



ELIAS SMITH... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

**FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
JOHN F. KINNEY.**

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The war between the North and the South has, of late, been so fierce and bloody, and the movements of the opposing armies have been so numerous and rapid, that it would be an impossibility to give them a passing notice in detail, if all the important facts in relation to them were known, which are not, and the probabilities are that but a small portion of the history of the war, now desolating the once free, united and happy North American States, will never be written.

The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, by Gen. Lee, culminated in the great battle of Gettysburg, fought on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of July, represented to have been the most fierce and bloody conflict of the war; but there have been so many statements made as to the number of killed and wounded, on both sides, that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion in relation thereto.—It is believed, however, that not less than fifty thousand men bled on that field, one half of whom were killed or have since died.

According to the showing, the victory—claimed by the Federals—was not as decisive as might have been desired, but it seems soon after the battle had ended Gen. Lee commenced retiring towards the Potomac by the way he came. The retreat of the Confederates does not appear to have been very precipitate, nor the pursuit of the Federals, under Gen. Meade, very vigorously prosecuted, and the presumption is that if Gen. Lee has not effected his retreat to the left bank of the Potomac, he will soon do so unless harder pushed than has been reported.

The number of officers killed and wounded on both sides was large. Among the Federal officers killed were Generals Reynolds, Paul, Cook and Farnsworth, and among the wounded, were Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham, Warren, Hancock, Gibbons and Butterfield. The number of Confederate prisoners taken during and after the battle is reported to have been very great.

Gen. Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to Gen. Grant on the 4th of July. The garrison, consisting of about thirty thousand men, as per report, was starved out. The officers were permitted to retain their side-arms. The prisoners were all paroled.

The tide of war seems to have set very heavily in favor of the Federal arms, from and after the 1st of July, but the Confederates have made some very bold movements, among which, a raid into Indiana and Ohio by General Morgan, is not the least important. The Hoosiers and Buckeyes have been thereby considerably excited.

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

Gov. Doty and Gen. Connor started south, on Sunday last, for the purpose, as understood, of having a peace talk with some of the chiefs and braves, at Spanish Fork, and in all probability arrangements for the cessation of hostilities between the Utes and C. V's. will be entered into before their return. It is hoped that such will be the case, and that peace with the natives will hereafter be preferred to war. Let peace be made upon honorable terms with all the belligerent bands, and then the War Department should give the Volunteers an opportunity to win laurels by giving the seceders a taste of their fighting qualities. The glory obtained by them in Utah and Nevada with the exception of the battle of Bear River will not be very likely to survive the war, and they should be relieved from the irksome duty they have thus far had to perform.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

A glass factory has been established in or near San Francisco, where, on the 26th of June, the first practical glass-blowing in the State took place. The enterprise has been a success, and "the Pacific Glass Works" are in full operation and, as represented, with the exception of soda-ash, all the materials used are procured within the State. The works were erected for the special purpose of manufacturing green and black bottles, the demand for which on the Pacific, is said to be great, beyond the capacity of the establishment, which employs thirty workmen to supply, and it is intended by the proprietors to enlarge the works at an early day.

The salaries of the clerks and employees in the Custom House, San Francisco, have been increased twenty-five per cent., to cover in part the discount on greenbacks, in which, like all other public servants, that is "office holders," they are paid. The increase of pay dates from the 1st of June. The measure may be just, but it looks a little invidious, and if the principle should be made universal, as to all clerks employees and government officers, it would have a great tendency to enhance the patriotism of that class of men whose loyalty is most apparent when they are seeking for, or are the incumbents of some office that "pays well," and applicants for "father Abraham's" favors would increase in a corresponding ratio.

California is certainly one of the most favored States, and every thing having a tendency to impair the loyalty of her citizens, receives prompt attention and is immediately removed when circumstances will permit. Legal tenders having depreciated on the Pacific so that they were worth but a little over one half of their expressed value, the Secretary of the Treasury, a few weeks since, gave orders to Mr. Cheeseman, Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, to receive them at par, when offered for subscription to the six per cent. five-twenty government bonds, the interest on which is paid in gold. It is unnecessary to state, that according to representation, the current of "greenback," with which the country was flooded, immediately commenced setting in that direction.

The Indian war in Humboldt county has not ended, and it may continue as long as did the Seminole war in Florida. The Indians are represented as having done much mischief of late. The Volunteers stationed in that county seem not to have done a very thorough business in the fighting line. A change is announced to take place shortly, and other troops are to take the place of those in the field, after which, it is argued, things will go better and the Indians have to skedaddle if they wish to save their scalps.

Grasshoppers, as reported, have been doing much damage to the tobacco crop in San Joaquin county; but the devourers cannot withstand the narcotic effects of the poisonous weed, for they eat and die. They have been very plentiful in various parts of the State this season.

On the 13th of June, ripe apples made their appearance at the fruit stands in Los Angeles. On the 22d figs; and on the following day peaches were on sale in the market. Pears had preceded those kinds of fruit several weeks. So says a correspondent of the *Alta*. The fruit crop is represented to be abundant in nearly all parts of the State.

The southern counties have, per report, been suffering severely from drouth, especially San Luis, Obispo, and cattle have been dying of starvation by thousands, faster than their hides could be taken off. Cattle have been selling in Lower California, at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head—what their hides were worth.

Great preparations are being made for the forth coming election. Both parties have their candidates for State officers and for members of Congress in the field. The Union convention, so called, was held at Sacramento on the 17th of June, and the Democratic at the same place, on Wednesday last. The Union party professes to be, and doubtless is, considerably in the ascendancy, but from the clamor of some of its organs, it is inferred that they believe that they have a numerous and wily foe to encounter, and that unless every Unionist, that is, as understood from their effusions, every man in favor of the war policy shall be at his post, they may meet with a Waterloo defeat. The emigration this season is exciting considerable alarm, in con-

sequence of the preponderance of those professing to favor the secessionists over those opposed to the rebellion, composing the great accession to the population of the Pacific slope, which has and will be made before the close of the year. The new comers will, according to the precautionary measures proposed, have to take the oath of allegiance on their arrival in the State; but the Union with other journals, thinks that a rank Secessionist cares but little about the matter, not considering the oath particularly binding when taken under duress.

We can hardly credit one half of the reports that are being circulated about the secession element in the golden State.

FIVE MORE MEN KILLED ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

An attack was made by Indians on what is known as Canyon station, near Deep Creek, on Wednesday last, which resulted in the killing of four soldiers and the station keeper, William Riley, whose father, we understand, is living at Provo; and also in the burning of the station-house and barn with their contents, including five horses. The particulars of the affair, as stated in a letter from a telegraphic operator at Deep Creek to Major Egan, dated on the 10th, were in substance as follows:

The Indians (how many was not stated) on making the attack, first shot Riley, who ran about fifty yards and fell dead. The funds dragged his body back to the station, placed it on a pile of wood and burned it. There were, from the showing, four soldiers there in the stable at the time, but it is not known whether or not they fired upon the Indians. It is represented that three of the four men were wounded in the barn before they made an attempt to escape. They then took out some horses, mounted them and fled; two of them ran about two hundred and one about three hundred yards before they were shot dead. The fourth man had his horse killed and was himself mortally wounded, but escaped to Willow station by the aid of some emigrants who came along, where he soon after died. The station was completely destroyed by fire. Five horses were burned in the barn, one was killed and two were supposed to have been driven off by the Indians.

The station water-hauler and three soldiers escaped death, as stated, by the breaking down of a wagon. It appears that they were off somewhere for water and by some accident were detained a short time, and while at some considerable distance from the station they saw it in flames and retreated to Deep Creek for safety.

It is reported that the Volunteers—infantry and cavalry—along the road in that vicinity, immediately after the provoked murderous attack, commenced concentrating at or near Deep Creek, intending to scour the mountains for the purpose of finding and punishing the Indians—the futility of such movements not being understood, as yet, by those who have had excellent opportunities for learning that the mode of warfare and the measures adopted for the protection of the Overland Mail route have been and are productive of more evil than good. Matters and things have undeniably been getting worse continually ever since the Volunteers have been stationed along and in the vicinity of the road. The Indians have been far more troublesome than they were before their coming and are getting worse all the time, and if anything could be devised better calculated to provoke the hostility of savages than to station soldiers with whom they are at war, three or four in a place, along an uninhabited road, where they can be attacked and used up by small bands of marauders at pleasure, it would be to convey them in the stages daily passing over a route where they can be attacked at will and with impunity as often as the redskins may choose, and to display the scalps taken from those killed by nailing them up about the stations, as emigrants assert, has been done this summer between this city and Carson. Indians who could not be induced by such temptations and provocations to be belligerently inclined, would be differently constituted than any we have ever seen. The aborigines are bad enough at best, and should not be provoked to deeds of blood and carnage by such unwise arrangements.

HAY, HAVI—A few loads wanted forthwith, at this office.

CORRESPONDENCE

FIGHTING INDIANS.

CHARLESTON, WASATCH CO.
July 1st. 1863.

EDITOR DESERT NEWS:

We have been favored with a visit from a Company of some 50 of the celebrated C. V's who have been located within two miles of this place for 10 days past, they profess to be watching for hostile Indians. They pitched their Camp in a hollow some distance from the road, in an unfrequented place, from whence they made nightly, and sometimes daily excursions. Among the settlements of this valley, and especially among the Cattle and horses, driving and chasing the stock about in a very suspicious manner. A few evenings ago, about dusk, I saw two soldiers driving an animal, (a two-year old I think), towards their camp then about a mile distant, said animal having been taken from our herd without leave or authority.

Next morning Mr. Charles Shelton went up to their camp, but was met by several soldiers when within 15 or 20 rods of camp and there politely detained until his business was disposed of without his being permitted to see much of what was going on in camp at the time.

They broke up camp on Friday last, and headed towards Camp Douglas. Early on Saturday morning Mr. Shelton and others visited their Camp Ground, and there found the fore quarter of a yearling that had been newly butchered. Inquiry was immediately instituted throughout the neighboring settlements, and it was not found that they had made any such purchase, but the opinion very current, obtained with us that said party of Indian Hunters, had appropriated one or two head of our young cattle to their own use, without properly accounting therefor.

Now Mr. Editor, if soldiers have to hunt Indians, and Uncle Sam is not able to furnish fresh beef and pay for it, why not let us know of his destitute condition, and give us a chance to display our zeal and patriotism in behalf of our own suffering country; by gratuitously furnishing the lacking supplies.

These facts are merely stated for the benefit of other communities and settlements, that they may be on their guard against lawless depredations under similar circumstances.

In conclusion permit me to offer a few suggestions relating to the management of bad Indians. Now to begin with, I will state that I believe that it is an inherent principle within all Indians to steal, for in most tribes we find that all chiefs who have attained to any celebrity have merited that position through being the most accomplished thieves and murderers in the tribe. Knowing this, shall we declare a war of extermination against the whole Indian race? or shall we rather make use of the means our fathers wisely provided for the case, in appointing superintendents, and Agents, and furnishing the means for them to make treaties, establish farms, schools, workshops, and to have the necessary assistance to teach, and instruct the savages; and lead them into the path of civilization.

Let this course be adopted, let the appointees under government do their duty; let the respective chiefs, understand that they are responsible for the acts of their subjects. Let them be taught and shown, that peace is cheaper, and far less laborious, than war and bloodshed. Then we will find that the expense of thousands of soldiers, in the Indian country is needless, that the exterminating edicts, issued from time to time is needless, and I will guarantee to say that with one fourth of what is now expended in guarding mail routes, overland emigration and in addition to what is already appropriated, all these things could be accomplished. More anon. Yours etc.,

Geo. W. Bean.

SANPETE COUNTY ITEMS.

MOUNT PLEASANT;
Sanpete Co July 5, 1863.

EDITOR NEWS:

Immediately on the close of the year up to July 4, I sit down to write you a brief synopsis of the day's proceeding. All that form a of salutes, flag raising, marching, procession, pomp and parade which usually characterizes the day were duly performed. Speeches loyal and eloquent flowed from the lips of chosen speakers, closing with toasts and sentiments—witty and humorous, by no means devoid of points. I send you the young men's declaration:

We, of Mount Pleasant, may in some things be a little behind our sister towns, the citizens of which are all striving to do their best but we are fully up to them in the untiring interest taken in Territorial matters, as also in general thrift, to exhibit which I have prepared the statistical table inclosed herewith, hoping it will, at all events, enlighten you, as well as your readers, as you confess ignorance as to the precise time when the settlements in this county were formed.

There are three large schools in successful operation in this place, all the year round and some good mills. To the citizens of this place, Fairview and Springtown is due the energy in prosecuting the road through Spanish Fork canyon, and to the two first, the enterprise of carrying our own mail from Spring-