

### Trouble Among Officials.

Colonel E. B. Alexander, commander at Fort Laramie, passed through this city on Friday en route for Camp Floyd. We understand that the Colonel was summoned to attend a Court Martial, which opened on Monday last for the purpose of hearing certain charges preferred against Lieut. Colonel Howe of the Second Dragoons. Colonel Howe was on march from Fort Hall to Camp Floyd with his command that had been for some months past on the Northern California route, when the military Express met him about forty miles above Bear river with the first intelligence of a court martial and the order for him to proceed without delay to the Camp for the purpose above stated. The Colonel passed over the command to the next officer in rank, returned with the Express and arrived in this city on Friday, and left for Camp Floyd on Saturday.

From what is reported in the neighborhood of the Camp about the charges preferred against Col. Howe they are not likely to cause him serious inconvenience. Jealous rivalry is a troublesome thing with a certain class of officers. Courteous and polite to each other in society, but forever ready to crowd a fortunate rival wherever there is a semblance of chance.

One of the charges, and evidently, from the prominence it has in rumor, the principal one, is certainly very interesting for Camp Floyd. Reformation is at best a delicate plant that requires constant nourishment, and we would be the last to rob it of any sustenance even at Camp Floyd where it certainly needs all it can get, but after all the patronage bestowed on the delectable society that has dwelt there for two years; after the open, undisguised and unpunished debauchery and prostitution that makes the place a stink and an abomination worse than ancient Sodom, only think of virtuous indignation rushing to the defence of dilapidated honor—and by implication in word only! We live in interesting times. Go on in the good work.

By the last eastern mail, Capt. E. Ruth of the Indian Bureau at Washington arrived here for the purpose of collecting and making an inventory of the government property which was in charge of Dr. Forney at the time of his removal from office, with the view of handing it over to the new Superintendent who is expected by next mail. A Washington correspondent says that, "This course has been taken at the request of Dr. Forney, and was made necessary by his absence and physical inability to return and attend to it himself. His accounts cannot be settled by the department until the property returns, properly vouched, are received." As far as we learn, Capt. Ruth is attending to this business, and seems disposed to trust his own eyes in preference to those of others. His will be in nowise a costly investigation—the loafers have disappeared.

### Departure of Captain Burton.

Capt. R. F. Burton, who has been sojourning in this Territory for some weeks, left Camp Floyd for Carson City last Wednesday. As far as we have heard, Capt. Burton has been one of the few gentlemen who have passed through Utah without leaving behind him—a disagreeable souvenir. The captain has seen Utah without goggles: we wish him a safe journey over the western plains, and a prosperous voyage over the Pacific and Atlantic to Albion's shore.

### From Iron County.

We learn from gentlemen who have just arrived from Iron county that the crops there are generally very good, excepting the wheat which is very poor in places, and some of it, though it looks well at a distance, is not worth cutting. Five sugar cane mills are in successful operation there, and the prospect at present is that they will not have to import molasses in that county this year.

### Conference.

The people have already commenced to arrive from the southern part of the Territory, to attend the Fair to-day, and the Conference on Saturday. We expect to see a large turnout from all parts of the Territory.

THE SEASON. — The weather continues warm and dry. There has been no frost yet to injure vegetation in this city. The roads are unusually dusty.

### NEWS BY EASTERN MAIL.

The eastern mail, arriving on Friday last, brought New York and other eastern dates to the 8th, and St. Joseph papers to the 10th of September.

Politics continued to be the all engrossing topic with the masses, but a majority of the political aspirants were in a glorious state of uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential contest.

The election in Vermont, on the 4th of September, resulted in the election of Fairbanks for Governor and the complete triumph of the Republicans. They elected their candidates for Congress by increased majorities, also the State senators elect are said to be Republicans, and nine tenths of the representatives are of the same political faith. Saxe, Douglas Democrat, received more than four times as many votes as Harvey, the Breckenridge candidate for Governor.

There was nothing new transpiring in the States, the Prince of Wales not having finished his Canadian tour.

The Prince and party after leaving Montreal, according to programme, visited Ottawa, where, as reported, there was greater enthusiasm manifested than had been witnessed in any of the other cities that had been visited by the Heir apparent.

Two miles below the city he was met by six steamers, full of passengers, and one hundred and fifty canoes manned by twelve hundred lumberers, who saluted the Prince with the most vigorous cheers heard since his arrival in America, and escorted him to the city, where twenty thousand people had assembled to witness his coming and to participate in the ceremonies of the joyous occasion.

On Monday, September 3, he went to Brockville, where he met with a "triumphal reception," and the next day at 4 p.m. he arrived at Kingston, where the Orangemen, notwithstanding the well-known purpose of the Duke of Newcastle to enter no city in which a partisan display should be attempted, had erected arches bearing the emblems and inscriptions peculiar to their order and assembled in large numbers on the wharf, determined to join in the procession. The Duke of Newcastle declined to land unless all party demonstrations were withdrawn. The most intense excitement was created, the Orangemen refusing to make concessions, and the Royal party remaining on board the steamer.

The demonstration of the Orangemen had been anticipated and, as they refused to yield, the Prince refused to land and the parties left for Belleville at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

The only familiar communication with the shore was a message from the Prince thanking the officers of a volunteer corps from Rome, N.Y., for their attention in visiting Kingston to assist in his escort.

After the steamer, having on board the Royal party, had left, mass meetings took place, in which the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Edmond Head were rancorously assailed. It was asserted that the Orangemen of this city would proceed forthwith to Toronto to join in the party display at that place.

A meeting of Orangemen was held in Toronto on the evening of the 5th, to decide on what course they would pursue, and it was anticipated that they would be as obstinate as were their fellows at Kingston. There was much excitement in consequence of their movements, and the common salutation in the street was "no surrender."

On the arrival of the Prince at Belleville from Kingston, the Orangemen turned out to receive him, but he refused to land and left for Coburg the same forenoon. Thousands of people had congregated to receive him and were greatly disappointed at his not landing. At Coburg, where he arrived at nine o'clock on the evening of Sept. 6th, there was no Orange demonstration.

Late dispatches from Mexico state that a battle was fought at Lagos between Miramon and Degollado, on the 10th of August. Miramon, with 2,000 men, tried to cut his way through, but his force was surrounded by Degollado, with 2,800 men. The fight lasted five days. Miramon was badly wounded, but escaped with a few of his cavalry. He lost all his artillery, and the remainder of his army were made prisoners.

General Pacheco was killed and General Megia made prisoner, and Miramon was in full flight.

—Sir Benjamin Brodie, the celebrated London surgeon, has become totally blind.

### Western News.

The mail from California arrived in this city on Sunday last, bringing us dates to September 15th.

There was nothing very exciting transpiring in the golden State; business was dull and money scarce; crops were abundant and affairs generally seemed more quiet than usual. The political cauldron was but faintly simmering, and the usual rancor and bias of a partisan press was agreeably wanting.

The annual fairs had been held in the several agricultural counties and one in the northern district, held in Marysville, was said to be a highly creditable affair. The usual concomitants—superior stock, large peaches, enormous squashes, big potatoes and other articles exhibiting the labor and skill of man were abundantly displayed.

The Mechanics' Fair was opened in the Pavilion, San Francisco, on the evening of the 4th ult., and was unquestionably, as per report, the finest and most extensive exhibition ever collected on the Pacific coast. Among the many notable things was a large sized Ruggles' press, worked by a twelve inch Ericsson engine, which will run ten hours with twenty-five cents worth of fuel. The press was engaged printing the *Industrial Expositor*, the organ of the Fair. A cheese, weighing 2,200 pounds, fifteen feet in circumference and nearly three feet thick, made for Mr. Woodward of the "What Cheer House," commanded a general share of attention.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from San Bernardino, after giving a glowing description of the mines in the adjacent mountains, says: "The average of cash to the individual will hardly exceed 25 cents," yet he feels "tolerably contented." Talk of the scarcity of money in Utah after that.

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

### NOTICE TO COUNTY SURVEYORS AND SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
G. S. L. City, U. T., Sept. 8, 1860.

In obedience to instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, I respectfully call the attention of all concerned in surveying and making settlements upon lands not opened for settlement by the government of the United States to the following items of information:

On the 23d of April last, a letter was received at this office from Porter C. Rector, Esq., "surveyor for the county of Carson, U. T.," dated April 4, 1860, enclosing *twenty-two* certificates of surveys made by him in that country, upon application of settlers in occupancy of unsurveyed lands, in which letter he inquires as follows:

"I would like to have you give me some information, to wit:—is it necessary for me to send these certificates, and diagrams on them, of every survey? The Probate Judge appointed me; if that is all right, well and good; if you think it is not, I wish you would send me the commission. There are a few that say that I ought to get it that way."

The certificate, marked No. 1, above referred to (which, in form, is the same as the others), is in the following words:

"TO SURVEYOR GENERAL U. T.:—

"Know all men by these presents, that I, P. C. Rector, county surveyor for the county of Carson, U. T., upon application of J. F. Whitcomb, R. C. Wilcox and J. H. Todman, have, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1860, surveyed a certain tract or parcel of land, taken up and located by them for farming and shingle manufacturing; the same being and lying on west of Eagle valley, U. T., and more particularly described as follows, to wit:—commencing at stake marked S. E. on the north line of B. Small & Co's Rancho, and running north 15 sec. W. 240 rods to stake; thence S. 75 sec. W. 320 rods to stake; thence S. 15 sec. E. 22 40-100 rods to stake; thence S. 70 E. 386 rods to the place of beginning, containing 262 40-100 acres, more or less.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and year first above written.

(Signed) P. C. RECTOR. [Seal]  
County Surveyor."

I answered Mr. Rector's letter on the day it was received. From that answer, dated April 23, 1860, I make the following extract, viz:

"In reply to the above inquiries, I have to say that I possess no power to grant any of the requests, or comply with any of the wishes contained in your letter. There has not been any surveys of public lands in Carson County authorized by the government of the United States; and no deputy surveyors can be appointed by the United States' Surveyor General, to survey any portion of this Territory, without that authority. In reference to the commission you now claim to hold, under an appointment of the Probate judge of your county, and other matters concerning the legality of the surveys you have made, or may hereafter make, under that appointment, I will briefly give you my opinion, and refer you to the laws on which that opinion is based."

On the 25th of April, 1860, I wrote to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, enclosing him a copy of the foregoing correspondence, with copies of all the papers sent me by Mr. Rector, soliciting further instructions in reference to such surveys, and settlements upon public lands, before being surveyed under authority of the United States. The commissioner responded to my letter under date of July 2, 1860. I make the following extract from his letter, which I commend to the perusal and consideration of all who may feel interested therein:

"In the first place, such surveys are in direct violation of law, with forfeiture of even a color of claim by reason of illegality, as will be found upon reference (1st) to an act of Congress approved March 3, 1807—U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, pages 445, 446—declaring that "any person who shall survey, or attempt to survey, or cause to be surveyed, any such lands, or designate any boundaries thereon by marking trees or otherwise, until thereto authorized by law, shall forfeit all his or their right, title or claim, if any he hath, or they have, to the lands aforesaid, which he or they shall have, taken possession of, or settled;" and the 4th section of the same act declares it "lawful for the proper marshal or officer acting as marshal, under such instructions as may for that purpose be given by the President of the United States, to remove from the lands aforesaid any and every person or persons, who shall be found on the same and who shall not have obtained permission to remain thereon; provided that three months previous notice shall be given to all such persons who were settled on such lands prior to the passing of that act; and every person who shall, at any time after the expiration of three months after such notice shall have been given, be found on any part of the lands aforesaid, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the same, and be moreover liable, on conviction, to imprisonment at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months,"

"2d. Any Territorial laws of Utah, or acts in regard to surveys pursuant to such laws, are in violation of the 3d clause of the 4th article of the Constitution, which provides 'that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States;' the Constitution and laws being extended over Utah by the 17th section of the Act of Congress approved Sept. 9th, 1850; U. S. Statutes, vol. 9, page 453, &c. [Also, see 6th section of Organic Act, approved Sept. 9, 1850.]

"You will cause the purport of the foregoing to be made known to all whom it may concern, stating that it is the exclusive province of the Department, and the Surveyor General of Utah acting under our direction, to attend to all surveys in your district."

In reply to my suggestions respecting the extension of public surveys into localities where new settlements are being made, and the opening of a land office for the sale of lands already surveyed in this Territory, the honorable Commissioner, in the same letter, says:

"We have already recommended to Congress the organization of a land district in Utah, and your suggestions respecting the extension of surveys will be considered when we are in possession of data from you showing the demands for permanent settlements."

MINERAL LANDS.—I have also received a communication from the Commissioner of the Land Office, dated Aug. 10 (ultimo), instructing me in reference to the appropriation of certain mineral lands by settlers on unsurveyed government lands, in answer to my letter of 25th January last, enclosing copies of reports made to me by Messrs. Kimball & Sprague, claiming coal mines on Chalk creek, and by Hon. C. W. Wandell in reference to the discovery and occupancy of lead mines in Beaver county. Upon the legality of these settlements the Commissioner says:

"The views of this office, showing the illegality of the surveys of government lands by other than the U. S. surveyors, were communicated to you in my letter of the 2d ultimo, and they apply to the illegal surveys of the half section of land embracing the coal mines, which are the property of the United States."

The foregoing extracts, from Law and Department Instructions, are published for the benefit of all who may have made, or are about to make, settlements on lands in this Territory which have not been surveyed under authority of the U. States. When lands are required for permanent settlements, application should be made to this office for their survey, under the laws of the United States—all other surveys, or settlements under such surveys, are made in violation of law. Information upon every thing connected with the survey, and settlement upon government lands, will be promptly and satisfactorily given to all interested, who may apply at this office.

S. C. STAMBAUGH,  
Surveyor Gen'l U. T.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* mentions four teen styles of counterfeiting coin. It is estimated that fully ten per cent of all the apparent gold coin in circulation is bogus, much of it being so admirably executed as to deceive bank officers and other first class judges. The natural and legitimate loss in value of gold coin is immense. The estimated loss on the coin in circulation in the United States is over \$1,000,000 per annum.