



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Pony Express.

The first Pony Express from the West left Sacramento city, Cal., at 12 p.m., on the night of the 3d inst., and arrived in this city at 11:45 p.m. of the 7th, inside of prospectus time. The roads were heavy and the weather stormy. The last 75 miles was made in 5 hours, 15 minutes, in a heavy rain.

The Express from the East left St. Joseph, Missouri, at 6:30 p.m. on the evening of the 3d and arrived in this city at 6:25 p.m. on the evening of the 9th. The difference in time between St. Joseph and this city is something near 1 hour and 15 minutes, bringing us within six days communication with the frontier, and seven days from Washington—a result which we Utonians, accustomed to receive news three months after date, can well appreciate.

Much credit is due the enterprising and persevering originators of this enterprise and, although a telegraph is very desirable, we feel well satisfied with this achievement for the present.

The weather has been disagreeable and stormy for the past week and in every way calculated to retard the operations of the company, and we are informed the express eastward from this place was five hours in going to Snyder's mill, a distance of twenty-five miles.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Russell for a copy of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, printed expressly for Utah and California, with dates from Washington and New York to the evening of the 2d, and from St. Joseph to 6 p.m. of the 3d instant.

The probability is, the express will be a little behind time in reaching Sacramento this trip, but when the weather becomes settled, and the roads good, we have no doubt they will be able to make the trip in less than ten days.

Court Proceedings.

The Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County has been in session since Monday. J. B. Atkins alias Atkinson, indicted for larceny, was arraigned yesterday and plead guilty; also William Brattan alias Hiram Mecham, on an indictment for horse stealing, on being arraigned confessed to his guilt. Each case was inquired into as required by law, and they will receive their sentence to-day.

John Mowry alias George Harrison alias George Wyers, accused of horse stealing, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Manhard was arrested by Sheriff Burton, yesterday evening, on a warrant issued some weeks since, two bills of indictment having been found against him for larceny during the first week of the court, on one of which he was tried and acquitted. The other was not presented by the grand jury till after he was discharged, since which time he has kept out of sight till within a short time of his arrest. He made a vigorous attempt to escape and two associates drew pistols but did not deter the Sheriff from doing his duty. On seeing that Manhard was secured, the other two put spurs to their animals and fled.

KANAKA PARTY.—On Monday evening, some eighteen or twenty of the late Sandwich Island missionaries who attended the annual conference, had a pleasant reunion at Mrs. Pratt's school room. There were a few invited guests in attendance who were indirectly connected with that mission; all of whom were pleased with the manner in which things were conducted. The services, the songs and the colloquy were in Kanaka, which, of course, was not as interesting to those who were unlearned, as to those who were well versed in that peculiar language.

While they were enjoying themselves in the dance, they were serenaded by a party of friends, who thus manifested their friendly feelings to those who were so long from home on one of the most undesirable missions that the Elders of Israel have had to perform.

The Union Academy

Was opened, pursuant to previous notice, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, in the large and commodious building on the east side of Union Square, formerly known as the Union Hotel.

Up to Tuesday morning the number of students who had presented themselves, was only twenty-six.

Two departments have been formed, thus far, including the whole number of students. The first department comprises the class in mathematics, thirteen in number, which is under the supervision of Mr. Orson Pratt. This class has entered upon the study of algebra, Day's algebra being chiefly used as text books.

The second department is under the supervision of Mr. James T. Cobb, comprises the classes in the lower branches; namely, arithmetic, geography, history, &c. Reading, writing and other rudimental branches will not be taught in the Academy, for the present, at least.

Although the Academy is under the general supervision of Professor Orson Pratt, his immediate services, probably, will not be required till the classes in the higher branches shall have become farther advanced, or until applicants present themselves, prepared to enter into the study of the more abstruse sciences.

The auspices under which this Academy has been opened and the interest manifested by many in its success, together with the zeal already exhibited by the students in the prosecution of their studies, are strong guarantees of the permanency of the institution.

The opportunity here offered by President Brigham Young, to our young men, of acquiring a thorough, practical, scientific education cannot but be gratefully acknowledged and, we trust, will be duly improved by all whose circumstances will permit them to avail themselves of it. The benefits to be derived therefrom will doubtless be more fully understood and appreciated in years to come. Our most ardent wishes are for its complete success.

In this connection we may also state that a school has been opened in the building commonly known as the "Holladay & Warner" store, nearly opposite the Tabernacle, by Mr. Henry I. Doremus, who is favorably known to most of our citizens as an experienced and qualified teacher. His school already numbers about fifty scholars, mostly under fifteen. He will be able to accommodate a much larger number and, as he informed us, should a sufficient number of older scholars present themselves, he will place the younger classes under the care of suitable assistants, in another apartment, and devote himself to the instruction of those more advanced.

The school taught by Mrs. Hulda Kimball, one of our most experienced female teachers, in the 17th Ward, is in a flourishing condition—the average attendance being about fifty, with a pleasing degree of regularity, promptness and interest on the part of the scholars. Truly, we have seldom been more highly gratified than during a recent passing call at this school.

What other schools are now in operation in this city, we are not prepared to state; but it is to be hoped that, wherever the winter terms have expired, the schools will be re-opened, in every ward throughout the city and throughout the Territory, as soon as practicable, that our children may be instructed in every branch of knowledge whereby they may be better prepared for the duties soon to devolve upon them.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—The Mountaineer of Saturday announced to the public that Judge Eckles had discharged the five prisoners taken from the penitentiary on writs of Habeas Corpus on the 3d inst., referred to in our last number.

We have not much to say on the subject now, but at a proper time, may review the whole matter, and show up the malfeasance of certain officials whose duty it is to see that the laws of the Territory are faithfully executed.

The Globe.

We are informed that "The Globe" which ceased to revolve some months since, will commence rolling again in the course of a few days; that is to say, preparations are being made by our friend "David" to re-open it for the accommodation of the local and traveling public, which will be of benefit to many, especially to the wayfaring men who may visit or be passing through the city.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST!!

BY THE PONY EXPRESS.

From the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, dated March 26, we learn that the Senate Committee on Territories have authorized three bills to be reported, namely:

1. A bill to organize the Territory of Arizona, instead of Arizona.
2. A bill to organize the Territory of Jefferson, (Pike's Peak).

Then follows an elucidation of the Senate Committee's proposition for finally disposing of the "knotty question" of "Mormon Utah", only a single paragraph of which we are able to insert, on account of our limited space, which we quote from the letter, as follows:

3. A bill amendatory of the act organizing the Territory of Utah—by which the seat of government is to be removed from Salt Lake City to Carson Valley, and the name of the Territory changed from Utah to Nevada. The bill also makes the male population the sole basis of apportionment, and confines the elective franchise to citizens of the United States, thus excluding the previous large vote of un-naturalized foreigners. The Committee hope by this policy to pass the political power of the Territory from Salt Lake to Carson Valley—from the hands of the Mormons to those of the Gentiles. The removal of the seat of government to Carson Valley, in connection with the rich mines lately discovered there, it is believed will soon attract a large population, while the change in the basis of apportionment will reduce the representation from the Salt Lake region in the legislature.

These proposed amendments, it is understood, are not to interfere with our present delegate, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, or the present political status of the Territory.

The change of the name of the Territory, writes this correspondent, is designed to break the charm which "Utah seems to have acquired over a certain portion of Europe and arrest, if possible, at least in some degree, the immigration of foreign Mormons."

Another proposition for the relief of Utah, concerning which some members appear to have great concern, is to so change the organic act as to give the President of the United States the power to appoint the members of the territorial legislature.

Capt. Hooper, we are informed, was before the committees several times, giving information, and, "by his ready and clear responses and his gentlemanly and ingenious manner, made a most favorable impression upon every member of the committee."

The Senate Committee have had and will have no conferences with the House Committee, but act altogether upon their own judgment.

The admission of Kansas into the Union is yet uncertain.

It is confidently asserted that the Territorial policy of the Senate will not be endorsed by the House.

With many democrats the motto is, "No more new Territories."

In the House, on March 30, an amendment to the post office laws was passed, providing that if any person endorses on a letter that it is to be returned to him in thirty days, if not called for, it shall be so done, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter office.

On April 2, the bill for the suppression of polygamy was considered in the House, which elicited a lengthy debate, but no action was taken thereon.

On the 29th of March, the House bill, authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire and reducing the postage on town and city drop letters to one cent, passed both Houses of Congress.

On the 31st of March, the Post Office Committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill under favorable consideration.

Private letters from Arizona state that all communication with New Mexico is severed.

John Brown, jr. son of "Old John Brown," has refused to obey the summons of the Harper's Ferry Committee and they had not, on the 1st of April, decided what action to take in the premises.

At Boston, March 29, a great Constitutional Union Party Convention was held, at which 212 Massachusetts towns were represented. Resolutions were adopted calling on the conservative and patriotic men of all parties to unite for putting down agitation and sectional differences, to check government extravagance, to protect home industry, and for a thorough change in the political affairs of the States.

The reported capture of Miramon's steamers is confirmed. Nothing further of importance from Mexico.

We have dates from Rome to March 16, on

the morning of which day a great manifestation in favor of the Pope had taken place at the Vatican. Letters from Rome state that the agitation is so great that it is doubtful whether the French army will be able to restrain it much longer.

A foreign letter says: "Meanwhile Rome is quiet. Folks stick knives into each other on the Corso in broad daylight, but quiet, peaceably and without noise."

The verdict in the second trial of the great breach of promise case, Garstang vs. Shaw, which has been going on in St. Louis for some weeks, was in favor of the defendant. A motion for a new trial was filed immediately upon the rendition of the verdict.

Latest News by Mail.

By the Eastern Mail which arrived Sunday afternoon dates from New York to the 15th, and from the frontier to the 20th of March were received.

The news was not very important. Congress was doing little or nothing but quarrelling over the sectional and political differences.

The House elected Mr. Stockton chaplain, March 6, on the second ballot. He received 111 votes. On the first ballot there were between twenty and thirty candidates voted for.

On the 9th on motion of Mr. Grimes, it was ordered that the letter of the Delegate of the Territory of Utah, in Congress, inclosing the memorial of delegates of the convention which assembled at Great Salt Lake City, and adopted a constitution with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, together with a copy of that constitution, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Western Utah.

The news from the mining districts in the Western part of the Territory by last mail was not very interesting to those who prefer peace and good order to such scenes of rowdiness and bloodshed as are of frequent occurrence in that ill-fated region.

The shooting business continued brisk, and there was no probability of there being any decline during the season, as the floating population of California was pouring over the Sierra Nevada, and filling up the country by thousands wherever gold or silver had been found.

The Farmington Mill.

The new grist mill at Farmington, Davis county, was put in motion on the 5th instant, and is now in successful operation. The people in that vicinity who have wheat, can have it ground hereafter if they wish, on short notice near at home, without being subjected to the inconveniences they have suffered heretofore, in consequence of having to go abroad to get their grinding done.

The expense incurred in the erection of the mill has been far greater than was anticipated at the time the building was commenced, owing to circumstances that were then unseen; and if an example of perseverance and going ahead against "wind and tide" is or can be of any benefit to those who are naturally inclined to quail and shrink on the appearance of a dark cloud and yield to every reverse of fortune they may have to encounter while passing through the world, the one that has been set in this instance should not be lost upon those who are thus disposed, if any there are among the number who have watched the progress of events and been familiar with the circumstances.

If the mill does not do good work as now arranged, it can be fitted up so that it will; and no effort will be spared to have all things pertaining thereto done in a manner satisfactory to the public.

So say the proprietors.

SNOW STORMS.—There was a driving snow storm on the night of the 6th inst., and the next morning the earth was covered with a snowy mantle of some considerable thickness, the air was cool, and things in general wore a wintry aspect. In the course of the day, although the weather was cold and chilly, the snow disappeared in the valley, but the mountains were white to their base in the evening.

On Sunday morning the ground was again covered with snow two or three inches deep. It did not however remain long after the dispersion of the clouds and the appearance of the sun early in the day; but after the ground became bare there were several other snow squalls before evening, and storm clouds have been hovering about ever since, with little prospect of settled weather for a time to come.