

News Items by Western Mail.

The mail from the West arrived on Thursday evening last with San Francisco, Sacramento and other California dates to the 13th ult. In looking over the files of exchanges, not much of general interest was made to appear, but we have made the following brief summary of the most important occurrences that are reported to have transpired on that side of the continent of late.

The California legislature was still in session, and the law-making business was progressing rapidly. It had been supposed that an adjournment would soon be proposed after the 6th of April, as thereafter the members would receive only five dollars per day. It seems, however, that that amount was considered sufficiently remunerative by a majority of the members to induce them to hold on a while longer, and there was not much probability that the session would close while there was any money in the treasury that could be appropriated to the defraying of the expenses of the law-making department of the government. The weekly report of the treasurer, however, indicated that the government vaults were getting exceedingly low, and, unless some means should be devised to replenish them, an adjournment might be expected at no distant date.

The election for United States Senator was held according to previous arrangement on April 2d, and resulted in the election of Mr. McDougall, who received fifty-seven votes—four more than were necessary to a choice. The proceedings in the joint session, were, as per report, extremely stormy, but not so uproarious as they were on the 20th of March, when he was declared elected without having received a majority of votes.

The heavy rains that occurred during the last week in March were co-extensive with the State, and the amount of danger done by the flood was much greater than at first reported. The rains had continued in the mountains, and thereby the rivers and streams had continued to overflow their banks up to latest dates, and, on the 12th, the Sacramento river, at the city, was 21 feet 9 inches above low water mark and within a few inches of its high in the flood of 1852-3. Great efforts had been and were being made to save the city from inundation. The prospect of the water subsiding very soon was not flattering, as storms in the mountains continued to be of frequent occurrence.

The principal storm lasted about eight days, and in the Sierra Nevada there was but little intermission in the snow and rain fall during that time. According to measurement at Downville, the rain fall there amounted to nearly twelve and a quarter inches. The fall at Forest Hill, Placer county, was about fifteen inches. At Deadwood, between Monte Cristo and Little Grizzly, Sierra county, the snow, during the storm, fell to the depth of nine feet.

The reported damages and losses occasioned by the flood throughout the State were incalculably great. In Tuolumne county, it was estimated that \$200,000 would not repair the damages done to roads and bridges. In other counties, the damage was proportionally great. The crops on the bottoms were all destroyed; but where the land was not overflowed, they looked well and the prospect for a good yield was said never to have been better.

The Placer Herald says that, notwithstanding all disasters caused by the storm, the loss will be more than compensated for abundant crops of grain and fruit. The prospects, in this respect, have never been more favorable. The State will have a large surplus of grain for export, and the orchards of the valleys and foot hills will be laden with fruit, and in greater variety than has been heretofore known.

Lady Franklin and her niece, Miss Crayfoot, sailed from San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands on the 8th of April. She was expected to go from thence to Australia, and make the tour of the world on her way back to England.

At San Jose, Santa Clara county, there had been considerable excitement in relation to the settler difficulty on the Chaballa ranch. The sheriff summoned a posse of three hundred men to assist him in serving a writ of ejectment, to resist the execution of which the settlers, with their friends, to the number of from five hundred to a thousand men, well armed with rifles and having

fourpieces of artillery, had assembled and were ready for a fight. On mustering the posse only about two thirds of those summoned answered to their names and those, on being asked by the Sheriff if they were armed and ready to go on and assist him, emphatically answered — "No," and were thereupon dismissed.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

From the published accounts concerning events in the new Territory of Nevada, things were progressing there about in the same way as heretofore. Shootings and other acts, evidencing the existence of modern civilization, were as frequent as ever. The federal officers appointed for the territory had not arrived, and no intimations are given that the governor, secretary, judges, marshal and attorney, will enter upon the duties of their respective offices very soon.

The dispute between the inhabitants of Honey Lake Valley and the officers of Plumas county, California, is reported as becoming serious. Some few of the settlers were taking side with California and the balance with the Territory on the jurisdiction question, and it was feared that blood would shortly be spilled, if the matter was not speedily adjusted. The officers of Plumas county insist upon enforcing the laws of the State in that region, and those who believe that the valley is not included within its limits were determined that they would not submit to State authority till the boundary line was established, preferring the Territorial to the State jurisdiction.

The people in the Esmeralda district are said to be decidedly in favor of being included within the bounds of Nevada Territory, and have sent a petition to the legislature of California, numerous signed, praying the confirmation of the boundaries of the new Territory, in accordance with the provisions of its organic act. Mr. Anderson, of Virginia city, had gone to Sacramento to lobby for the ceding of that portion of the State east of the mountains to Nevada. There was no probability, however, that the legislature would comply with the wishes of the petitioners, or even listen, for a moment to any propositions that might be made by the people of Nevada, for the relinquishment to the Territory, by the State, of that portion of its domain lying east of the summit of the mountains.

Miners, according to the reports, were flocking to the Washoe and other mines in Nevada in considerable numbers from California, and large additions to the permanent population of the Territory were confidently anticipated during the coming summer. There are various stories told about the richness of the mines in that region. Persons who have professedly made themselves acquainted with the state of things in Washoe, report that the rich leads are few in number, and that with the exception of Gold Hill, there are not two claims that have paid for themselves, and that a majority will not pay for working at the present rates for quartz crushing. Men could be readily hired to work for one dollar per day.

The county court of Carson continued to do a rushing granting business, and it would seem that there are not a few in that region who verily believe, or profess to believe, that such proceedings are authorized by the laws of Utah. If those who harp so much about the statutes of this Territory would make themselves acquainted with them, so far as they relate to the powers vested in county courts, they would, perhaps, be more cautious about exposing their ignorance, particularly some of the editorial fraternity.

Mining companies in Nevada were almost daily, up to latest dates, filing certificates of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State for California. They might as well obtain from the Carson county court an act of incorporation at once, as it has as much right to legislate for the benefit of mining companies, as it has to grant privileges to other companies, or to individuals not authorized by law, and probably never even thought of by men residing outside the limits of that benighted vale.

FLOUR GOING OUT OF THE TERRITORY.—Perry sent a train last week to Pike's Peak, and Dyer sent one to Carson freighted with flour. Mr Walker is rigging up, and others are busy as bees in gathering up for the same destination. How long! how long?

WOOD and SWINE wanted!

The Eastern Mail.

The mail from the States arrived on Sunday forenoon, in bad condition, as a large portion of the contents of the sacks was thoroughly saturated with water, having evidently been submerged in one or more of the mountain streams intervening between the frontiers and this city; but where and by what process the wetting operation was performed is to us unknown. Such occurrences may be unavoidable, but we are of the opinion that, if proper care was taken, and the mail bags were not displaced for the accommodation of passengers, there would be less cause for complaints about wet and damaged mails than there has been heretofore.

With the time that is made by the carriers, no fault can be found, and, if they could manage to keep the mails dry, it would be much better than to increase their weight, at least one one hundred per cent, by submersion, which, in point of freight, is no small item; and then the damage to the mail matter is often great and generally irreparable.

On the receipt of our mail matter, that evening, we submitted the wet portion of it to a drying process, and then proceeded to examine the papers to ascertain what news they contained, but found nothing of importance that had not been previously received by express. The latest dates were to the 13th of April from some of the Eastern cities, and not much later from the frontiers. The "state of the nation" was the all-absorbing topic, and the prevailing opinion, among all classes and in all sections of the country, seemed to be that civil war was "inevitable."

Indians on the Western Mail Route.

The following communication has been handed us for publication. We can vouch for nothing in it, nor do we endorse the sentiments of the writer; but as there is a great deal of talk about premeditated hostility among the Indians on the western route, the publicity of the rumors, over the signature of a responsible party, is but an act of simple justice to those who are and will be traveling west during summer, and also to the Superintendent, as he, thereby, has a fair show for personal defense from the repeated attacks upon his official relationship with the red men. At the moment we write (Tuesday forenoon) we understand that it is the intention of Major Egan to make a requisition upon His Excellency for military assistance, to preserve the property of the Mail and Express company, and also to secure the uninterrupted of the public service:

DIAMOND SPRING, May 4, 1861.

MR. EGAN:—SIR—

I write you to inform you how we are getting along at this place: as yet no disturbance has occurred, but every thing goes to indicate that there will be an outbreak before long by the Indians.

I have just returned from Ruby in haste, as I was informed there that the "White Knives" were intending to massacre us and take the stock, and I have no doubt but some of the Shoshones will join them, as they are mad at Davis lying to them.

As I wrote in my last, strange Indians continue passing back and forth betwixt the different tribes. There were three stopped here two nights, a short time since, who had ropes concealed in their shirts for the purpose of leading off stock, but they got no chance to use them, as the stock was corralled. Mr. Earl says he saw an Indian standing upon the ledge of rocks fronting the house, yesterday, making observations but did not come down. Another was seen to-day by S. E. McCandless (Express rider) up in the canyon, sneaking round in a curious style for a friend. To-morrow, I shall fortify as well as I can and prepare for an attack; we now keep guard nights. I expect that, in the course of a week or ten days, we shall be attacked without fail, and I think they intend to make a strong effort to carry the day.

If I find out that it will be useless to try and hold the place—that is, if I find out there are too many coming, I think it will be best to head them by taking the stock and going to Ruby. There are but two of us here and but very little ammunition—one pistol and gun; however, we will try and do the best we can, but it looks dark.

Davis ought to be hung for making promises to the natives and not fulfilling them: it is nothing more or less than signing the death warrant of the boys on the mail line.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. L. HAWLEY.

—Louis Napoleon has decided that a movable photographic establishment shall be attached to every regiment in the French army, under an officer versed in all the details of the art. During battle their duties will consist of painting blood and thunder with sunlight.

Later from San Francisco.

E. W. Church, banker in that city, died on the 28th.

The secession flag had been hoisted over the United States Marshal's office, but had to come down again.

General apprehension seemed to be felt in the city, that the steamers with California treasure would fall prizes to Southern Confederacy privateers.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned early on the 29th. Resolutions authorizing the Governor to issue a commission to Captain W. M. Gibson, to examine the condition and resources of the East Indian Archipelago, had been presented to the Legislature and were lost.

The Eastern news had created quite an excitement in the State. A neutral policy was advocated by some of the papers; but, as a general thing the State was in for the Union and the Constitution. Nine hundred minute men were armed and organized, and powerful Union organizations were everywhere advancing.

Indian Sepulture.

On Saturday last, a young squaw, daughter of Little Soldier, died in his camp near the Point of the Mountain, between G. S. L. City and Lehi. The body was taken north for interment on some creek or in some ravine in the vicinity of Farmington. The funeral party passed through this city that evening, with the body wrapped in a blanket, and lashed on a pony, together with some provisions and other things that were to be deposited with the body of the deceased. A fine young pony was also taken along to be killed by strangulation at the place of interment.

Died:

In North Canyon Ward, Davis co., April 19, 1861, of dropsy, AMANDA MALVINA, wife of Ira Hatch, aged 18 years.

At Moroni, Sanpete co., Dec. 31st, 1860, after a lingering illness, MOSES A. VINCE, aged 51 years, 2 months and 6 days.

At the same place, Feb. 7th, 1861, of dropsy, JOSEPH A. DERY, aged 38 years.

In Sanpete county, on the 19th ult., SUSANNA, wife of Ebenezer G. Cheney, aged 46 years, 7 months, and 5 days.

[Quincy (Ill.) papers please copy.]

In Grantsville, May 2d, of consumption, RUTH BROWER, aged 50 years, 1 month, 27 days.

She sleeps in peace, her toil is o'er;
No more oppress'd with grief or pain;
And troubles fret her soul no more;
She's reached her spirit's home again.
Thrice happy change! O blest release!
How can we mourn her absence here?
She's gained a heavenly, glorious peace,
And to our memory still is dear. COM.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a light brindle line back COW, white belly and tail; branded GADSDON on the horn. (10-2) S. FOSTER, Poundkeeper.

"SECEDED" WITH THE YOKE.

I HAVE LOST one Yoke of three-year old STEERS, strayed from Weber Canyon. They were in the yoke; one red, the other red and white, with a hair rope on his horns—no brands. Any person finding the same will please report to Samuel Read, at the News Office; or to me at North Weber valley. (10-1) JAMES BOND.

STRAYED.

FROM my Corral, in the 13th Ward, on Monday, April 22d, 1861, one Yoke of CATTLE. One brindle ox, about eight years old, with horns branded D. H. WELLS and F. G. on left horn; one dark red ox, branded the same; flesh brands not known. Any one giving information of their whereabouts, or returning the same, will be amply rewarded.

D. H. WELLS,
per J. JACK, Clerk.

STRAY COW.

MRS. C. C. RICH has in her possession a small red COW, about three years old, has no perceptible brands, had a rope round her horns, and has a young calf. The owner can have her by giving satisfactory evidences of ownership and paying charges. 10-1

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Range east of Charles Decker's residence, on the night of Wednesday last, a Span of HORSES, four years old; one sorrel, with white strip in the face, the other a bay, white hind feet, small white spot in the forehead, both branded on the left thigh, and left shoulder with a capital Q, also with the church

brand X on each of the left shoulders. The bay horse had a lariat on his neck, and the sorrel a strip of raw hide.

Any one that will return said horses, or give any information that will lead to their recovery, shall be liberally rewarded.

10-1 WM. H. STAKER, Sugar House Ward.

STOLEN BY INDIANS.

ON the Night of the 4th inst., out of my corral, at the point of the West Mountain, one Spanish bay MARE, white strip in face, three white feet, Spanish brand on left thigh, also branded P on left hip; she was heavy with foal.

Also, was taken at same time and place, one mare Pinto COLT, about two years old, red ears, heavy mane and tail, branded P on left hip, and is quite fond of its mother. A long manilla lariat rope was taken with the animals. An Indian was seen with the above animals passing Tooele city, on the morning of the 5th (Sunday), making his way to yards Rush Valley. The supposition is that it is the intention of the Indian to find a market for the animals at or near Fort Crittenden.

I will pay a liberal reward for the above animals, or any information that will lead to their recovery. The thief if handed over, will also be properly cared for.

10-2 F. KESLER.