francisco last fall on their way home, but not having the means to come any further then, they had to go to work and earn it, and remained in California during the winter. Elder Johnson arrived there in March with a small company that intended to come through this season, but subsequently resolved to remain on the Pacific coast for the present, some to get an out fit and others to diminish their substance so that they can come, if ever, with less expense.

They report that the feed between here and Carson is excellent, never better, and that between the junction, at City Rocks, and Genoa the road was literally filled with emigrants from the States, the majority of which having taken the route by Soda Springs came into the Salt Lake road at that point. They met many droves of cattle which, together with the emigrant's teams, were generally in good condition, and all getting along first rate.

They met Major Lynde's command between the Humboldt and Thousand Spring Valley, conveying a company of nine wagons, and not one hundred and fifty as has been reported, no accessions having been made to the number after they passed through this city on the morning of the 15th of June. The company of infantry, whose special duty it was to guard the emigrant train, not being pleased with the laborious service, were cursing it as a species of humbuggery of which they had become the victims. Crisman's train was met near Haws' ranch and Godbe's this side of Goose creek.

They report that the crops in Northern California were generally looking first rate at the time they left.

THE FORGERY CASE.—McKenzie accused of forgery and taken to Camp Floyd on the 10th inst., has since undergone an examination before Chief Justice Eckles, at the headquarters of the 5th Infantry, two of his accomplices, Wallace and Brewer, turning States' evidence. Their testimony as reported was that McKenzie engraved the plate and struck off the blanks for the drafts in this city, and that they took them to Camp Floyd and filled them up there and Brewer passed one, upon which Wallace immediately informed the Quarter-Master and had Brewer arrested. McKenzie was required to give bail in the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance at the District Court at Nephi on the 4th Monday in August next, and Wallace to give bond in the sum of \$10,000 and Brewer \$9,000 for their appearance there as witnesses in the case.

Wallace is highly lauded by some for the service he has rendered the Government and the merchants and traders in exposing the counterfeiting scheme of this trio, and they have intimated that he should be pecuniarily rewarded for so doing.

In our opinion the whole story has not been told yet, and that there were more than three interested in the concern, and further, that Government may not be under so much obligation to those who have availed themselves of the protection offered or sought by becoming witnesses, as some have supposed.

MORE GOLD.—The latest news from the Australian gold fields is the announcement of the discovery of an immense seam several yards wide and and twenty eight inches thick, and supposed to be several miles in length that will yield hundreds of thousands of tons of pure gold, and it is said that there are men enough on hand to dig up the whole of it, without any going there from England or the United States.

INSANE.—An emigrant who gives his name as William Williams, and says that he came from Frankfort, Ky., was taken up by the police on Sunday last in a state of insanity, and has been raving most of the time since. He arrived here a few days ago, with a company from Pike's Peak, perfectly sane, as reported by some of the company. Soon after he began to show signs of lunacy, which increased rapidly till he had to be arrested and confined.

☞ Slightly showering as we go to press.

## Reception of Hon. Horace Greeley.

On Saturday evening last, 16th inst., the members of the Deseret Typographical and Press Association met at the Typographical Hall, Council House, and were entertained by speeches, songs, music, etc.

Mr. Greeley, having been previously solicited by a committee appointed for that purpose, said that he most cordially appreciated the honor thus shown him and, the time of meeting being left at his option, he appointed Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at such place as might be designated by the Association.

At the appointed hour the members, with their ladies, gathered in sufficient numbers to comfortably fill the hall.

After music by Ballo's brass band, Mr. Greeley arose and, in his peculiarly plain style, addressed the assembly for the space of about half an hour—alluding to the progress that had been made during his own recollection; how extraordinary had been the increase of facilities for the spread of knowledge through the press and by means of the electric telegraph; but that he yet looked forward to a day when still greater improvements would be made—when the daily newspaper, printed from continuous rolls, cut and folded by steam, would be thrown off, ready for distribution at a rate far exceeding that of the rapid eight and ten cylinder presses now in use—and when the telegraph would connect, through one grand electric current, continent with continent and island with island, till every corner of the earth shall be illumined with telegraphic communication.

Hons. Orson Hyde and John Taylor followed, who also were succeeded by Elders Gilbert Clements and John Banks.

At intervals during the evening, music was discoursed by Ballo's brass band and Foster and Olsen's senerade band. Songs were sung; a poem was read, entitled, 'Welcome to Greeley,' written for the occasion by Mr. John Lyon.

At 11 p.m. the assembly repaired to the Globe, where cakes, pies, wines and ice cream were bountifully served up.

Union and good feelings prevailed throughout, and doubtless in years hence, Mr. Greeley will look back with pleasure on his happy interview with the printers of Great Salt Lake City.

DEPARTURE.—The Hon. Horace Greeley left on Tuesday morning for Camp Floyd, where he will remain till the California mail coach arrives there, which will leave here today, when he will take passage, as we are informed, for California.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The disappointed seekers after golden treasures in Western Kansas continue to pass through this city, en route for California, in almost countless numbers, and from reports there are hundreds on the road, that will not arrive here for two or three weeks yet. Of course, those who are too late may find difficulty in getting over the Sierra Nevada mountains this season, but if the late reports concerning the new gold discoveries on this side of the mountains are not exaggerated, they may perhaps do better than not to go over the mountain till next spring.

Most of those who have passed lately have had good teams, their horses, mules and oxen generally looking well for animals that have been driven twelve or fifteen hundred miles within a few months; but a thousand miles more must inevitably use up many of those that may be now in good condition.

With few exceptions, the emigrants are represented as being very civil and orderly, and pass along quietly minding their own business, much more so than some have who have gone this way in former years, and so far as our knowledge has extended, that representation is correct. Accounts from the east represent many of those returning from the mines in a very different light.

DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.—Johnson who shot Beattie, near Bair's above Farmington, as announced last week, has been discharged from arrest, as it appeared on the investigation that he was acting on the defensive and was not the aggressor. Beattie is represented as a desperado and was one of Joaquin's band in California, as supposed.

☞ William Cartwright, who has lately arrived in this city, formerly from Staffordshire, wishes to find his brother, John Cartwright, who has been in the valley six or seven years. If any one knows where he resides they will confer a favor by reporting immediately.

FINE SHEEP.—In the *Alta* of June 27th, a statement is made of the amount of wool lately sheared from six French Merino sheep, owned by Mr. Searle, living near San Juan, Monterey county, California, four bucks and two ewes, as follows:

	AGE.	WEIGHT.	WEIGHT OF FLEECE.
1 Buck, 4 years,		242 lbs.	32 3-4
" " "	2	211	24 3 4
" " "		232	19 1-2
" 17 months,		195	23
1 Ewe " "		156	17 3-4
" 4 years,		175	16

The whole being clean unwashed wool. There are some very fine sheep in this Territory, but none equal to those.

CELEBRATION AT PLEASANT GROVE.—The citizens of Pleasant Grove, Utah County, celebrated the "Glorious Fourth" with great eclat. At an early hour the national flag was hoisted and in the absence of cannon, in which that place with some others in the Territory is deficient—and perhaps the good people there have imbibed the unconstitutional doctrine that some have inculcated, that they have no right to keep such arms for any purpose whatever—the air was made to resound with the noise of musketry in the morning and at intervals during the day.

The military were out in force and at 1 p.m. the citizens assembled en masse at the City Hall where the Declaration of Independence was read by A. J. Forsythe, Esq., and an eloquent oration was delivered by Dr. Armistead, a synopsis of which has been forwarded to us, but space precludes its publication.

A short address was also delivered by our old friend D. McArthur, Esq. Patriotic songs were sung, which with recitations and the reading of toasts and sentiments, occupied the time till 5 p.m.

The evening was spent in the enjoyment of music and dancing as is common on such occasions, and, everything during the day and evening passed off as reported without the least interruption to the festivities in which all heartily participated.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.—Mr. Peterson, who has been assisting his countrymen in obtaining employment, informs us that within a few days after inserting the notice, two weeks since, relating to the matter, he succeeded in obtaining situations for some forty industrious men who were out of employment for the reason assigned; and that all who applied to him for assistance in getting work have obtained it. So much for advertising.

ON A VISIT TO CAMP FLOYD.—His Excellency Gov. Cumming is on a visit to Camp Floyd having left the city on Monday evening in company with Capt. Hooper for that post, but will be absent only a short time.

## Route from Salt Lake to San Francisco.

Captain Simpson, of the United States Topographical corps, who recently arrived at Placerville, says the *Observer*, from a surveying tour over the route between Camp Floyd and Genoa, Carson Valley, assures us that the new route discovered by him is infinitely superior to any of the old traveled routes in almost every particular. In proof of the entire practicability of the new route, Captain Simpson brought a company of sixty men and fourteen wagons through, from Camp Floyd to Genoa, in forty days, in which time he made an accurate survey of the distance, and made the necessary astronomical calculations in order to locate the important points on the journey.

Some idea may be formed of the importance of this survey, when it is known that it actually shortens the distance to Salt Lake nearly three hundred miles. The distance from Genoa to Camp Floyd, by the old Humboldt route, is eight hundred and fifty-four miles. The distance between those two places by Chorpensing's route, via Ruby Valley, is seven hundred and nine miles, and the distance between the same points on Simpson's route, by actual measurement with a roadometer, is only five hundred and sixty-five miles, making a difference in favor of Simpson's route over the old road, of two hundred and eighty nine miles.

According to this, the whole distance from Camp Floyd to San Francisco is barely eight hundred and eleven miles, instead of one thousand and one hundred and fifty miles as formerly reckoned. During the journey, men were kept constantly reconnoitering the country for thirty miles south of the train, and from their observation the Captain is confident that, upon his return trip, he will be able to shorten the late survey at least fifty miles.

The country over which the new route lies is abundantly supplied with wood, water and grass, for nearly the entire distance, and the only matter of wonderment is that it has never been discovered before.

Another important fact has been brought to light, and that is, that an abundance of timber can be found on the greater portion of the distance, which will be of incalculable value to our telegraph builders.