

standard of valuation, which had been applied at Leavenworth, has excluded the high profits of which they were assured, the fault is primarily with the Secretary, and not with them.

The conduct of Van Vliet may have saved something to the Government, but it would be an egregious mistake to suppose that his purchases were not costly. The average price of the mules which were purchased for the expedition this summer was not less than one hundred and seventy dollars. It is within our knowledge that Col. Crossman, D. Q. G., several months ago, when stationed in this city, received a proposal from Messrs. Caldwell & Geary, of Indianola, Texas, to supply the Government with all the mules they required, and deliver them at Fort Leavenworth, at prices varying from eighty-five to one hundred dollars a head. Their letter to that effect was forwarded to Washington, and is now on file in the War Department.

Caldwell & Geary are well known to several officers of the army, and to the Quarter-Master General, and other gentlemen high in office. It was they who furnished Captain Pope with his animals when he went out on his expedition for boring Artesian wells. They are wealthy, responsible men, to whom the business of furnishing mules in large numbers is a comparatively easy matter, from the number of these animals which are found in Texas and Mexico. If their offer were accepted, the jobbing of the Secretary of War and the Lecompton fund would be curtailed. This could not be endured by that dignity, or his political friends, so he preferred, instead of giving seventy-five dollars a head for mules, to give a hundred and sixty-five, or more than twice the sum. We have been informed that Senator Davis, of Mississippi, has been put in possession of these facts, and also one or two members of the other branch of Congress.

We are inclined to think that they constitute good ground for demanding another committee of investigation on the conduct of Secretary Floyd. Kindred facts will doubtless be developed by the investigation which is about to take place at Fort Leavenworth, and we submit the whole matter should be ventilated at the next session of Congress. It is true officers who could throw most light on the subject have been put out of the way—exiled to Utah—but sufficient testimony will be available to illustrate another chapter in the black book of corruption and profligate expenditure which this Administration opened with the country when it came into office, and which shows even now a bankrupt treasury on one page, and a few, and but a few, fraudulent election successes on the other.

**THE PERIM QUESTION.**—The occupation of Perim by England is likely to make more talk and diplomacy. It is a bare, bleak, turtle-occupying rock, situated at the entrance of the Red Sea. England first fortified it when Napoleon the First was in Egypt, of course because she chose to do so; she then, for the same satisfactory reason, abandoned it. It was left to the turtles for a half a century, and now England again occupies it, because she chooses to do it. For a year the French journals have been scolding about this encroachment, as they say, on the independence of the Ottoman Porte, and been inspiring up the Sultan to demand its evacuation. This demand has just been complied with. Turkey, at length, asks England to evacuate Perim.

India has become the source from which England expects to replenish her wealth and maintain her greatness; and there is no subject to her half so great as India. The last measure adopted as to the East is a Red Sea Telegraph Line. To obtain the construction of this line—to thus unite India and England—the British government guaranty capitalists 4½ per cent. interest for fifty years—a proffer that leaves no doubt that the project will be speedily carried out. This interest, too, is to commence immediately.

This India line has been long in a fog, so far as Turkey is concerned. Two routes have been urged—one by the Red Sea and another for two years, by the Persian Gulf via Tigris; and the government has been supposed to favor the latter route. The decision in favor of the Red Sea route was quite unexpected. There is nothing now in the way of the completion of this line, as the Porte has given the English company permission to construct it through the Red Sea and by the way of Alexandria.

It is regarded as singular and significant, that the Porte, so soon after granting this permission, should have been pushed up by France and Russia to demand England to evacuate Perim. It is evidence of the weakness of Turkey—of the hold that France has upon her. The truth is, England is jealous of the proposed Suez ship canal. That isthmus question is of the same paramount importance to England, in view of her vast India possessions, that the Panama Isthmus question is to the United States, in view of our empire on the Pacific. It is probable England will not give up Perim.—[Boston Statesman, Sep. 3.]

**FEDERAL VERMIFUGE.**—We are informed that George Pen Johnston, U. S. Commissioner for the State of California, has been detailed by the Custom House to visit this county, for the purpose of instructing the laboring men of Plumas how to vote in the coming election. The Lecomptonites know that the signs of the times bode no good to them; hence no stone is to be left unturned, no means untried to secure their success. Here is an instance of a Federal officer (and this is but one among a thousand) paid out of a fund that is derived indirectly of each one of us to attend to duties of a judicial character in the city of San Francisco, deserting his post, and traveling hundreds of miles for the purpose of dictating a rule of action for the sovereign people whose servant he is.

Federalism is to be revived in its most dangerous form, and the rights and sovereignty of the people subordinate to the central power, and the tax-payers conquered through the agency of the stipendiaries of the Federal Government. If such a course of proceeding is to be longer tolerated, it remains with the people to say whether this galling yoke of bondage shall be fastened upon them irretrievably or not, and we will not insult their intelligence by speculating for a moment upon their general verdict.—[Plumas Cal. Argus.]

## DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, October 20, 1858.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

"It is a wearisome task to wade through the long list of abuses, which are kept alive by the indolence and apathy, no less than the corruption of the Greeks, nor can I refer to them without the humiliating consciousness that my Hellenic friends have the right to ask, referring to our own legislators: 'Are you without sin, that you should cast stones at us?'" The rapid decline of political morality at home (I speak without reference to party) makes every honest American abroad blush with shame and mortification. But our Government was comparatively pure in its early days, and neither the swindler nor the traitor, the briber nor the bribed, retained his social position after conviction, as he does now.—[Bayard Taylor, in letters from Europe to the N. Y. Tribune, and printed in the Tribune of Aug. 7.]

The above admission, by so candid, intelligent and careful an observer as Bayard Taylor, and one who has traveled in so many countries—under such various forms of government—is certainly deserving more than a passing reflection. If the far-off, ignorant dwellers in Greece have scented the rank and offensive odor of our national political abominations, then indeed have we fallen upon those evil times which the Revolutionary Patriots so plainly foretold would of necessity follow upon the installation and practice of political corruption in high places.

True, as Mr. Taylor states, time was when the unmasked swindler, traitor, briber and bribed did not retain 'his social position, as he does now,' and what shall be done to purify the exceedingly foul political atmosphere? Will you reason the matter with those holding or those seeking office? Virtue, integrity, capability, patriotism and love of justice are terms freely used by those classes as party catch-words to hoodwink the people; they all know full well that Webster's dictionary gives to each of those terms a specific definition; but further than that, with comparatively few exceptions, what thought and observance do they pay to them? With the exception of rare instances of those terms being observed and the requirement of their use in inculcating correct principles in the few who will observe them, they had better be stricken from the dictionary as obsolete.

Will you resort to our crowded cities, boasting of their intelligence and civilization, for the remedy? They cannot so much as heal themselves. Vigilance committees and every form of partisan clique and every species of individual oppression, wrong and violence riot in their streets, until those on the watch towers in pulpit and paper are constrained to faintly say "we hope" the laws will be respected, or righteously enforced when transgressed. And even in the hitherto orderly streets and dwellings in this city, many of the professed introducers, exemplars and embodiments of civilization indulge in profanity, drunkenness, gambling, shooting, life-threatening, etc., to a degree outraging the requirements of the lowest grade of common decency, relying upon the presence of a portion of our standing army for impunity in their damns, violence and other deviltry; though that reliance, we are happy to state, is thus far without foundation, so far as we are informed.

Politicians, speculators, army contractors and cities being found unable (to use the mildest term) to remedy the governmental abuses under which our nation is hurrying to destruction, some hopeful patriot may exultingly point us to the virtue and intelligence disseminated

among the masses. But alas for the masses, so far as organized at all, they are organized by and are virtually under the direction of the very characters who have been tried and found to be worse than merely 'wanting.' We will not assume the responsibility to assert that there is not sufficient virtue and intelligence in the masses to consign political swindlers, traitors, bribers and bribed to merited legal punishment and social oblivion; but that virtue and intelligence are so scatteringly disseminated, are so retiring in disposition and manner, are so unpopular and operate with so little concert of action against the widely diffused, brazen, aggressive, popular and thoroughly drilled legions of corruption, that were our faith alone grounded in aught that is human we should deserve to be but lightly, if at all, chidden for being unable to discern how our nation, in common with all 'the kingdoms of this world,' is to escape being brought into complete subjection to the 'powers of darkness.' Mere boasting of civilization while largely indulging in practices that would disgrace headthedom, mere liping virtues when almost completely filled with vices, and all arrogant, oppressive and in any wise unjust conduct, whether in individuals or nations, can but tend to ruin, if there is any truth revealed from heaven, or punishment for transgressing the decrees of Him who formed and peopled this earth and revealed laws for its government and that of its inhabitants. Here and there a man speaks out, like Bayard Taylor, but how few heed his voice! And how little, to all appearance, do the efforts of those few as yet affect the crushingly onward progress of evil!!

Again we ask, what is to be done? "RIGHT-EOUSNESS EXALTETH a nation, but SIN is a REPROACH to any people."

**ARRIVALS.**—Hon. D. Broderick, U. S. Senator from California, and Major G. Chorpene, contractor for carrying the mail between G. S. L. City and Placerville, arrived in this city on the 18th inst.

Senator Broderick is on his way to Washington, and has been tendered the hospitalities of the city. He proposes leaving in a few days, to be in time for the meeting of Congress.

**ELDER WILLIAM I. APPELBY** and company arrived on the 15th instant.

**LAMENTED DEATH.**—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Cooke, policeman, who was shot by a ruffian named McDonald, alias Cunningham, the particulars of which we gave last week, died on Monday evening last about 7 o'clock, at his own residence, after six days suffering, which he bore with great patience and fortitude. Every care and attention were paid to him by Dr. W. F. Anderson, and the greatest skill displayed for his recovery. Shortly after his decease, a *post mortem* examination was attended to by Drs. W. F. Anderson, Jeter Clinton and Darwin Richardson. The examination revealed an extensive injury both of the soft parts and bone. The ball entered at the outer portion of the upper third of the sartorius muscle, and glancing obliquely downwards striking the femur square in its course, lodged in the posterior muscles of the thigh, from which it was extracted shortly after the occurrence of the lamentable affair. The femur was literally torn into fragments. A piece of the femur eleven inches in length and half an inch in width was split out of the front part of the bone, extending quite to the knee joint. The physicians present unanimously decided that no human skill could have prolonged his life, the injury to the bone alone being irreparable. A coroner's inquest was held at the same time, who agreed with the decision of the doctors, and after examining witnesses returned a verdict accordingly.

The murderer has as yet eluded the vigilance of the officers.

**TWO MEN FOUND MURDERED: SUPPOSED TO BE BY INDIANS.**—A report has reached here, which we think is reliable, that on Friday last, the 15th inst., the remains of Josiah Call and Saml. Brown, both of Fillmore city, were found in a state of decomposition, near Chicken creek bridge, about 20 miles south of Nephi. They had received several bullet shots in their bodies; their throats were cut in a frightful manner; were rudely scalped; and robbed of part of their clothing. The particulars of this melancholy circumstance are not known, but from all we hear, it must have been perpetrated by Indians. The cause is unknown, and is the more singular, as the persons murdered were known favorably to the Indians in that vicinity, for their kindness to them. It is supposed to have been committed on the 7th inst.

**ROAD BETWEEN LAKE CITY AND PROVO.**—We are informed that there are one or two very bad places in the road just this side of Provo bridge, and that much of the road between Pleasant Grove and Lake city is almost impassable. It is needless to state that such a condition of a great thoroughfare is both wasteful and disgraceful, and should at once be properly attended to. It is true that the Legislative Assembly, at its last session, repealed the Territorial tax; and if Utah County also waived assessing and collecting a county tax, of which we are not advised, it would seem that a very ordinary share of public spirit in those contiguous to the bad places designated would prompt them to speedily repair the road, even for their own profit and convenience. If Utah County has assessed a tax this year, we do not readily perceive a valid excuse for such apparent negligence.

A CONFERENCE was held in Philadelphia, Aug. 28 and 29, and the Saints were addressed by Elders Lyon, Reinsimer, Mortimer, Trese-ders, Mainer, Harrison and others.

A TELEGRAPH WIRE, says the Sacramento Union of Oct. 2, has been put up from Placerville to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and it was expected the wire would reach Genoa, Carson county, in a few days. It is intended to continue, that wire some 200 miles this side of Genoa this fall, and, if funds will admit, to this city.

THE NEW YORK CITY QUARANTINE structures, on Staten Island, were burned by a mob on the night of September 1. There were 81 sick in the buildings at the time, upon whom exposure to the night air was very severe. Property loss, upwards of \$100,000.

CATTLE AND DEER are still reported to be dying in great numbers, in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

INDIA, on the 1st of Sept., passed from under the rule of the East India Company, and is now under the government of the Crown of England.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA was unquelled, so late as Aug. 4, though there was not much fighting reported.

AN INDIAN FIGHT IN OREGON, at the Four Lakes, 77 miles from Snake river. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin gives the following account:—

On the morning of Sept. 1st, the parties of Indians in the hills increased in numbers; and expecting the troops to be decoyed into the ambushade, they were defiant and insolent, and invited attack. Little delay was had. Colonel Wright advanced upon them with some three hundred and twenty troops, artillery, infantry and dragoons, with one howitzer, and drove the parties from the hills. Here he found the main position of the enemy to be on the plains and in the brush cover below. Dispositions for the engagement were speedily and skillfully taken. The dragoons having first reached view of the enemy, engaged them, and with effect, until the foot troops could be brought up to drive the enemy into a position where the horses could be used. On reaching the ground, the foot troops, Third Artillery and Ninth Infantry were deployed, and ordered to drive the enemy from the cover. This they did in gallant style, and with such impetuosity that the Indians at once broke for the plains, and for other shelter. On reaching favorable ground the dragoons charged handsomely through the deployed intervals of the light troops, and completed the route of the enemy. When again the Indians gained a temporary shelter, where the mounted troops could not reach them, the foot troops charged them, and drove them out, until finally the Indians fled beyond pursuit. The mountain howitzer was used to good effect, and aided materially in driving the enemy from cover. The recent improvement in fire arms (the rifling of the musket and the use of the elongated ball) enabled the troops to reach the enemy at ranges hitherto not effective.

Seventeen Indians are reported killed, and several wounded, without their having wounded one of the troops.

THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD EXCITEMENT is on the rapid increase. Two old Californians came in yesterday to make arrangements for working the mines successfully. One company left Leavenworth, K. T., for the gold region yesterday, Sept. 1, and others are now organizing.

FIRE, on the 16th August burned all the business portion of Georgetown, in Eldorado county, Cal. This fire was very destructive, and the loss is supposed to have exceeded \$100,000.—[Bulletin.]

THE CHESS MATCH.—Messrs. Lowenthal and Morphy have played ten games with the following result: Morphy has beaten 7 games, Lowenthal 2, draw 1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—There were 73 deaths from yellow fever in the city for the week ending Saturday.