



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....October 31, 1860

NEWS BY EASTERN MAIL.

The Eastern mail arrived on Friday morning, one day earlier than usual; by it New York and other dates, from Atlantic cities to the 6th and from the western frontiers two or three days later, were received. The news from the States is of little importance—mostly political and relative to the great gatherings of the people to hear partisan orators speak on the great questions which agitate the country from center to circumference.

As the day approaches that will measurably decide the hopes and fears of the several parties, their speakers seem more acrid in their denunciations, and belch forth their spleen against their opponents with greater vehemence, if possible, than at the commencement of the campaign; and, if some of the most boisterous do not burst, or blow off so much gas that they will collapse before the sixth of November, they will have no difficulty thereafter in getting insured against such casualties, should they desire it, at very low premiums.

The great fusion scheme to defeat Lincoln seemed to have been a failure, up to latest dates; and if it shall be brought about before the election, a mighty effort will have to be made, and then it may not accomplish what the originators desire.

Mr. Douglas spoke at Indianapolis on the 28th of September, according to appointment. His speech was not lengthy, an hour and a quarter only having been occupied in its delivery. He refused to answer certain questions propounded by the Indiana journals, opposed to him, and gave Breckenridge a sound thrashing for deserting the Democratic platform, on which he stood shoulder to shoulder with him in 1856. There was a large concourse of people in attendance—some said one hundred thousand, others about one-fourth as many.

At Louisville, on the 29th, where he arrived a little after noon, he addressed, by estimate, thirty thousand people. Buchanan and Breckenridge were handled by him without gloves; they, he said, would be responsible if Lincoln should be elected, as they were both working to that end. He spoke an hour and a half.

From Louisville, Judge Douglas returned home to Chicago, where he arrived October 4th at 10 p.m. He was met at the depot by 2,000 Douglas Invincibles who escorted him to the Tremont house. It was estimated that at least ten thousand people were in attendance to witness his arrival. The following day, he was to make his last great speech and retire from the canvass to await the result.

Mr. Seward, after leaving Kansas, went to St. Louis and then to Chicago, where he made a speech on the 2d, according to previous arrangements. It was estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 were present on the occasion. On the 4th, he delivered another big speech at Cleveland to a large audience.

There was a grand torch-light procession in New York city, on the evening of the 3d.—There were nearly fourteen thousand torch-bearers in the ranks. It was the great mammoth Republican Demonstration of the campaign in that city, and the doings were on a grand scale according to the report. The marching occupied about five hours and the number of spectators was immense, but it is not to be inferred that they were all Republicans; on the contrary, there were some demonstrations in the streets and other places during the display that indicated that there were those among the beholders who had no fellowship with the performers.

Governor Morgan, of New York, had issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 29th, as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

The State Fair at Elmira, which opened Oct. 2d, was, according to report, a splendid concern. The receipts for two days amounted to \$10,000.

The State Election in Florida was strongly contested by the Bell and Breckenridge parties. The latter claim to be the victors, but the result was considered doubtful by some.

The British war-steamer *Gladiator* arrived at the Pass below New Orleans, Sept. 28th, having on board the remains of Walker's army. He was shot at eight o'clock in the morning, Sept. 12th. Col. Rudler had been sentenced to four years imprisonment. The next day after the arrival of the commander of the *Gladiator* in New Orleans, he was knocked down by a friend of Walker in the bar-room of the St. Charles hotel, which caused great excitement.

By late advices from Havana, it was evident that active preparations for an expedition against Mexico were going forward, and it was supposed that its departure was only delayed to await final instructions from Madrid, by the next steamer from Cadiz.

The citizens of Denver met in mass convention on the 23d of September and adopted a provisional government.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months was to be held on September 29th.

A new silver lead had been discovered in the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Platte river. The weather was very cold at Denver with frequent snows. Some of the owners of quartz mines, who had become discouraged, were doing better making \$200 or more per week.

There are large stories being told about gold discoveries on Strawberry creek, and in Wind River valley and other places in the vicinity of Wind River mountains, but a short distance north of the Emigration road, and in all probability there will be a great rush to that region from the East next spring. The mines are said to be richer and the country far better than at and around Pike's Peak.

Progress of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince inaugurated the Western Academy of Arts, at St. Louis, September 27th, in the afternoon, and was serenaded by the entire Fire Department in the evening.

On the 28th, the royal party left, by special train, for Cincinnati, where they arrived at one o'clock next morning. They were delayed three hours on the way in consequence of a freight train having run off the track. The train was met at Cochran's by the mayor and other gentlemen of distinction, who tendered to them the hospitalities of the city.

Notwithstanding the late hour at which the Prince of Wales and suite arrived, quite a crowd collected at the Burnett House to see him. He was taken up stairs by a private stairway, and the crowd, though cheering and pushing in great style, saw nothing of the Prince.

At ten o'clock next morning, the Mayor went up to call the Prince, and found him still in bed. Soon after the Prince came down to breakfast in a private room, and the crowd, seizing the first opportunity of seeing him, rushed forward, and opened a lane for him to pass. On his return he ran the gauntlet swiftly, and hurried up stairs at a full trot, causing much disappointment among the people.

Afterwards, when taking a ride through the city, crowds gathered and followed after the carriage, blocking up the street in every available spot, occupied the sidewalks and lined the windows. The street was full of carriages, drawn up, loaded with spectators. All hurrahed, some for the Prince, some for Old Abe, Dug, Bell, Breck, and other political favorites, in every case, according to the Western practice, shortening the name to one syllable. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the Prince bowed repeatedly.

There was a splendid ball held at the Opera House in the evening, got up for the occasion, at which about one thousand persons are said to have been present. When the Prince and suite entered the ball room, the band played "God save the Queen." The committee had selected partners for the Prince, and presented him with the list which he approved.

His lordship opened the ball, leading off in the dance with Mrs. Samuel N. Pike, wife of the proprietor of the opera house, and during the evening the following ladies were his partners: Miss Rebecca Groesbeck, Miss Rachel O. Taylor, Miss Alice Hilton, and Miss Helen McGregor.

The Prince attended St. John's Church on Sunday morning, and Christ Church in the evening.

It was said the Prince's Hotel bill at St.

Louis was twenty-five hundred dollars, and that he paid that sum for the special train to Cincinnati.

The Prince and party left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, on Monday morning, October 1st, at 7 o'clock, and arrived there about 9 o'clock in the evening, and was welcomed by the Mayor, and escorted to his lodgings by an immense and cheering multitude, and the Duquesne Grays as a guard of honor.

The Prince and suite, it is said, narrowly escaped being crushed by a mob, as they were leaving Pittsburgh. A multitude of people had gathered at the depot, and on the appearance of the visitors the huge wave surged toward them. The party were saved by the Duquesne grays, who formed a hollow square, with the carriages in the center, and thus escorted them to the station. The crowd was so persistent in its efforts to get near his lordship, that the soldiers were forced to drive individuals back with fixed bayonets.

From Pittsburgh, by special train which started at 1 p. m., the party proceeded to Harrisburgh on the 2d, thence via Baltimore, to Washington, arriving at 4 p. m., where there were about a thousand spectators at the station, who greeted his appearance with cheers. Secretary Cass was introduced to Lord Renfrew by Lord Lyons, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his Lordship to Washington in the name of the President, and with his Lordship's permission he would accompany him to the Executive mansion.

Several of the President's carriages together with those of Secretaries Toucey, Cobb, Thompson and Cass, and Lord Lyons, were in waiting, to convey the parties to the White House. Lord Renfrew rode thither in company with Gen. Cass, Lord Lyons and the Duke of Newcastle. On arriving at the mansion, where the President was in waiting to receive him, he was presented to him by Gen. Cass, and received a cordial welcome. Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of introducing the suite. While these ceremonies were being performed, the gates of the President's grounds were closed, and guarded by policemen.

The next morning, a visit was made to the capitol by the Prince and party. Between twelve and one a public reception was given, at which a vast multitude of "lion hunters" were present, only a part of whom got a chance to see the Prince in manner and form desired, as he became so wearied in about half an hour, that he had to retire. Afterwards, however, he appeared at a window, where those who did not see him in the "east room" had the privilege of inspecting him till they were satisfied.

In the course of the afternoon, the Prince visited the patent office, attended by his suite, under the escort of Secretary Thompson. Subsequently the party, in company with Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary Thompson, passed nearly two hours at Mrs. Smith's institute for young ladies, tenpins being among the amusements.

The next day the party was to visit Mount Vernon, arrangements having been made for that purpose.

WINTER HAS COME.—The weather which had been remarkably fine for the season, took a change on Sunday last. The wind blew tremendously, at times during the day, and in the evening, it commenced raining. On Monday morning the ground was covered with snow, and every thing seemed to indicate that winter had arrived in very deed. Snow fell at intervals during the day. The weather clerk has not reported the amount that fell, but it must have been some six or eight inches deep where none melted till the storm was over.

Yesterday morning it looked very wintry, and the air was decidedly cool. The day was pleasant, but the weather-wise are predicting more snow.

The Superintendent of Meteorological Observations, has just called at our office and reports that the snow which fell in the late storm made over one inch of water.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Hon. George Peacock, of Manti, and member elect to the Legislative Assembly, from San Pete county, recently met with a very serious accident by getting his right foot caught in the wheel of a thrashing machine, and so badly injured that he will be deprived of the use of it for many weeks. It was fortunate that the injury received was not of a nature requiring amputation.

The Pony Express arrived from the West at the usual hour on Monday, notwithstanding the great snow storm.

More Thieves Discovered.

During the present season great exertions have been made, in this and other counties, to rid the country of the bands of thieves that have infested this part of the Territory since protection was extended to them, and not without success, as some few of the rascals have been arrested and punished, but more have left the country for some other clime, where they can carry on operations and be more safe than here, since a change in the administration of justice has taken place. There are, however, some left yet, and a small band of these pests of community has recently been discovered in Weber county by the officers who have been on the alert for some time, watching the movements of certain parties suspected of not getting an honest living.

Within the last ten days one of the gang, who had been followed and arrested near Fillmore, with a horse in his possession belonging to a citizen of Ogden, which the thief at first claimed to have bought of an Indian, has made full confession of his guilt, and given a detailed account of his criminal acts, since the entrance of the army into Utah. Others of the gang have been arrested, and by late accounts from Ogden, there is a fair prospect for the number of convicts in the Penitentiary being materially increased before many weeks.

The horse found in the possession of the unlucky thief, whose name is Clark, had been taken from the range by an Indian, at Clark's suggestion, and brought to him at a designated place, for which the Indian received twenty dollars, the usual price paid by the gang to Indians for stealing horses for them of late. Many other similar acts were confessed and the names of his accomplices given by him, which will probably lead to the capture of the whole party connected with the thieving operations that have been carried on in that vicinity to a great extent during the last two years.

In his confession, Clark also gave the names of those who gave him and his associates in crime their first lessons in stealing, some of whom have since "bit the dust." They have been and are well known to the officers of the law, and those who have not been nabbed will be, if they can be found.

From the Missionary Company.

A letter written from Deer Creek station, Oct. 14th, by one of the Elders, who left this city on the 27th of September, in the company composed principally of missionaries, going to various parts of the earth, represents that they were getting along finely, and that the weather thus far, though cold, had been very favorable for traveling—no storms having occurred to impede their progress or to make the journey disagreeable. All were well then, and there had been but little sickness in camp up to that time.

A temporary organization was entered into at the crossing of Weber, by the selection of C. V. Spencer for captain; W. A. Martindale, sergeant of guard; W. C. Staines, chaplain; and Richard Bentley, historian. Hon. W. H. Hooper, and Elders Pratt, Snow, Cannon, Kay, Bates, and a few others, having taken another road than that traveled by the main body of the company between the Weber river and Fort Bridger, did not overtake them till they reached Green river on the 6th of October. A permanent organization was then effected by the officers who were temporarily appointed receiving the unanimous vote of the company to retain their several offices during the journey. They had found grass for their animals without much difficulty, though in some places they had been obliged to go off the road some distance to find that which was good.

THAT WOOD AND THAT HAY.

The arrival of winter reminds us that of the one hundred cords of wood which was either specially contracted for or promised, and without which the cold weather cannot be successfully contended with, by the hands and employees depending on us for fuel during the reign of frost, only six or eight loads have been delivered; and those five or six tons of hay engaged, has not come to hand yet. However, we expect the wood and the hay shortly, but if they are not forthcoming in season, there will be some grumbling on the part of those who will suffer in consequence of the dilatory movements of others, which we shall not wish to hear.