

# DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....February 2, 1859.

ALMANACS for 1859 for sale at this Office.

We are now prepared to fill orders for the second edition of the Calendar for 1859.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

For sundry notices the pay will be required in advance.

The "DESERET WRITING BOOK" for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

NOTICE.—Agents for the News, new subscribers and those subscribers whose subscriptions close with this volume, are reminded that we wish them to report, as speedily as possible, the number they want of the next volume, that we may know the number advisable to begin with a new volume, and that they may not be disappointed by finding their papers stopped on account of their not reporting to the 'News' office.

By the Eastern mail, which arrived on Sunday, Jan. 30, the contracts for carrying the mails in this Territory, from the 1st of February, 1859, to June 30, 1862, were received from the P. O. Department. The contract on the route from this City to Alpine City was awarded to Major S. M. Blair, the others to Mr. J. M. Bollwinkel of this city.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the time allowed for putting on service, owing to some delay in the transmission of the contracts, we are informed that prompt measures have been taken to commence service on each route at the required time.

Having been without mail facilities in this Territory for the last seven months, except on the route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., our citizens will be pleased with the mail accommodations extended to them in common with other citizens of the Union. Post Master General A. V. Brown has proved himself more impartial than we had anticipated, and we hasten to make the amende honorable and hereby award full credit to the Post Master General.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.—A copy of an English edition of the Book of Mormon, published by JAMES O. WRIGHT & Co., 337 Broadway, New York, is before us. It is in octavo form, neatly printed on good paper and bound in cloth. It is a very accurate reprint from the third American edition, a careful comparison, by Elder O. Pratt and others, having detected, comparatively, but few errors, and those few are of but minor import, proving that the publishers took unusual pains to produce a correct edition. We trust that many, who otherwise would not, will now do themselves the justice to purchase and carefully read the Book of Mormon, and not, as has so often been done, be found foolishly opposing a work they have never read nor so much as seen. Truth feareth not the light; and that all may read understandingly, we commend Moroni's counsel to all readers, to be found on page 379, chap. 10 of the book of Moroni, Wright's edition, as follows:—"And when ye shall receive these things, I would exhort you that ye would ask God, the Eternal Father, in the name of Christ, if these things are not true; and if ye shall ask with a SINCERE heart, with REAL INTENT, having FAITH IN CHRIST, he will manifest the TRUTH of IT UNTO YOU by the power of the Holy Ghost; and by the POWER OF THE HOLY GHOST ye may know the TRUTH of all things."

THE UTAH COUNTY BRANCH OF THE D. A. AND M. SOCIETY, Mr. Daniel Graves informs us, was organized at Provo, Jan. 9; James C. Snow, Pres.; Isaac Bullock, Vice Pres.; Elias H. Blackburn, Dominicus Carter, Andrew H. Scott, John Riggs, John B. Milner, Daniel Graves and Anson P. Winsor, Directors. Twenty members joined the Society at its first public meeting, Jan. 16, and there appeared to be quite a commendable spirit for promoting home productions as rapidly as possible.

From articles elsewhere in this number, it will be learned that both the Gila and Pike's Peak gold mines are steadily increasing in reliability, strongly indicating wide and rich fields for the operations of the enterprising, not only in those regions but also in Arizona and Sonora. All those points are easily accessible from Utah, provided a person judiciously times his movements, as each one now has it in his power to do. Those purposing to go to the Gila, Arizona, or Sonora, will have a comfortable period for traveling any time from now until the commencement of warm weather; while those designing to visit the Pike's Peak region will do well to be in readiness to start as soon as the snow will permit and before the rise in the creeks and rivers, else, when waiting for streams to fall, they may be forestalled in first selections by those who will pour in from the States like a flood.

The route from here, by Fort Bridger, Bitter Creek, Bridger's Pass, &c., to the Pike's Peak gold fields is excellent; and those going there from Utah will have a decided advantage over those approaching from the East, for they will pass through the region of the Medicine Bow Butte and along the southern edge of the beautiful Laramie Plains, an extensive tract throughout which gold is also said to have been discovered.

Persons of only ordinary reflection will at once understand that the opening of these several gold fields is not advantageous to the miner alone, but that farmers, mechanics, traders, politicians and, in short, all classes, will find ample opportunity for developing their varied skill and energy in building up wealth, fame and States.

The present prospect of an early and fruitful season suggests the propriety of making requisite preparations for plowing, spading, transplanting, sowing planting, &c., that when the time comes each one may be ready to improve it and drive garden and field operations instead of permitting them to drive.

## LATEST NEWS.

[From the Washington Union.]

## GOLD! GOLD!!!

### KANSAS GOLD MINES.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, }  
Dec. 13th, 1858. }

Dear Sir:—We have the honor to present you a specimen of gold obtained from the newly-discovered "Eldorado," in Western Kansas. This specimen is a part of several ounces purchased by us from two miners by the name of Russell, natives of Georgia, by whose adventures in search of gold the gold mines of Kansas have been developed. They left this city about the first of April last, in company with nine or ten others, and prospected the whole of that country lying on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of "Pike's Peak," finding gold, in greater or less abundance, at almost every step.

From them we have obtained the following information, which has been abundantly corroborated:

1st. The gold is found on the surface, and at various distances, to the depth of eight feet.

2d. The "bed rock" has not yet been reached by any of the miners.

3d. With the rudest implements they were able to obtain from \$2 to \$5 per day.

4th. With improved means, such as "sluices" and "toms," there are "millions of acres" (to use their own phrase) that will produce \$20 per day, and many places as much as \$40.

5th. That this new "gold region" differs from California in this: The gold is scattered broadcast over a vast extent, and not found in "pockets," "gulches," and "ravines," as in California; thus insuring a support at least for every man that is disposed to labor.

6th. The specimen accompanying this note constitutes a part of the labor of the Messrs. Russell in "more than five hundred different places."

7th. The last place they labored at was "Cherry creek," 60 miles north-east from "Pike's Peak." This creek empties into the South Fork of the Platte, on the South side of the river. At this point, Cherry creek, they found the richest "diggings."

8th. The distance from this city to Cherry creek is "about six hundred miles," by way of the Fort Riley road and the Smoky Hill fork of Kansas river, which is "altogether (say the Russells) the best route."

Very respectfully,

J. C. HEMINGRAY & Co.

Hon. WARD B. BURNETT, Present.

THE GILA GOLD MINES.—Mr Beardslee informs us that the Gila gold mines are as rich as any in California. While journeying along he would halt and try his luck for a few moments at a time. He exhibited to us several pieces of gold about the size of coffee grains, as the result of his experiments with the sand. He says that such is the character of the Gila gold mines, that but very little dust is got by anybody, but that the washings result in the discovery of small lumps. In the mountains, about 60 miles from the Gila, two or three

new leads have been discovered, exceedingly rich, but which cannot be worked for want of materials. The parties that discovered them are awaiting the arrival of suitable implements, which they are anxiously looking for daily. Provisions are yet very scarce. The miners as a general thing take small quantities of flour, coffee and corn with them in a sack which they carry around the waist, as they travel on foot or muleback as circumstances will permit from point to point. Mr. Beardslee met with four miners who said they had made \$50 each week for the last two weeks—one made \$100 in a week. Several reported they had made from \$8 to \$10 a day, while the general average was said to be from \$4 to \$6 a day.—[St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 23.]

## KANSAS TROUBLES.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—The Jefferson City Examiner learns from a reliable source that Fort Scott, Kansas, on the night of the 15th instant, was attacked by Captain Montgomery, at the head of two hundred men, and the town taken. When the Examiner's informant escaped, five or six persons had been killed by them. The object of the attack, it was presumed, was to release one of Captain Montgomery's men who was confined there under an indictment for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the Harrisonville (Missouri) Democrat of the 25th instant, states that on last Monday a band of thieves and assassins from Kansas Territory entered Vernon County, Missouri, and killed David Cruse, and stole a lot of cattle, 20 horses and 11 negroes. About the same time Captains Brown and Montgomery entered Missouri, on the Little Osage River, and stole a negro woman and took Mr. Sarne prisoner, carrying the latter into the territory, but releasing him on the following day. An express had been sent to Governor Stewart, of Missouri, for assistance to protect life and property.

THE "LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SOUTHERNERS" of the city and county of Montgomery, Alabama, have issued a Manifesto, to the effect that the rights and wrongs of the South can no longer be trusted in the hands of any of the great political parties of the day—that it is dangerous on the part of the South to await the election of any anti-Slavery President; and that accordingly, the great and leading object of the League of the United Southerners is to induce the South, if possible, to make a stand, and, under no circumstances, to yield another hair-breadth of her just constitutional rights." Finally, with the election of an anti-Slavery Presidential candidate, the "League" declare that "we, at least, are willing to embark our fortunes on the open sea of disunion."—Cou. and En. Dec. 29.

MISSISSIPPI READY FOR WAR.—It will be remembered that Jeff Davis recently counseled the sovereign State of Mississippi to prepare for war. We are indebted to the Vicksburg Whig for the following inventory of the "circumstances of war" discovered to be on hand: 4 flint-lock muskets—all rusty, and no breeches to at least two.

1 cannon.

7 bayonets—rusty, with no points.

A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.

50 cartridge boxes.

The Whig adds: "We now have 5 Major-Generals, 10 Brigadier-Generals, and 60 Colonels, 60 Lieutenant-Colonels, 60 Majors, and we will soon have 600 Captains, 1,200 Lieutenants, 4,800 Sergeants and 4,800 Corporals. We are happy to inform them, however, that we have no privates—the Legislature having dispensed with that useless portion of the army."

FORT DEFIANCE, N. M., Navajo Country, }  
Nov. 21, 1857. }

I am glad to inform you that a peace was arranged with the chiefs of the Navajo nation, yesterday, on a basis which, it is believed, will prove lasting. S. M. Yost, Editor Gazette.—[Mo. Republican, Dec. 30.]

## INDIA.

The following is Lord Clyde's proclamation on taking the field:

"OCTOBER 26th.—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

"To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

"The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance, houses and crops will be spared and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

"But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves.

"Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

"This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest of Ryots.

"The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence."

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 9 arrived at Suez on the 5th Dec.

Lord Clyde marched to attack Amethree on the 9th November. The Rajah submitted and entered the British camp, and the fort surrendered.

On the 11th the Sepoys fled from Gewarre, which was captured by the English. General Kerr occupied Kapoor Karia on the 4th.

## Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

G.S.L. CITY, Jan. 24, 1859.

Meeting of the Board:—Present, Edward Hunter, President; Wilford Woodruff, C. H. Oliphant, W. C. Staines, S. M. Blair, L. D. Young and J. R. Winder, Directors; J. C. Little, Treasurer, and R. L. Campbell, Secretary.

The Act incorporating the Society, also the bye-laws were read.

Saturday next, Feb. 5, at 2 p.m., was appointed for the election of a President and Board of Directors for the year 1859, in the Social Hall.

A letter was received from Daniel Graves, Provo, informing the Board of the organization of the "Utah county branch of the D. A. & M. Society," with President, Vice President, five Directors and other officers; and soliciting instructions from the parent Society. Mr. Oliphant was instructed to notify the corresponding Secretary to answer the letter.

The Treasurer presented and read reports from Bountiful, Farmington, North Willow Creek and Brigham City.

Mr. W. Woodruff spoke on the necessity of the Board putting forth their energies in behalf of the interests of this Territory.

Mr. L. D. Young spoke at length, very appropriately, on the benefits this institution is calculated to confer on the inhabitants of Deseret, inasmuch as the Board and the people generally lay hold of it in the proper spirit.

Mr. Staines followed, sustaining the views advanced by Mr. Young and remarked that if we could employ an efficient Agent, it would be a desirable auxiliary to the Society; he also moved that there be quarterly financial reports.

The Treasurer spoke upon the necessity of having an efficient Agent.

Voted unanimously that James A. Little be the Agent of the Board, to travel and sell tickets of membership, and transact the business of the Society, and that he be required to give bonds, with approved security, to the amount of \$1000, to be increased at the discretion of the Board.

The question of remunerating the Agent was discussed.

Voted unanimously, that the Treasurer's report published in the Legislative Assembly minutes be accepted.

Board adjourned till Saturday evening next at 6.

## The Popular Sovereignty Bill.

The following is the bill relative to Territories, introduced in the House by Mr. Morris of Illinois:—

A BILL for an act granting to the people of the several organized Territories of the United States the right to provide through their respective Legislatures, for the appointment or election of their Governors, Judges and all other Territorial officers, in such mode or manner as said Legislature may by law determine.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the people of the several organized Territories of the United States be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and elect their Governors, Judges and all other territorial officers, in such mode or manner as their respective Legislatures may by law determine, and to define their powers and prescribe their duties. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of the existing officers in said Territories, or those who may be hereafter appointed by the President, to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified in pursuance of the laws of said Territories.

SEC. 2. The people of the Territories hereafter organized by act of Congress shall be vested with the same right and power of appointing or electing their Governors, Judges, and all other Territorial officers, and defining their powers and prescribing their duties, which, by the provision of the foregoing section, are conferred on the people of the Territories now organized.

SEC. 3. That all suits and causes of action in the said Territories, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be tried at such times and in such manner as Congress may by law provide.

SEC. 4. That the people of any Territory of the United States now organized or which may be hereafter organized, are hereby authorized and empowered to call a Convention and frame a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, in such manner as their Legislature may by law prescribe. Provided, that application for such admission into the Union shall not be made until the population of such Territory shall be sufficiently numerous to entitle it to one Representative in the House of Representatives on the basis of apportionment of representation established by Congress for the several States. And provided further that no such application shall be received or entertained by Congress, until the Constitution framed for such Territory shall be submitted to the people thereof, by a direct vote, for their approval or rejection, and shall have been approved by a majority of the legal voters of said Territory. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall operate against the immediate admission of Kansas and Oregon into the Union.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.