

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

**FREIGHTING ORE.**—The teams of Henry Standish, Esq., freighted from the Emma Mine, and delivered at the Utah Central depot, 113 tons of ore, on Saturday last; and yesterday hauled and delivered 140 tons.

**MINING.**—We were informed by Jefferson Howell, this morning that he had lately made and located some rich mineral discoveries; gold and silver, in Markham Canyon, Bingham District.

**LIKE MAGIC.**—The new stores in course of erection on the ground between Asmusen's building and Dwyer's News Depot are going up with astonishing rapidity.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 19, 1871.

**Editor Deseret News:**—Your issue of the 16th inst., contains a letter from Bro. Martin, of Scipio, in which it is stated that, on the 29th of last July, Bathsheba and Hannah Smith organized a Female Relief Society. It should have been worded that the *Bishop of Scipio* organized a Female Relief Society at that date, when the sisters named were present.

Respectfully yours,  
BATHSHEBA W. SMITH.

**AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—Brother Robert Edwards, of Provo city, called today and described to us a spinning and carding machine of which he is the inventor. It is called the self sustaining spinning and carding machine, a model of which has lately been manufactured at the City Creek foundry. The dimensions of the model are as follows: Six inches high, ten wide and eleven and three quarters long. It is composed of brass and contains six spindles; four for single yarn and two for worsted, and, even in this limited form, it takes the raw material and manufactures it into yarn and worsted. The following merits are claimed by Brother Edwards for his invention. It will do a great deal of the labor to perform which hands have to be employed in working other machines; it will manufacture from 150 to 200 pounds of wool in ten hours, on fifty inch cards,—it works on the multiplication principle; it manufactures single yarn and worsted simultaneously, and the principle upon which the machine operates is entirely new and much more simple than that of any other machine at present existing.

**THAT MACHINE.**—We omitted to state, in our notice of Brother Edwards' invention, in yesterday's News, that the model alluded to was made by himself, the workmanship on which is very creditable when it is considered he is a novice at the business, his own trade being a carder and spinner.

**SEVIER COUNTY.**—Isaac W. Pierce, writing from Glenwood, June 12th, says: "This county has suffered severely from Indian depredations and were, some time since, compelled to leave their homes from that cause. They are now returning and re-settling and building up the deserted places, and they feel greatly encouraged, for although the grasshoppers have done some damage it is thought good crops will be raised. We are repairing the old fort which was built during the Indian troubles. A good road is being made to where there is an abundance of excellent timber, and Brother Brimhall will put up a saw mill during the present summer. It is intended also to build a co-operative grist mill. There is ample room for good people to come here and make for themselves comfortable homes. Judge Morrison has been active and energetic in organizing and putting matters in right shape here. We lately petitioned for a post office to be established in this place but have, as yet, received no answer."

**PANACCA.**—Robert L. Campbell, Esq., lately received a letter from Brother George K. Bowering, of the above place, who says: "In surveying the line between Utah and Nevada, this settlement is brought into Lincoln County, Nevada. Through the pressure of the officers of said county, for taxes, the property of nearly the whole of the people is expected to be sold, which will cause the settlers to seek homes elsewhere. Quite a number calculate on going to Sevier Valley."

Brother Bowering says he has been connected with the common schools in the Territory since 1851 and is desirous of obtaining a situation in some settlement as a teacher.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R.**—The surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific road has reached the Pecos river, near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and the settlers there are jubilant. By the first of July the Rio Grande will be reached.—Ez.

**FAIRVIEW.**—We have received a letter from A. Anderson, Fairview, Sanpete Co., which gives an account of the third annual meeting, held on the 14th inst., of the Female Relief Society of that place; the communication, however, is too lengthy for publication in full. The substance of it is that the Society had accomplished a good work, having carried out fully the purpose for which it was organized. The financial report, which was read at the meeting, showed that some funds were in hand.

Brother Anderson says the crop prospects of the settlement are good.

It would not be amiss if some hereabouts, would take a hint from the above paragraph. It is perfectly ridiculous on a Sunday afternoon, after meeting, when the congregation, sometimes numbering several thousands, is dismissed and trying to make their way through the doorway of the tabernacle block, to see so many stupid fellows stand on the sidewalk partly obstructing it, and staring at those leaving meeting as though it was an exhibition of rare curiosities. It seems from the above paragraph that Salt Lake City is not the only place in which this practice is indulged in, but that Washington D. C. is troubled with a class having the same voracious and impertinent tendencies. If those to whom we allude here will take a hint and act more like rational and intelligent beings they will do themselves credit.

**SEVERE ACCIDENT.**—Last evening while a number of boys, in the Sixth Ward, were amusing themselves running a small truck along the line of the U. S. R. R., one of them, whose name is Edward Weitzel, was thrown from it and had the thigh bone of one of his legs broken in two places. Dr. Davis was called in and set the injured limb directly after the occurrence of the accident. The truck alluded to is used for transporting the rails, which are strewn along the side of the line, to the end of the track. It is the custom of the men working on the line, before leaving of evenings, to lift it from the track in order to prevent the boys from running it as they did last night. This precaution, however, is not effectual for a number of boys are in the habit of getting together and lifting it back on the line again. Some steps should certainly be taken to prevent a recurrence of this in the future as the kind of amusement alluded to is not only dangerous to the limbs but to the lives of the boys who indulge in it.

**AMERICAN FORK.**—Bishop L. E. Harrington, of American Fork, called this morning. He says medium crops of grain and hay will be realized this season. Three day schools are in operation and are well attended. Preparations are being made to celebrate the Fourth in fine style. A good deal of lumbering is being done in American Fork canyon and mining business is exceedingly lively there. Great expectations are based on the advent of the Utah Southern Railroad.

## HOME NEWS.

BEAVER, 21.

Yesterday morning, the 20th inst., while Cornelius O'Connell and Mr. McMain were crossing the mountains from Bullion City, at the Sevier mines, to Beaver, they were fired upon by Indians in ambush, twenty miles east of Copeland's saw mill. O'Connell was shot dead and McMain had one of his arms broken. McMain came into Copeland's mill, on Indian Creek, about 9 o'clock last evening, when an express was immediately sent into Beaver for Dr. Christian, who left at one o'clock this morning to attend to the wounded man and have him brought to Beaver. The body of O'Connell is still where it fell, but will be hunted up and attended to. O'Connell was highly respected by all who knew him, for he was a man that attended to his own business.

BRIGHAM CITY, 21.

A daughter of Joseph Allen, seven years old, had her arm broken by the falling of a washtub, filled with water, on her. Drs. Ormsby, Jr., was called and set the fractured limb, and the child is doing well.

Hyrum Smith and John Booth while in the canyon after wood, came upon two bears, which gave them fight. There were but three shots between the two men, which were fired, resulting in the wounding, fatally, of one of the bears.

BEAVER, 22.

Yesterday, about three o'clock p.m., Dennis McMahon, the wounded man, was brought into Beaver. He says: "At half past five o'clock a.m., we were going up the mountains and were hailed by an Indian, armed with a double-barreled rifle, and having a moustache and beard. He said he was one of Kanosh's Indians from Corn Creek and asked where our camp was and wanted biscuits. We told him where the camp was and that he would find biscuit in a sack tied up to a tree. We returned to camp at half past two o'clock and found that the Indian had taken the most of our provisions and all our gunpowder. We were in camp only a few minutes when as O'Connell was in the act of placing his gun against a tree, a shot was fired from the other side of the creek wounding him in the left arm. I then seized the gun but could not see the enemy. The quarter from whence the shot came being covered with heavy brush and timber. I proceeded to bind up his wound, and while doing so I was shot through the left arm, close to the shoulder, breaking my arm and shoulder joint. When wounded I started for the thicket, firing two shots from my revolver to try and drive the Indian out, but O'Connell begged me to come back. We then moved into the heavy timber, at the foot of the hill, when O'Connell became faint and refused to go any further, saying that a ball had just glanced off the side of his head. He told me that as we had no ammunition, I had better go to the mill,

which was only eight miles distant, and get assistance. I left him behind a log with the double barreled shot-gun by him, loaded with buckshot. I arrived at the mill at nine o'clock p.m. When a short distance from where I left him I heard the report of two shots.

Dr. Christian and eight men left the mill, yesterday morning at daylight to hunt the body. By a report just received from Cove Creek the party had not found the body, but had captured Sissick, the murderer, at Cove Creek. Fourteen runners left here this morning to hunt the body. Mr. Wenceslaw has extracted the bullet from McMahon's arm. The ball entered half an inch below the joint, at the shoulder, breaking the bone of the arm and joint of the shoulder. The ball glanced and lodged on the breast bone between the windpipe and the skin.

## Correspondence.

GUNNISON, SANPETE CO., UTAH, May 28th, 1871.

**Editor Deseret News:**—By what law or authority was the Indian Reservation of Sanpete extended from the original line over the town and settlement of Gunnison?

Some time in 1853 (if I am not mistaken) said Indian Reservation was located by Governor Young, superintendent of Indian affairs, on Twelve Mile Creek, in Twelve Mile Valley, which was well understood by all who were acquainted with it. In 1861 I moved to where Gunnison now stands and it was well understood that it lay about four miles west of the western boundary line of said reservation. In 1862 I paid to the Indians, then living in Sevier Valley, four head of oxen for the peaceable possession of Sevier Valley. In 1865 one Joseph Clark came to Gunnison and stated that he was a United States surveyor employed by a certain General called P. Edward to survey the original Indian Reservation into lots of twenty acres. He came to me for information. I told him where to find the northwest corner. He hired some citizens of Gunnison to help him survey. He found the four corners and ran the western line a distance of six miles. He then came and stated to me that he should extend the reservation west over the town and settlement of Gunnison and the reasons for it was that the old survey was too much in the mountains, where the snow was too deep, and as he wanted to survey all winter he would extend it west in the valley. I remonstrated against it and he argued that it would be for our benefit. I told him, however, that I could not see the point, and some warm words ensued between us. He discharged the citizens then employed, and went to Fort Ephraim and got an armed party of United States troops, then stationed at that place, and commenced extending his survey. In the meantime he demanded our house of worship to quarter his troops in. After which he went up and got the Commander of the post of Ephraim with the company of armed men to come and arrest me for opposing him in the extension of his surveying, and said that he would "clean out all the damned Mormons in the place and burn it up." This drunken crowd were marched up before my office door, in line. I had been notified of what was going on and stepped on one side, that I could better see them and not be found at home. When they could not succeed in arresting me, they went off cursing and swearing and saying what they would do. Clark then rented a house and quartered his troops right in the town, and forcibly extended the survey over the citizens of Gunnison against their will and wish. Prior to this he had purchased grain and provisions of the people of Gunnison to the amount of seventy-five dollars, and he left and never paid for it.

Can any one show me any law or any legal authority which warrants such a course to be taken with civil American citizens? From this cause a large number of American citizens are deprived of purchasing their land and enjoying their hard earned homes. We have made the country what it is. It was as poor and as sterile as a rock when we came here. By expending for water ditches and canals the amount of over fifty thousand dollars we have got it so that we can just live, and now to be deprived of our homes and driven from them seems hard and cruel, but we hope the authorities of the United States will look into this matter and not see so many good and true American citizens wronged out of their homes and hard earnings.

Most respectfully,  
H. H. KEARNES.

AMONG the superstitious and ignorant peasantry in many portions of Europe there was formerly a pretty general belief in vampyres,—that is, corpses who rose from their graves at night and caused the death of those with whom they had been familiar in life, by sucking their blood. This superstition has for the most part died out, but a case, mentioned by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, recently occupying the attention of the high court at Berlin, shows that it still exists in some parts. The following are the circumstances of this singular affair: In February last a Polish gentleman died at his country seat at Roslasin, leaving the various members of his family in excellent health. A short time after his eldest son was taken ill and after a short sickness died; several near relatives also died after short spells of sickness, and as there was no apparent cause for their sickness and death, the belief became settled in the minds of the family that the deceased gentleman was a vampire and that the singular fatality among his relatives was the result of visits from him.

The exhumation and decapitation of the dead body of the supposed vampire is believed to be the only remedy in such cases; and revolting as it may appear, the second son of the deceased, believing it to be the only means of saving himself from the fate of his elder brother, resolved to exhume the body of his father, cut off the head, and lay it with the feet; another person having to be present to collect the blood issuing from the wound, which has to be drunk by the members of the family. The assistance of a laborer was procured, and an attempt was made to carry out this diabolical project, but it was prevented by the parish priest. A second attempt was successful and the deed was done; but the affair leaked out, and was investigated by the authorities, when the unnatural son was sentenced to three months imprisonment for the perpetration of the crime.

A MOVEMENT seems about to be inaugurated which promises to lead to an exodus to this country, as in early colonial times, of the offshoots of the British aristocracy. The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 7th instant announces the arrival at Richmond, with the intention of settling in this country, of the hon. Mr. Brougham, son of the present Lord Brougham, and nephew of the late Lord Brougham and celebrated statesman and writer. Mr. Brougham has been a major in the British army, but sold out his commission three months ago. He thinks of settling in south-western Virginia, where he will purchase grazing lands and go extensively into the business of raising cattle. He will bring his servants and laborers with him; and intends to use his influence in inducing a number of his countrymen to follow his example. The *Virginian* says the Broughams are related to Patrick Henry, General Joseph E. Johnston, the Southalls of Albemarle, and many of the distinguished citizens of Virginia of the past and present times.

## DIED.

In this City, June 19th, JOSEPH, son of Peter and Catherine M. C. Sinclair, aged 26 days.

In this city, on the 16th instant, EDITH NAOMI, daughter of William and Naomi Sanders, aged 3 years, 8 months and 11 days.

*Mill. Star*, please copy

In the First Ward of this City, June 19th, MOSES DENNING. The funeral obsequies took place yesterday, Bishop Warburton, and Brothers Chase, Gurns and Noble officiating.

Deceased was born March 16th, 1804, at Williamstown, Mass. He embraced the gospel in Michigan, and has been in Utah about eighteen years. He died in full faith of the gospel and leaves a large family and a numerous circle of friends to deplore his death.—[Com.]

In this city, at 20 minutes to one, a.m., after seven weeks' illness, of apoplexy and paralysis, MARY COHRAN, wife of Thomas Speers.

Funeral services at the residence of her husband, 10th Ward, to-morrow, June 23, at 10 a.m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Deceased was born Sept. 30, 1804, New Belfast, Maine. She, with her husband, embraced the gospel in 1836, and went to Nanvoo in the spring of 1840. She suffered in common with the Saints in their persecutions and final expulsion from the State of Illinois, in 1845, and removed with her family, to this Valley in 1848, and resided in this city till her death. She was a faithful wife, a kind mother and a true Saint. A sorrowing family and many friends mourn her departure.—[Com.]

On the 18th instant, after an illness of one year and eight months, ALMA BARHAM, son of John and Caroline Gunn, aged one year, nine months and one day.

*Mill. Star* please copy.