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Wednesday...November 21, 1860.

Proceedings of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Colonel Davis, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, seems to be a real stirring fellow, and if he does not understand how to deal with, or treat the Indians in his Superintendency as well as some others, or as well as he may be expected to hereafter, if he moves about as he has commenced, it is evident that he intends to make his mark wherever he goes.

He arrived here on Sunday week, and the next day was visited by Little Soldier, chief of a diminutive band of Indians who generally range about the Weber. On Tuesday, the Superintendent, as we are informed, went up to Little Soldier's camp, which was at the time situated not far from the Hot Springs, and told him to call in all the Indians in Great Salt Lake, Davis and Tooele counties by Saturday following, as he wanted to have a "talk" with them, and told Soldier that he had or would make him great—a chief over all the Indians in the regions round about.

An ox was sent up early on Saturday to feast the chief and his little band, together with those who had assembled at his summons, amounting, as reported to some twenty-five men, all told; and late in the afternoon the Superintendent, accompanied by nearly all the federal officials and ex-officials in this part of the Territory, repaired to the place of meeting with all the necessary pomp and splendor, to inspire the aborigines with awe and reverence, for their great father, the President of the United States. Little Soldier who had been considerably operated upon by the promises made on Tuesday, did not know exactly how to conduct himself before, and on the arrival of the Superintendent, but however, things went off to a charm.

Arrived at the camp of the Indians, who were lying about sunning themselves while the squaws were dressing the ox, he took Little Soldier and attired him in a complete suit of citizens' clothing, excepting boots—the pair intended being too small, and then proceeded to install the warrior as a great and mighty chief over all the Indians in Salt Lake valley, from the point of the mountain south to the Weber river north, including all the red men found or residing on the mountains, in the canyons, on the benches, on the shores of the lake, on the banks of Jordan or in any of the lowlands occurring in that wide extent of country; told him that the waters, the lands, the grass, the mountains, the timber, the fish, the game, etc., all were his; that for him the sun shone by day, and that for him the moon shone and stars twinkled by night, and that he, the Superintendent, "pe-up captain," would maintain and protect him in those rights, if it should take all the guns, and all the cannons, and the powder, and the balls, and all the soldiers belonging to the army of the United States in this Territory and in Oregon, to do it; done it must be and done it should be, if there was power enough to have it performed. He, Little Soldier, was one big chief, and through him and him only would he, the Superintendent, as the representative of the great father, treat with the Indians in the region of country described, and over which he was thus made principal chief.

He further informed the mighty chieftain of the duties and powers of the Surveyor General, and also of the Judges; assured him that neither he (the Superintendent) nor they (the other officials) drank whisky, which Little Soldier said was *pe-up ish-ump*; and that if any Indians should steal, drink whisky, kill or do any bad thing he must bring them before the judges, and have them punished for their crimes. He further made him acquainted with the office and duties of the Secretary for the Territory "paper captain" and told many other things necessary to be known by the favored red man, in order to have things go right in his dominions.

After the installation ceremonies were ended, the Superintendent, according to report, distributed more presents to those few Indians than his predecessor did to all the Indians in the Territory, during his whole term of office. Among the articles given to them, were eight bolts of Osnaburg, thirty blankets, a considerable quantity of linseys and calicoes, a lot of hatchets, some spades, vermilion, beads, powder, lead, gun caps, spoons, basins and sundry other things, together with a large quantity of flour.

An incident is related in reference to the flour, which, as well as some of the other things connected with the novel affair, is somewhat amusing. A portion of it had been put in small sacks, containing ten or fifteen pounds each, which, it seems, the Indians at the time supposed was sugar, and were sorely disappointed on the discovery of their mistake.

What effect the demonstration, the installation and the bountiful gifts will have upon the Indians in the Territory remains to be seen; but from our knowledge of red men generally, we are of the opinion that this first act of the new Superintendent will involve him in difficulties, out of which it will require some exertion to extricate himself.

We understand he starts to-day for Ruby valley, with a large quantity of flour and presents for the Indians in that region.

We regret that we were not informed in season of what was transpiring in relation to the Indians on Saturday last, as otherwise we should have had a scientific reporter on the ground, to have taken verbatim all that was said on that occasion, which would no doubt have made an interesting chapter in the history of Indian affairs in Utah.

EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Mail from St. Joseph arrived on Thursday evening, with eastern dates to October 27, and from the frontier to October 28.

There had been no new thing presented of late for the consideration of the world of mankind in any portion of the United States.

The Prince of Wales had taken his departure for Old England, and there was apparently nothing to attract the attention of the people but the approaching election which they were preparing for with due diligence, each party calculating to do their best in the fight, to prevent being defeated if possible, and to perpetuate the Union, according to their declarations.

Torch light processions, barbecues and political gatherings were being kept up, but the leaders of the several parties opposed to the republicans were evidently more than convinced that Lincoln's election to the Presidency would not depend upon the action of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, but would be determined by the people.

Senator Douglas arrived at St. Louis, Oct. 19th, and made a speech to a large assemblage of people, and went to Jefferson City next day and made another speech. He was received by his partisans with shouts of enthusiasm.

On the 23d, the indefatigable Little Giant arrived at Memphis, on his trip down the Mississippi, and on the 24th addressed a large assembly in that city. He had of late been called the "Wanderer" by some of his political opponents. He seemingly had more political enemies than any other aspirant for presidential honors, but evidently intended to give them the best fight possible, and if he fell in the contest to "die all over." From Memphis, it was announced that he was going to Mobile, via Nashville, and would make eleven speeches by the way, the last one on the evening of the 5th of November at Mobile. It was not known whether he would remain in that city during the 6th or whether he would start homeward immediately after having made his last speech to save the Union.

There was much speculation as to the future of Mr. Douglas. All thinking, observing men agreed upon one thing however, and that was, he had used himself up most effectually.

The New York Tribune in commenting upon his electioneering course says:

"When at Mobile, on the 5th of November, Mr. Douglas has made his last speech for the season, he will probably take a glass of whisky and water, smoke a cigar and seek his sheets for slumber or reflection. When he arises the next morning, he will shave himself, take his cock-tail, eat his breakfast, read his newspaper, and light his cigar again. What will he do then? The business of "smashing" will be over. He will be a politician without a party, a leader without a tail, a general without an army, an adventurer without hope, a schemer without a project, a bankrupt with-

out a resource, and a politician without a principle. The fragments of "the machine" will be heaped around him; and as another will be sitting in the White House upon the 5th of March, Mr. Douglas will find the occasion favorable for a variety of moral reflections, which it would be presumptuous for us even to indicate."

The bids for the ten million loan were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, Oct. 22d. The aggregate bids amounted to \$10,500,000, principally from New York. There were none south of Washington City, the south evidently not having as much confidence in the Government as the north. It was reported that Gov. Letcher personally advised several Southern bankers not to invest in the loan.

The Census Bureau had been fully organized. The returns were pouring in rapidly, and there was plenty of work on hand.

Information from the Chiriqui expedition had been received, to the effect that the coal deposits found were amply sufficient to supply naval coal depots on either side of the Isthmus. The report of the expedition is to be ready to present to Congress at its next session.

The Attorney-General had been looking up the act of 1849, and found it best to reverse his decision in favor of giving back-pay to the chief clerks. Therefore, they cannot draw the excess of their salary.

The Postmaster General had adopted and ordered a one cent self-sealing envelope, which will soon be supplied to postoffices throughout the country.

The Secretary of the Navy had directed the commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, to investigate the charge recently made through the newspapers against Lieut. Stark, of the marine corps, of punishing men by "crucifixion."

The case of Gen. Harney was still under the President's consideration.

The Ladies' Washington National Monument society were engaged in sending out circulars, in the way of appeal to the judges of elections, to editors, and the whole people of the United States, to aid them in the collection of funds to complete the monument—the contributions to be made at the polls on the day of the presidential election.

Mr. Clemson, the Superintendent of the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office was reported on his way home from Europe, whither he went, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase vegetable, medical, and economical plants and seeds generally. Many varieties have already been received. Before they are distributed among citizens of the United States, they will be tested at the Government propagating garden, in Washington city, where additional facilities for the purpose are in progress.

There was a heavy gale from the north-east at New York on the 20th and 21st of October. On the 19th, Chesapeake Bay was similarly visited. The lower part of the City of Norfolk was completely submerged.

The ship Black Hawk, from Calcutta for Boston, before reported missing, had been lost with all on board. She was last seen in the Bay of Bengal about April 15, and afterwards a portion of the wreck of an American vessel was discovered, supposed to have been the Black Hawk.

The steamer Fred Trow, bound from Memphis for Cincinnati, with 1000 bales of cotton, sunk at Island No. 10, October 24th and was a total loss.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia, Oct. 19th, in the morning, destroying Franklin buildings; Loss \$15,000. The same day, in the evening, Schofield's woollen factory was burned. Loss \$30,000.

A fire in Salem, Mass., October 21, destroyed the Franklin building, occupied by several stores; the armory of the Salem cadets; the melodeon manufactory of E. T. Nichols, a primary and private school, the club rooms, etc. Total loss about \$35,000.

There was a fire at Leavenworth, October 24th, which destroyed eight or ten buildings. Loss about 10,900

A brewery, together with a large amount of grain was burned at Canandigua, N. York, October 25. Loss \$75,000.

At Port Colburn, Canada West, a heavy freight train on the Buffalo and Huron railway, drawn by two engines ran into the Welland canal, October 19, the drawbridge having been left open, completely obstructing the canal, and temporarily rendering the road impassable.

A collision occurred on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, between a freight and an

express train the same day, killing several persons.

The mail train on the Cleveland and Erie railroad, going east, October 20th, ran into a wagon at Painsville, killing Mrs. Solomon Stone, a boy name Dyke, and injuring Mrs. Dyke and two children.

A sad accident occurred October 6th, at Port Griffith between Pittston and Wilkesbarre, at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works. A car containing twelve miners started for the mine down a slope of 1,500 feet, and when about half way the rope broke, and was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed and two badly mutilated. The other two saved themselves by jumping from the car.

News had been received at St. Louis from Tucson, to October 2d. Fort Breckenridge was visited, on the 28th of September, by one hundred and fifty Indians, who drove off all the stock, excepting three horses and a steel, under the eye of Lieut. Cook, the commandant. The settlers were rejoiced at the event, hoping that the War Department would awake to a realizing sense of the defenceless condition of that country, when a military garrison established expressly for the protection of the inhabitants, could not repel an attack upon the post itself.

Lieut. Cook immediately despatched a courier to Fort Buchanan, asking for assistance. The messenger while on his way met Lieut. Randall, First dragoons, with thirty men, who was proceeding to make a reconnoissance of the Pinal mountains, with the hope of finding an accessible route for a wagon road to Fort Breckenridge. Upon learning of the descent upon Fort Breckenridge, Lieut. Randall at once proceeded to the assistance of the garrison. He arrived at the post on Saturday morning, and taking ten days' rations for his men, followed after the Indians. The latter had about twenty-four hours the start, but as they were encumbered with stock and did not expect pursuit, it was thought the dragoons would readily overtake them.

The New Mexican mail arrived at Independence on the 23d, with dates to the 8th of October.

The companies against the Navajoes had been gone about two weeks. In their absence a band of Indians came within 8 miles of Santa Fe, and run off 250 mules, belonging to Ellesbery and Eueberg. A company of thirty soldiers, under command of Capt. Gibbs, went in pursuit, but failed to overtake them. A company of Mexicans and Pueblos also went, and recovered 60 of the mules. The balance were lost. About the same time the Indians succeeded in running from the government herd at Albuquerque 100 beef cattle. They were followed, but the Indians killed all the cattle and made their escape.

On the 6th, a band of Indians crossed the river within twelve miles of Santa Fe, going in the direction of Gallisto. The governor and Col. Fontleroy were at loggerheads in regard to the tearing down of of an old adobe building.

Advices from Mexico received at New Orleans, October 23d, stated that the Liberal Army, under Gen. Ogazon had captured the city of Guadalajara. Later advices confirmed the report. The sufferings of the people during the siege were represented as intense.

Gen. Degollado had been detected in communication with the enemy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz for trial. The British and Prussian ministers had gone to Jalapa. It was reported that Puebla had been abandoned and the garrison called into Mexico.

Minister McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th of October.

A New Weather Office.

Among the many improvements that have been and are being made in Great Salt Lake City during the present season, we have noticed of late, when passing the premises of Professor Phelps, Superintendent of Meteorological observations, that he is erecting a new weather office, which, however, from the appearance of things, will not be completed till next season.

We are glad to see the improvement; for when completed, a further change for the better in the weather record may be expected, though no particular fault has been found with the reports since the Superintendent announced that he had obtained some of the necessary instruments to keep things in order, and would not thereafter have to do so much guessing.

Fine weather since the late wind storm.