



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday...February 13, 1861.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN TOOELE.

During the winter, the Indians have committed many depredations on the citizens of Tooele county, and on others having stock in that valley, by stealing cattle and horses—often on a large scale, taking at a time from ten to twenty head of cattle, and, on one occasion, twelve or fifteen horses, besides committing smaller thefts by appropriating to their use one to three beehives, in one night, as circumstances favored their operations.—Their clandestine acts have been carried to that extent that the people have become wearied with the excessive taxation to which they have been and still are subjected by those 'self-constituted' publicans, who do not always make their levies upon the *pro rata* principle.

On or about the 1st instant, as we are informed by a citizen of that county, some Indians, supposed to belong to the bands that have been committing murders and depredations along the California Mail route, as they came from and went in that direction, stole and drove off in the night time from the vicinity of Grantsville, some ten or twelve head of cattle, principally belonging to Prest. H. C. Kimball. Instead of following the thieves as soon as the theft was discovered next morning, as should have been done, if there was no inhibiting circumstance to prevent, the cattle recovered and the offenders properly and safely secured if possible, it was thought proper, for various reasons, to arrest some eight Indians who were encamped near Grantsville, for complicity in the thieving transaction, on the ground that those who drove off the cattle were at their lodges the evening previous to the commission of the deed.

Soon after these Indians were arrested, one of them made his escape; the other seven were chained or fastened together, two and two, and placed under guard and kept in confinement till Thursday night last, when they took advantage of the sleepiness and carelessness of the guards to effect their escape, taking with them the arms of two of the guards who were asleep. On egressing from their prison house, they shot one of the men on guard through his right shoulder and put off as fast as they could go, in their fettered condition. They had not proceeded far before one of the guards fired and severely, if not mortally, wounded one Indian. His comrade, after taking him about half a mile, succeeded in breaking the shackles that fastened them together, and left him behind. There was a dense fog diffused over the surrounding country at the time, and, in the darkness, the Indians made good their escape, and had not been found the last heard from the scene of the disastrous affair.

The escape of the Indians under such circumstances, was an unfortunate event, and will in all probability result, sooner or later, in the death of some innocent persons, and stock in that region will not be as safe as it was before the occurrence. If it was good policy to arrest the Indians and place them in confinement, it was certainly not wise, to set men to guard them, who were not known to be faithful and true; though it is admitted that men may be deceived in relation to the integrity of those with whom they have been acquainted for years. Such may have been the case in this instance, but sleepy, stupid, careless men should never, when known to be such, be intrusted with the discharge of a duty which, if not properly performed, will bring evil upon themselves and others.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received a communication from Judge Greene in relation to the matter, which will be found in another column.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.—Mr. Buchanan's administration will terminate with the third day of March—eighteen days hence.

THE PAPER MILL.

The Paper mill imported last season by President Young, is to be put into operation, at the earliest possible date in the Sugar House Building, after the weather moderates so that the work can be prosecuted advantageously.

Through some inexplicable occurrence, the boiler and some other portions of the concern, if forwarded after being purchased, were not delivered at Florence, and it was feared on the arrival of the machinery last fall, that there would be so much of it missing that it could not be put in operation very readily. It has since been unboxed and unpacked, and with the exception of the boiler, it was ascertained that the missing portions were such as could be made here; and thereupon arrangements were commenced immediately for setting it in motion. The necessary materials have been provided, and workmen will soon be engaged in putting the machinery in position when, it is trusted, that it will do good business and supply the Territory with a sufficiency of paper for every purpose for which it is used.

The expense attending the importation of paper for printing since the settlement of the Territory by the Saints, has been enormous, and there has not been more than one fourth as much printing done as there would have been if paper had been manufactured here. All that has been used has been imported, either from the States or from California, at an expense that few can comprehend who have not had experience in such matters.

It is not probable under the circumstances that for some time after the paper making business shall be in full and complete operation, printing or other paper can be manufactured at prices much less than those paid for it heretofore; but if it should cost as much or more per ream to make it here as to import it from the East, the benefits resulting from manufacturing it in the Territory will be incalculable, as it will not only keep thousands of dollars in the country, that would otherwise go out of it, but when made at home it can be obtained on some terms when needed, whereas, if there is no other resource but importation, it cannot always be had when wanted, at any price however dear.

The manufacture of paper in these valleys will be another step towards that social independence so much desired, and without which the people of Utah, as now situated, can never be rich in gold and silver, tho' their granaries may be filled with the finest of wheat, and they have as many flocks and herds as Israel of old.

A New Nomen for Camp Floyd.

We are informed that the name of the headquarters of the army in Utah has been changed by Col. Cooke and his officers from Camp Floyd to Fort Crittenden, subject to the approval of the War Department. Why the change, we do not know, unless it be in consequence of the waning of the ex-Secretary's popularity since some of his swindling operations while in office have been exposed; though under the modern rule, it would naturally be supposed that he would be considered one of the greatest and most honorable men of the age, for having made such heavy drafts from the treasury vaults for the benefit of himself and others associated with him in his extensive Government frauds.

If the *expose* of the late Secretary's acts had nothing to do with the change of the name of the military post in Cedar county, the name it has hitherto borne must have been a *nom de guerre* which has gone into disuse since the war against the Mormons under the direction of Floyd has ended, if such be the fact, which is doubtless the case, since he has gone out of office, and the present incumbent can have no interest in continuing the warlike demonstrations of his predecessor.

KILLED BY A SNOW SLIDE.—On the 28th ult., Francis J. Stokes, son of Robert and Jane Stokes, of this city, was killed in Big Cottonwood canyon by one of those snow slides of frequent occurrence in the mountains in this country during the winter season, when the snow is deep.

Deceased was in the 16th year of his age, and had been for some time previous to the fatal occurrence in the employ of the Big Cottonwood Lumber Company. There were several other persons with or near him at the time, who fortunately escaped without receiving much injury.

President Young's Social Party.

The custom of dancing and having other parties for recreation and amusement in the night-time, has so far been adopted by these indulging in such pastimes, of late, that no other time has been devoted to social diversions, the examples and inculcations of President Young and others, from time to time, to the contrary notwithstanding.

To set another example after having lectured the people, and especially the Bishops once more on the subject, enjoining upon them to have all festive parties terminated before twelve o'clock at night in their respective wards, President Young invited some few of his many friends to a party at the Social Hall on Wednesday last, gotten up on short notice, at his own expense. Dancing commenced at two o'clock p.m., and continued about three hours, when an hour's recess was taken for supper; after which, the company were entertained with songs—comic and sentimental; music,—vocal and instrumental; recitations, and sundry other pleasing performances, by a company engaged for the occasion, till eleven o'clock, when dancing was again resumed and continued for a short time.

The entertainment during the evening was quite varied, so much so that no one who was present could fail to be pleased with some portions of it, if their tastes were of that order that all the performances were not interesting. The time for closing, according to the programme, having arrived, the President made some appropriate remarks and then dismissed the assembly, when all retired to their respective habitations well pleased with the joyous, social and intellectual treat, beneficently extended to them.

If the example thus set be followed and the counsel given be observed hereafter, all assemblages for amusement will be dismissed before the close of the civil day on which they are convened.

From Provo Valley.

Within the last few days we have seen and conversed with several persons from Heber City, (so called), in Provo Valley, who reported that the snow at that place was, on a level, about eighteen inches deep in the valley, but lower down, towards the mouth of the canyon, it was much deeper, while on the mountains there was so much that avalanches were of frequent occurrence, the snow in its descent to the valley sweeping down the sides of the mountains with fearful rapidity, carrying with it nearly everything with which it came in contact.

Below Wall's ranch the road had been completely obstructed recently by those slides, so much so, that it took seventeen men with teams four days to open the way to the mouth of the canyon so that the citizens could get out into Utah valley, the snow in places being from twenty to thirty feet in depth, through which a passage had to be made.

The stock in the valley had wintered first rate, most of the settlers having taken the precaution to provide hay for their flocks and herds, on which they had kept fat up to the present time, with a fair prospect of continuing so till spring.

Appointment of Clerks.

Patrick Lynch, Esq., of this city, has received from Chief Justice Kinney, the appointment of Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court for this Territory, and has been duly inducted into, and entered upon, the duties of the office. The appointment was a judicious one, and deservedly bestowed, and moreover has given general satisfaction, so far as we are able to judge from the expressions of the people.

It has been reported within the last few days that Judge Crosby, assigned to the southern district, has appointed a Mr. Ewing, a transient person at present residing in this city, Clerk of the First Judicial District Court, which, if true, we apprehend will not be very favorably considered by the citizens of that part of the Territory. We hope that the report is not correct, as the importation of a clerk would most certainly militate against the popularity of the Judge.

Since the above was in type we have learned that Mr. Ewing's appointment was only temporary.

The weather clerk says that "Good Friday" and "Easter" both occur in March and may not be expected to have any bad effect on the weather more than the expected inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the fourth day of that month.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

AND
PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The eastern Pony with St. Louis dates up to the 1st of February, arrived here about six o'clock on Sunday morning.

The party disposed to patch up, make concessions and "save the Union" at any cost, were then looking forward with sanguine hope to the Convention of commissioners, appointed to be held at Washington on the 4th instant. The ultra secessionists were evidently anxious to precipitate some movement that would lead to direct collision between the South and the Federal Government, before the meeting of the Convention, in hopes that the still wavering border and Southern States might be forced into the ranks of the secessionists, and a patched up Union rendered impossible. The dispatches before us, from various parts of the country, with this view of things are particularly interesting, exhibiting as they unmistakeably do, that the leading statesmen, who heretofore have been towers of strength to their parties, are now shorn of their strength, wavering, uncertain, incoherent and twaddling like babes! and the people—the true source of power—feeling their dependence, helplessness, the uncertainty of statesmen, and the imbecility of rulers, seek relaxation for their troubled souls in getting up monster petitions, praying powerless Congress to adopt anything that might perchance have the charm of cementing the pieces, and restoring the country to peace, calm, and former prosperity. But to our dispatches themselves:

A dispatch from Charleston, of the 29th, indicates excitement there at that date, by the appearance of a war steamer off the harbor; she was reported still looming off the neighboring coast. A negro had also reported seeing a "suspicious craft" with 20 men on board near Churches Flat Stone, which was sufficient to feed their feverish minds with the apprehension that some attempt would be made "to pounce down on the plantations." The State Legislature adjourned that day *sine die*.

The Alabama Convention had instructed the deputies to the Southern Convention to insist on such measures as would prevent the re-opening of the African Slave trade. On the 29th, the Governor was authorized to carry into effect a previous ordinance for the protection of the defenses of the Gulf. Some other measures consistent with their position as secessionists were passed, and the convention adjourned till the important 4th of March.

In the Georgia Convention, on the 29th, resolutions were introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to grant letters of marque and reprisal—tabled. An address to the citizens of the South and the world, giving the cause of Georgia's secession, and an ordinance declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to guarantee the security of all the States, were adopted. The Convention adjourned to meet at Savannah at the call of the President.

The Texas Legislature had passed resolutions repudiating the idea of using forcible means to coerce a seceding State and asserting that any such attempt would be resisted to the last extremity; only one fifth of the members were opposed to immediate action. The question of secession was to be referred to the people.

In the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature, on the 29th, resolutions were adopted taking strong grounds against coercion, as a response to the New York and Ohio Legislatures, that had tendered men and money to the Government. The Senate appointed commissioners to the Washington Convention. A resolution of similar import was introduced into the House and tabled.

A bill was introduced in the Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the 29th, authorizing the Treasurer of the State to endorse the notes of the United States. After debate, the bill was rejected.

A delegation of 33 working men, representing 50,000 of the working classes of Philadelphia, waited upon Senators Crittenden and Cameron at Washington on the 29th, to express their appreciation of the Union, and their desire for a settlement of national difficulties on a satisfactory basis. The deputation spoke flatteringly of Senator Crittenden's