

THE DESERET NEWS.

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Wednesday.....May 11, 1859.

Our city has been unusually quiet for eight or ten days, and nothing of any moment has transpired to mar the peace and quietude of the citizens.

Most of the people are busily engaged in agricultural pursuits, gardening, etc. There is not money enough in circulation to keep up rowdiness, as those who are thus inclined cannot pay for the requisite amount of liquor to make them brave and boisterous, consequently there is not so much business for policemen and magistrates as there was during the winter.

So far as we have heard of late, this state of things exists in other parts of the Territory, tho' it appears by the order, proclamation or injunction of the Governor to be found in another column that somebody has been scared or alarmed by something they may have seen or heard. The whole matter is Greek to us, and we have not been able to ascertain anything tangible relative to the cause that called forth the injunction.

WRONG SOMEWHERE.—Frequent complaints have been made of late that all the packages of papers sent to our agents, do not reach their destination. Packages containing ten, twenty, or thirty papers have frequently been missing, and in one instance, fifty copies were either mis-sent, mis-appropriated or otherwise disposed of, so that they were not received by the person to whom they were directed.

Where the fault is we do not know, but intend to find out; and those knowing themselves faulty in relation to their duties in general, and in this case in particular, whether post masters, assistants, or clerks will do well if they wish to retain their present positions, to reform, for they will sooner or later have permission to retire, in the event that they do not do better in future than they have of late.

We accuse no one in particular, but all concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and every agent or subscriber who does not receive the papers addressed to them regularly will please report the fact to us by the next mail after the failure occurs.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In another column will be found the decision of the United States circuit court for the southern district of Ohio. Judge McLean, of the supreme court of the United States, presiding, on the question as to the right of probate courts having a clerk and seal, with common law jurisdiction, to issue naturalization papers.

This question has often been mooted by quack lawyers, and descanted upon of late by judges, whose knowledge of law is too limited for the times, and who seem so anxious to do something to make themselves conspicuous that they decide questions before they are brought before them for adjudication, lest they might not get a chance to vent their spleen against tribunals the jurisdiction of which is "limited by law" before they were *functus officio*.

It may be a matter of surprise to some that Judge McLean should presume to give such a decision without consulting the judges of the supreme courts of the United States for the Territories, Utah in particular. But he had the audacity to do so, and will have to abide the consequences that may result from his temerity.

EASTERN MAIL.—The out-going mail for St. Joseph left at the usual time on Friday, the 6th. Mr. A. B. Miller and C. C. Branham went passengers on their way to the States.

The in-coming mail arrived Saturday morning. No passengers. The coach that took out the mail as far as the foot of the Big Mountain returned with the mail from the States. The road over the mountain is somewhat obstructed by snow yet.

THE QUICKEST YET.—Two mails have arrived from California during the week. The last came in on Monday afternoon, making the trip from Carson in an unprecedented quick time.

We like to see things move lively, but in this instance there was nothing gained, for the mail either started too soon to have the mail matter put in, or came so fast that it was shaken out by the way, as we received nothing except two or three old papers that should have come by the previous mail.

A little too fast for the times unless somebody or something at the other end of the route was too slow, which probably was the case.

From the States.

By the Eastern mail, which arrived on the morning of the 7th, we received New York papers of the 16th and from Washington, Boston and Philadelphia to the 15th of April.

The news is not very important. The most exciting topic in the States appears to be the trial of Sickles for the murder of Key, which was progressing slowly. The prosecution closed on Friday, having occupied two days, in examining witnesses, after the jury was obtained and the trial fairly commenced.

The defense opened on Saturday, April 9th, and the whole of that day was taken up by Mr. Graham in making his opening speech which he did not finish, but resumed on Monday the 11th and continued until 12 1-2 p.m.

The custom receipts for the quarter ending March 31st were reported at about fifteen millions. The real expenditures were not disclosed. As an inducement for the post office contractors to continue the transportation of the mails, the President had agreed to recommend the payment of interest on suspended claims.

The nine and a half millions of acres of land in Kansas and Nebraska, which were withheld from sale last year, on account of the financial revulsion, are to come into market in August next. The sale of these lands, it is expected, will materially increase the revenue.

The recognition of the Juarez government by Mr. McLane, has been officially confirmed, and a treaty with Mexico is looked for, aiming at the acquisition of Chihuahua and Sonora.

The war question in Europe has assumed a more favorable aspect, for the continuation of peace.

Austria has assented to the proposition of Russia for an international Congress to settle the Italian difficulties. At first that government was not willing to admit Piedmont to take part in the conferences, but finally conceded the point, tho' claiming the right to have her own Italian States, Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Placenza represented; that was agreed to, so far as to allow the representatives to speak, but not to vote.

The congress is to meet at Aix la Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, and Prince Napoleon, it is reported, has been appointed as the representative of France.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from London, says that "the congress will delay, but by no means prevent the resort to arms, and this postponement will turn altogether to the profit of France and Piedmont, and to the injury of Austria."

Lord Lyons' first interview with Mr. Buchanan is spoken of in high terms of commendation. His manners are said to be very prepossessing, and he is making a favorable impression in Washington.

BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

—Billy Bowlegs, the noted Seminole chief, died, in Arkansas, very suddenly on the 11th of March last.

—The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Black, has given his opinion to the Secretary of War that courts martial have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses not in the military service, neither has any court or magistrate any power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of taking depositions to be used before courts martial.

—A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 11th of March, between Edward Locquet, a cotton broker, and Emile Hiriari, operatic critic of the *Della*. Locquet was killed the first fire, and Hiriari badly wounded.

—It is becoming quite common in some of the free states for white girls to marry negroes. Such ought to be put into an insane asylum, if there is any law providing for it in the States where such revolting scenes occur.

—A Yankee in Kansas, to avoid the law, sells liquor in a gun barrel instead of a glass, thereby making it appear, beyond a doubt, that he sells it by the barrel.

—A Russian merchant advertizes the sale at his store houses at Odessa and Sebastopol of 7,351 tons of iron projectiles picked up in the Crimea after the war.

—The late municipal election in St. Louis, Mo., resulted in the election of the republican candidates.

—A little daughter of Mr. Conklin in Warwick, New York, in running up the stairs of the house, with a sugar bowl in her hand, stumbled, broke the bowl and with one of the pieces cut her jugular, and bled to death in a few minutes.

From California.

Our dates from San Francisco, Sacramento and Placerville by the California mail, which arrived on Wednesday the 4th instant, are to the 23rd ult. All things seem to be moving on after the same old fashion, in that fast State, no want of business for the consideration of courts, either of a civil or criminal nature. Plenty of business for lawyers, surgeons, doctors and preachers, with very little prospect of the latter effecting any material change, religiously or morally for the better, tho' prayer and other meetings are held, and revivals occasionally occur in divers parts of the State.

The Legislature adjourned at noon on the 19th, after a session of ninety days, leaving much important business undone, if reports are true, tho' the way business was dispatched towards the close of the session was not slow; and, in fact, so many bills were passed and sent to the Governor for approval during the last two or three days, that he could not possibly read them, excepting by their titles, and consequently he had to return them unapproved, tho' he signed some that were in a very imperfect condition, having been altered by the Legislature, or some individual, he knew not which, and presented without being engrossed.

No doubt Gov. Weller did the best he could under the circumstances, but such hasty legislation is not often very beneficial to community and not unfrequently productive of much evil.

Senators Gwin and Broderick, Hon. J. C. McKibben, Gen. Denver, Gov. Stephens of Washington Territory, and Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon, arrived at San Francisco from Washington City, April 17.

Among the reports of good luck among the miners, we find the following, which we select as fair specimens of the others:

A young man by the name of Tisdale, from Toronto, Canada, returned to this city [S.F.] on Wednesday, after an absence of about six months, and deposited in the banking house of Davidson & Co., gold dust to the amount of \$36,000, which he obtained in the neighborhood of Marysville. It appears that he purchased a small claim at "Pinch-em-tight diggings," struck a rich "pocket," and by diligent labor in the short space of half a year, accumulated an independent fortune. He leaves on the next steamer for home.

A correspondent of the *Trinity Journal* writing from Arkansas Dam, says:—

To give you an idea in regard to the pay here, I will mention Messrs. Page, Shannon & Co., whose claims on Evans' bar are paying from five to seven hundred dollars per week—seven men employed; DeGraff & Co's claims are paying from one ounce to twenty dollars per day. Opposite Evans' bar is Soldier's bar, and paying on an average from eight to ten dollars per day, though water is scarce. Ocheltree, Messick & Co. are making large pay. They have not cleaned up their ground sluice yet, but anticipate a rich reward when they do. Doct. Stafford & Co's claim is paying from three to five hundred dollars per week—three men at work; Houston, Reed & Co. are opening a very rich claim.

The above claims are situated on the south side of the river, opposite Arkansas Dam. Given, Messick & Co's claims are paying eight dollars far ground sluicing, and from twelve to twenty cleaning up. Fisher & Co. are doing well with their wheel; next is Simpson's bar; it is paying Congressmen's wages. I could mention many more that are paying equally as well, but most of the claims above mentioned will by the first of June be deprived of water, and they will then have to lay down the pick and the shovel for the best part of the year. All the above claims mentioned are permanent and will last for years.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—The scarcity of money has been severely felt during the winter, not only by the army but by sutlers, merchants and dealers in general, and all for a time have been looking with anxiety for the return of Major Prince from California, with some cash to pay off the officers and soldiers of the army, which would enable them to pay what they might be owing, and thereby aid the sutlers, merchants and others, in discharging their liabilities. In fine, the return of the major has been looked for as "the good time coming," when business would be lively again and a new impetus given to mercantile and other pursuits.

From the declarations of those most interested we had been led to believe that no considerable amount of the "hard stuff" would shortly be in circulation after the return of the Paymaster, but from the following, taken from the *Bulletin*, San Francisco, it seems that the golden dreams of the money seekers will not be realized to any great extent this time, and that the amount of money obtained by that energetic officer, and on its way here, could have been brought through by any private gen-

tleman, without exciting the suspicions of a fellow traveler that he had more than the necessary pocket money along with him.

However, there will be one advantage in disbursing the money among the claimants on its arrival, as it is in such small pieces that it can be easily distributed upon the pro rata principle, unless on making the dividend the shares should be found to be less than one dollar:

"PAY OF THE SALT LAKE U. S. TROOPS.—We are informed that Major Prince, the paymaster of the U. S. Army, left here on the steamer Senator on the 20th inst. for Salt Lake, by way of Los Angeles, with money to pay the U. S. troops at Salt Lake. He will be accompanied from Los Angeles by a large escort of dragoons, under command of Major Carleton. Major Prince was obliged to come to this city to get drafts cashed. He has received the greater part of the amount, \$150,000, coined in the mint here in one dollar gold pieces."

A big blow about a small matter. Wonder if the *Bulletin* thinks that \$150,000 will pay off the troops in the department of Utah? If there was one more cypher (0) placed on the right, it would look more like paying off the army than it does now, to say nothing about expenses.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—Since the snow in the canyons has melted away partially, and the roads are more suitable for traveling, as also the weather, several companies have started for the Kansas gold mines, at Pike's Peak, in search of fortunes, which, if half the stories are true that have been told about the amount of the shining treasure in that region, they will be quite sure to make.

Most of those who have gone are young men, many of them teamsters that came into this Territory last year, either in the employment of the army, the government freighters, or of the merchants who imported goods here; and if they do not make as much this year by digging gold as they did last by driving team, they certainly will make a poor out of it.

There are many more preparing to go and will, as soon as they complete their outfit, which is no easy matter to do, especially for those who had only a small amount—say from \$20 to \$50 coming to them on settlement with their employers on their arrival here last fall.

How such persons have managed to live through the winter is best known to themselves. The winter has been long, as it usually is in these mountains. There has been no employment for laborers, as there has been little or no business going on; and board costs something here as well as in other parts of the world.

Sympathy is due the unfortunate under ordinary circumstances; how far in this case we are not prepared to say. Success in the mines may obliterate some of the unfavorable impressions they may have imbibed in consequence of their hardships and sufferings, but they will not soon forget their visit to Utah.

BY THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

—There has been a great lack of food and whisky in Carson valley of late. A correspondent of the *Herald* accuses the people of that portion of Utah of being indolent and lazy.

—Gen. Pesquiera, at the head of the liberals in Sonora, in a rencontre near Cazola defeated Gen. Inhuanza at the head of 1000 troops of the conservative party, and took from the vanquished seven pieces of artillery. Report probably exaggerated.

—The boiler of the Contra Costa, that was blown into the bay when it exploded, was recovered and taken to San Francisco, when several scientific men examined it, and concluded that it bursted at or near the place where the breach was made in it.

—Gen. Denver announced himself as a candidate for governor of California, directly after his arrival in Sacramento.

—C. W. G. Halston, of Miss., has been appointed governor of Washington territory.

—Three hundred and thirty acts, thirty concurrent and joint resolutions were passed by the California legislature during its late session; and a memorial to Congress to pass a law authorizing the construction of a Pacific railroad.

—Several wells have been sunk on the Colorado desert by the southern overland mail company, in each case finding water at about fifty feet.

—The steamer Sonora which arrived at San Francisco on the 17th of April, brought 654 passengers and 365 bags United States mails.

—The latest accounts from the Sandwich Islands represent that the volcano continued to flow, but not quite so active as for some time previous.