



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....April 25, 1860.

The Last of the Series.

A person who is quite conversant with matters and things in and around Camp Floyd has sent us a copy of a notice that, he says, is posted up there, which, for the benefit of the curious and those "learned in the law," we insert:

"U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

A special term of the First District Court will be held, in and for the county of Cedar, at Fairfield in said county commencing on the 30th day of April 1860.

All cases to be tried at the said term must be docketed previous to its commencement.

To secure jurors' and witnesses' fees the sum of twenty dollars is required to be deposited with the clerk previous to the cause being docketed.

D. R. ECKELS,

Attest: Chf. Justice Sup. Ct. U. T.

Jno. E. RISLEY, Clerk."

We have often said that the history of the judges sent to Utah, and of the Federal Courts as held and conducted in this Territory, especially since a portion of the United States army has been within its borders, would be an interesting document if compiled and published, as it ought to and probably will be at no distant period. A work of that kind containing a concise account of the sayings, rulings and doings of the judges, both in and out of court, and of the proceedings of the series of mock tribunals held by them, commencing at Fort Bridger and ending probably with the one shortly to be held, according to the foregoing notice posted up in and about Camp Floyd, at Fairfield, which is in such case only another name for the military post in which "the chief justice" resides, would not, of course, add very materially to the amount of legal knowledge extant in the world, but it would show conclusively that some of the judges of the Supreme Court have had a supreme contempt for all written law, especially the acts of Congress, the laws of the U. S., and the statutes of the Territory which they were sent out to administer and enforce.

Two courts, so called, were held by one of the number before he was inducted into office, and if there is any law in existence, authorizing the holding of the prospective concern in Cedar, and for charging twenty dollars for docketing fees, we will thank the individual who will inform the public where it may be found.

The necessity of the case may be urged, but that never makes a proceeding of the kind legal under such circumstances as exist at the present time in this Territory. If the judge and clerk were both out of money it would be no valid excuse for getting up a mock court in a military camp or in its immediate neighborhood, and requiring twenty dollars to be paid in advance on each case docketed, though all will admit that where there are plenty of fools it might be made quite profitable, particularly when the interested parties were about to leave the Territory never to return.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—The Pony Express from Sacramento, which was expected to arrive here on Saturday night last, had not been heard from up to two o'clock yesterday. There are many conjectures in relation to the failure, but we are not aware that there is any more mystery connected with the non-arrival of the express than there is with the non-arrival of the papers and other documents expected by the last western mail.

There is something wrong in that direction and until things are put right, the mail from the West will not be of much benefit to the people of this Territory.

Since writing the foregoing, the express has arrived. It did not leave Sacramento till the 20th at 2.30 a.m. and arrived here 3 p.m. on the 24th inst. No important news was received by it so far as we have learned.

THE WEATHER since last Sunday morning has been pleasant but somewhat cool.

Flour is now selling at \$50 per 100 lbs., and everything else in proportion, in Carson county.

Later from Modern Sodom.

Since the receipt of the letter published in another column we have been informed that the soldier wounded at the cavalry drill is dead.

We are also informed that some twelve or fifteen of the gamblers residing in Fairfield during the winter left last week for Pike's Peak—among them Wallace, who was implicated in the forgery case of last summer; and that many others are preparing to leave.

From a gentleman late from Camp Floyd we also learn that Johnston acknowledges that he killed the Indian alluded to last week in a communication from Mr. Hoyt, of Fillmore. He says that Johnson complains of a great injustice done him in an editorial published in last week's "Mountaineer;" that the Indian killed was known by all persons familiar with the southern route to California, as a very bad Indian—vicious, treacherous and murderous; that he (the Indian) had killed Bob Wilburn, Johnston's friend and had also designed to kill Johnston himself, but was induced to desist by promises of large quantities of goods. The scalp, our informant was told by Johnson himself, he took that he might forward it to Wilburn's children in California, who, by the act of the Indian John, were left without father or mother, their mother having previously died.

As an illustration of the feelings existing in the breasts of some persons towards His Excellency ex-Governor Young, whom, probably, they never saw and who could never have given them any possible cause for enmity, we learn from the same gentleman that, a few days since, one Pat. Wright, of Fairfield, entered the room where Mr. Cannon's daguerrean gallery is located and, seeing the photograph likeness of His Excellency on exhibition there, remarked to a comrade, that he could send a ball through Brigham Young's head. His comrade, with an oath replied that he could not touch him—that thunder and lightning could not reach him. The other immediately drew out his revolver and fired, the ball passing through at an upper corner of the frame of the picture, an inch or two from the shoulder of the likeness.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY.—We are given to understand that Surveyor General Stambaugh has been appointed, by the Administration at Washington, to investigate certain charges preferred against Mr. Jacob Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory. Associated with the General, in the investigation, the name of Major Montgomery of Camp Floyd is mentioned. We believe this commission will at once enter upon the investigation, and, we suppose, whatever of truth or falsehood there may be in present rumors will be properly and fully examined and the facts published.

SPRING SHOWERS.—In the afternoon of Thursday last the rain storm, that had for some days been anticipated, made its appearance and the rain descended beautifully till sometime in the forenoon on Friday. Further south, in this valley, it rained much longer. Subsequently, at intervals, and till Sunday morning there were several other fine showers which watered the ground quite thoroughly, much to the benefit of the springing crops and the general interests of the husbandman.

During the time it was raining in the valley, snow was accumulating on the mountains where there is not as much as there has been in some other years at this season, and probably not enough to supply water for irrigating purposes to the extent that may be needed in this county during the latter part of summer, if there should be as much corn planted as there was last year.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning as a man by the name of Collett, late from the Cape of Good Hope, residing in the 13th Ward, was foolishly and carelessly playing with one of Allen's revolvers, neither barrel of which was supposed to be loaded, he put on a cap and, like a man devoid of sense, pointing it at his wife, snapped it, when it went off, the ball entering at the back on the right side, and passing through her body, lodged in the skin under the left breast, from which it was soon after extracted.

The parties had but recently commenced housekeeping after marriage, and, as reported, were fondly attached to each other, and both had been playing with the pistol previous to the shocking occurrence. She is not expected to survive.

The Murder of Williams.

A report reached this city on Thursday last, that Thomas S. Williams had been killed by Indians near the Mohave, on the Southern California road, and that Parmeno Jackman, who was in company with him at the time, was severely if not mortally wounded.

The report was believed by some and doubted by others, but it has since been substantially confirmed by the arrival of the mail from California. The Sacramento Union of the 2d inst. contains a lengthy account of the bloody tragedy, taken from an extra of the Los Angeles Star of the 26th of March. According to that account, which was given by a Mr. Jones, a government express rider, between Fort Mohave and Los Angeles, the occurrence took place at Bitter Springs, thirty-five miles this side of the crossing of the Mohave and one hundred and thirty-five miles from San Bernardino, on the 18th of March.

Before their train, consisting of about a dozen wagons, arrived at the Springs, Williams and Jackman went on ahead to look for grass and met with four Indians who appeared friendly, and conducted them to a place where there was plenty of feed for their stock four miles beyond the springs. On their way back to meet the train, the Indians, who were following them close in the rear, made an assault upon them with their arrows; Williams instantly receiving three wounds and Jackman two, from those deadly weapons. Williams stuck to his animal which carried him into camp, before he was so far exhausted that he could not tell what had transpired. Jackman fell from his steed which ran off, after which the Indians shot him with several arrows, and evidently left him for dead. He was subsequently found by a party that went out from the camp after Williams arrived there with the news of what had transpired, nearly dead, from the effects of his wounds and the cold which was severe.

Mr. Williams died of his wounds that night and was buried at the springs. Jackman was taken to Lane's ranch on the Mohave and was alive when the expressman left, but was not expected to live; one of the arrows is reported to have entered his abdomen and passed out at the neck; another entered at the back and went through his body so far that the point came out in front, but how it was extracted the account does not state.

That the tragedy occurred something after the manner described, there cannot be much doubt, as the two accounts do not materially differ; but if the story of the murder should be found to be as devoid of truth, as is the biographical sketch of Mr. Williams' life, published in the Union, in connection with the narrative of his death, the two men may soon be expected to return unscathed and unscarred.

Shooting Affair at Fort Bridger.

Mr. McCarty, who came in with the eastern mail on Sunday, reports that Archibald Williams, son of A. Williams, Esq., of Provo, and brother of T. S. Williams, who is reported to have been killed by Indians near the Mohave on the 18th of March, was shot near Fort Bridger on Monday the 16th instant, and that his recovery, at the time the mail passed that post, was considered doubtful.

The circumstances, as related in short, were, that Williams had left Provo, some weeks since, with two other men, on a trading expedition to the military post at Fort Bridger, and that at the time he was shot they were at the cedars near that place, and that neither Williams nor the men, who were with him, knew or could or would tell who shot him. He was wounded with four or five dragoon revolver balls and nine buck shot.

After being wounded he ran some distance, and on falling was taken up by some soldiers, who were near by, and taken into the garrison where he was receiving every attention that could be expected under the circumstances.

There was some mystery involved in the matter, and in consequence of some alleged inattention or singular conduct on the part of the two men who were in company with Williams towards him after the occurrence, they had been suspected as having something to do with the shooting and were arrested; but on examination they were discharged, nothing having been elicited that would tend to criminate them in the matter.

—The Convention of the National Union party is to be held at Baltimore, on the 9th and the Republican Convention at Chicago the 16th of May.

A Dark but Truthful Picture.

The following pointed article is taken from the New York Herald, of March 31st, which no doubt is true to the letter, and if Congress wishes to purge away the sins of the people and of the nation, the commencement should unquestionably be made at the seat of government, as suggested, and not in the Territories, where the right of the national legislature to interfere with the acts and social institutions of the people are, as admitted, to say the least of it, extremely doubtful.

If the iniquities of the District of Columbia can be removed and inhibited by a law of Congress, no time should be lost in introducing a "moral omnibus bill" for that purpose; but it is to be feared that such a measure, if proposed, would not meet with much favor from such members as howl most piteously about the sins of Utah, and talk so long and loud about the "twin relics of barbarism."

"It is very refreshing to see that some of the members of the House of Representatives have been brought to a realizing sense of the public scandal which was created by the conduct of a portion of the House during the early part of the session and, being thoroughly ashamed of the conduct of the blackguards and bullies in and out of the hall of the House, having initiated a course of moral legislation by reporting a bill to prohibit polygamy in the Territories. This is all very well in the Rev. Mr. Noel, who has introduced his bill prohibiting polygamy in Utah; but if Congress begins with legislating for the Territories, it might as well go on and enforce penalties against other sins committed on the borders and the Plains. There are nigger stealing, and horse stealing, and emigrant swindling, and a number of other Territorial peculiarities, that might be looked into.

There are some doubts as to how far the power of Congress extends in the territories, and it appears to us that the House need not to have gone all the way to Utah for its moral recreation. There is the District of Columbia, directly under the nose of the House, smelling rank to heaven. Congress owns the District of Columbia, and has exclusive power to legislate for it. We ask the House then to purge the District and fumigate Washington. The House should go to work and prohibit polygamy and concubinage in the District; it should close all the gambling hells and shut up the poisonous bar rooms of the Avenue, and elsewhere in the District; it should prevent all thieving, and stealing, and cheating, and swindling and swart wouting—public and private in the District; it should banish for ever from Washington all those gangs of half starved country editors from the north and west, who hang on the skirts of every new Congress, seeking to steal from the funds of both houses, by means of the printing job. We believe that there is more polygamy, more debauchery, more stealing, more rascality and villainy of all kinds, in the ten mile square than in all the territories put together, and therefore the immaculate individuals who are engineering the polygamy law will do well to prohibit all the crying sins of the District in a Moral Omnibus bill; then having plucked a beam out of their own eye, territorial notes will come duly in order. If Congress does not cleanse its conscience by some comprehensive clean sweep like this, they had better send a special committee to the lower regions and bring up Belzebub to take charge of the government. He has a great deal to say about now."

Found.

The whereabouts of the body of Oliver Ogilvie, who was buried in an avalanche about four miles up Big Canyon creek, on the 8th of March, was discovered by some men at work in the mountains, the forepart of last week; the snow having melted some little, a part of one hand was seen about the surface. Not having energy enough or not being inclined to disinter the remains of the unfortunate man from the snowy grave, the discoverers contented themselves by sending down word by somebody equally as stupid as they were, who was up in that vicinity after wood, either from the city or country—no matter which—that they had found the body of Ogilvie and wished some one would come and take it away.

The result of so much stupidity combined in the persons of men, as yet to us unknown, was that no move was made to recover the body that it might receive a decent sepulture, till Thursday, when Mr. John R. Winder, at work in the extensive tannery on Big Canyon creek, having been casually informed of the circumstance, procured the services of another person and went in the storm of that day, which was extremely severe in the mountains and dug the body out of the snow and brought it to the city for interment.

The body had evidently never been far under the surface of the snow, which, at this time, is some twenty or thirty feet deep, filled up with trees and timber carried down the mountain by the force of the slide and among which the body lay, badly mutilated, but in a perfect state of preservation, excepting the hand that had been exposed above the snow for a short time.