

## THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, September 14, 1859.

**OUR NEW DRESS.**—By the Church train which arrived on the 1st inst., we received from Messrs. Ladew, Peers & Co., of St. Louis, a new and handsome font of Brevier type, on which this number is printed, giving it a much better appearance than the old type heretofore used, some of which has been in use for years, but will now be laid aside, or used for purposes other than printing the News.

## The Third District Court.

Judge Sinclair commenced the adjourned session of his court on Monday last, as will be seen, at Secretary Hartnett's office. Since the adjournment the *Mountaineer* has sprung into existence, and the proprietors have rented the hall, in which the court was held, for a printing office, and it seems that the United States Marshal had not provided a suitable place for the holding of the adjourned session, and the judge insinuates that there was some "design to thwart the court in this place—a studious letting alone," but declares his intention of holding court in open street, if he cannot get a suitable room.

There are several halls in this city that might have been obtained by the marshal, for the use of the court at a reasonable rent, and perhaps without charge, if application had been made for them in season, and we believe there will be no difficulty now in securing a comfortable and commodious room for that purpose. No obstacle whatever has been thrown in the way to prevent the holding of United States courts in this city nor in any other place in the Territory, but on the contrary, every facility has been afforded by the citizens to the courts and their officers to enable them to perform their several duties that could in reason be asked or demanded, and why the judge should think that there was a design to thwart the court in its operations, we are at a loss to determine.

The truth is the people are anxious that the court should proceed without hindrance or unnecessary delay, and that those accused of crimes should be tried, and either condemned or acquitted; and it is confidently expected that the judge will expeditiously proceed with all matters before him and not adjourn his court again till every case, both on the civil and criminal docket, is disposed of, and that no exertions will be spared in arresting offenders not now in custody and bringing them to justice. Every law abiding citizen will aid him in the discharge of his duties, and we shall be much disappointed if he has to hold his court in a street.

**THE COURT AT NEPHI.**—Judge Eckles adjourned his court on the 4th from Nephi to Camp Floyd, after having done an incredible amount of business, for this country, as there was one man tried and sent to the penitentiary and some half-dozen civil cases disposed of mostly by default, in the short space of two weeks. The judge must have a remarkable taste for camp life or he would not so soon have adjourned his court to the head-quarters of the army stationed in Utah, when there was so much to be done in bringing offenders to justice, as he alleges, in his district, for the ostensible purpose of issuing naturalization papers to some of the soldiers who may wish to become citizens of the United States, most of the 'rank and file' having been born on the other side of the Atlantic, as native-born citizens do not like to serve their country in that capacity under existing circumstances.—In the opinion of most men, it would have been better for the judge to have attended to the more important matters first, and not gone back to camp till he had made at least one effort to punish some of the host of murderers that are said to dwell in his district. Why not do something besides talking about crime when justice to the guilty as well as to the innocent demands it?

**SMALL COMPANIES.**—Several small companies of emigrant Saints have arrived in this city since the first of August, that we could not report for want of the necessary information to enable us to do so understandingly. Capt. P. H. Buzzard's clerk has recently reported that his company consisted of 16 wagons—left Florence, N. T., the 7th of June and arrived the 24th of August.

**THE DIFFICULTIES NORTH.**—By letter from a correspondent at Brigham City, we learn that it was reported there that four companies belonging to Major Lynde's command had been sent out to scout in various directions in search of the natives, who had all left that region, none having been seen for several weeks and no depredations have been committed by them on the citizens of the northern counties lately. Two companies with 10 or 15 days rations, had gone to Bear River lake, and the others in the direction of Raft creek, as supposed, it having been quite certain, from report, that the Indians had left those localities before either detachment marched from the encampment near Bear River ford to follow after them and see where they had been.

There has been, no doubt, from the report of Mr Oman and others, many murders committed, several emigrant trains attacked and destroyed and more menaced and harassed by those marauding bands, since the commencement of the existing difficulties in that quarter, that might have been prevented if energetic measures had been taken to protect those who were traveling across the continent with the expectation, no doubt, that they would be secure from the attacks of the savage tribes that roam over the desert plains, in consequence of the proximity of military posts to and the occasional appearance of detachments of troops along the line of travel. Many have found to their sorrow that the protection extended was a humbug worse than none and, instead of "marching columns" what little force there is within leagues of the road is stationary and generally acting on the defensive.—If the report be true that large numbers of the savages have gone westward, following up the emigrants, more depredations may be expected and more murders committed before the rear of the California emigration passes the Sink of the Humboldt, than have yet been reported since the unhappy affair near Raft creek, on the 24th of July. The precise number of persons that have been killed on that route this year, is not known; but more, unquestionably, than would have been, if no protection had been relied upon, and no troops had been sent thither to keep up the appearances of war.

**WEBER COAL MINE.**—The discovery by Mr. Spriggs, of a coal bed on the Weber, above where the emigrant road from the east, crosses that stream, has been the subject of much conversation in this city for the last two weeks, and much anxiety has been manifested in relation to it.

If good coal exists there in sufficient quantities to supply the inhabitants of this city and surrounding country it will be of incalculable benefit, as fuel will eventually be scarce in this part of the Territory.

**ANOTHER SETTLEMENT.**—We have been informed that a new settlement has been commenced on Canal creek in San Pete county, called 'Little Denmark,' eight miles from Ephraim, six from Mount Pleasant, and six from Moroni. The facilities for farming are said to be good, surpassed by few, if any, in the Territory, and, if peace prevails in these mountains, a thriving village will soon, no doubt, spring into existence there.

**THE CORN CROP.**—So far as we have seen and heard, the crop of Indian corn is better this year than ever before in these mountains. The season has been much better adapted to the growing of corn than of wheat, and the comparative large quantity that has been raised will aid materially in supplying the deficiency occasioned by the partial failure of the wheat crop in most parts of the Territory.

**HAD IN REMEMBRANCE.**—Those friends who have presented us with some of the good things of earth, the products of the garden, the orchard, the field and of the 'deep that lieth under' will please accept the thanks of the editor and typos who, while they were participating of those bounties of nature, did not forget the Giver nor the donors. George Cronyn, Elder P. H. Young and others will be long remembered and Staines not forgotten.

**ESCAPED.**—Pocatello the self styled Shoshone chief, who had been detained in irons as a prisoner about two weeks by the commanding officer at Bear river ford, made his escape some ten days since and put out into the mountains, again to follow his former occupation, that of plundering, stealing and killing. Why was he not securely kept? and through whose agency was he permitted to escape?

## New California Route.

By request we insert the following letter from Mr. Roberts, an agent or sub-agent of the Salt Lake and California Mail line, in relation to the eastern portion of Captain Simpson's new route to Carson Valley. It will be seen by comparing Mr. Roberts' description of the road with Capt. Simpson's itinerary, that the distances very nearly correspond, but there is not as much water as might be supposed at Indian Spring, in the absence of a definite statement as to the amount in Capt. Simpson's report. Mr. Roberts says that the road in some places is not good and that grass is not so very plenty. Of these the captain says nothing on that portion of the route referred to by Roberts and, of course, emigrants should understand that neither are to be found there, and make calculations accordingly before entering upon those desert places that are thus made to appear:

PLEASANT VALLEY, C. and S. L. M. }  
Route, Aug. 26, 1859. }

ED. NEWS—DEAR SIR:—

Much has been said lately about the new route which Capt. Simpson has recently explored from your city to Carson valley. As I have just returned from a trip over a portion of that road, perhaps a brief description of it, so far as I went, may prove beneficial to a portion of the late emigration. And here permit me to say that in penning these lines, I am not actuated by any selfish or jealous motive, but simply desire to benefit the traveling public.

Capt. Simpson's road leaves the mail route thirty miles west of Camp Floyd, bearing south west. It is uneven and very rocky for about twenty miles. At this point there is a small mountain stream, called Prince's creek, which affords plenty of water; there is bunch grass north, in the canyon. From there it is nineteen miles to Indian spring, over very heavy road, rock and sand all the way. I found a few emigrants camped here, who informed me they had been there thirty six hours trying to water twenty head of animals. The spring affords barely sufficient water for camp use. Thence to Tyler's springs it is thirty five miles. Neither grass nor water on the way. At this place, also, there were emigrants camped. Their stock was very much jaded, as they had driven fifty four miles without water. There is plenty of water for camp use here; the animals have to be driven one mile and a half up the canyon to water; bunch grass on side of the mountains.

About ten miles from these springs, and near the same distance west of Sevier lake is the junction with the old road leading to the White Mountains. I was told that Captain Simpson's route follows this road about one hundred miles. Five and a half miles north west of the junction is the Chapin springs. There is but little feed here. Thence, forty miles to Plympton spring; water once on the way, but no grass.

On arriving at this point, I became satisfied that it was unfit for an emigrant road, much less a mail route, therefore I took across the country to Pleasant valley, which is about twenty five miles north west. All travelers going to California by said route, should start with their animals well shod, and a good supply of water casks.

At Pleasant valley I had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Forney, who is a welcome visitor in these parts. The Indians were gathering in from all quarters, elated with the prospect of getting a shirt and some bullets.

B. ROBERTS.

**WINTER.**—The weather, which has been exceeding hot during the summer, turned cooler on the 7th inst.; there was a little rain fell during the night, and on the morning of the 8th the tops of the Wahsatch mountains were covered with a white mantle, indicating that winter was near at hand. We have been informed that the snow was two inches deep as low down as the upper mill in Big Cottonwood canyon. It is now warmer, and there is a fair prospect that the late crops that have not come to maturity will fully ripen before another frosty time shall come.

**ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.**—At a party in Provo, Monday evening, the 5th inst., a difficulty occurred between some of the young fellows in attendance, brought on through the agency of "alcohol"—a great favorite with most persons who attend such parties as the one in question; and one of the party named Archibald Williams was badly wounded by the firing of a pistol in the hands of one R.W. Wheeler, accidentally, as reported. It was considered at first that the wound was mortal, but we are informed by letter from a friend that the young man will probably recover.

**ANOTHER TRAIN.**—Captain Feramorz Little's mule train of some 14 wagons, loaded with merchandize, arrived on Friday last, having made the trip from Florence in 40 days. He left for the States on the 9th of May, and made the trip to the Missouri river and back with the same teams, returning with them in good condition.

## TABERNACLE.

Sunday, Sept. 11, 10 a.m., Elder Orson Pratt read several extracts from the Book of Enoch, and preached on the first principles of the gospel, particularly faith, repentance, baptism and the imposition of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost.

In the afternoon, Elder George A. Smith read the first four verses of the 3d chapter of Second Epistle of Peter and reasoned on the plainness and force of the words of the text—advised the Saints to be diligent in their researches after wisdom and knowledge; to be faithful to the covenants they had made; bore testimony to the truth of the revelations given through Joseph Smith, and called upon all people to give heed to the things proclaimed by the Latter Day Saints.

Elder Nathaniel V. Jones expressed himself gratified with the opportunity of speaking to the Saints. Spoke of the apparent inherent disposition in all grades and classes of men to worship a supreme being; gave a brief account of his first acquaintance with the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ; bore testimony to the restoration of the priesthood in this dispensation.

President H. C. Kimball spoke of our present prospering circumstances; the necessity of preparing for a time of scarcity, and prophesied of famines to come upon the earth in the last days.

**MR. OLIPHANT'S GARDEN.**—A few days ago, we visited the grounds of our friend and distinguished nurseryman, florist and gardener, Mr. C. H. Oliphant, and spent an hour or more very agreeably in viewing the beauty and variety of the flowers, vegetables and fruit trees that adorn his inclosure, evincing his industry and taste in the selection and culture of the many varieties there to be seen. His flower garden is the finest that we have seen in the Territory, and the varieties the most extensive. The variety of his fruit trees may be equalled but not excelled in this distant inland region; and we trust that for his industry and enterprise in the introduction of the choicest fruits and flowers into this country to beautify the desert and to cheer and gladden the heart of man, he will ere long be suitably rewarded, as also the exertions of his co-laborers in the good work of making the wilderness in some degree to resemble 'Eden' and the desert the 'Garden of God.'

**MESSRS. CUMMINGS & JONES** having a desire to benefit themselves as well as their customers, have resolved to receive wheat in payment for meat, boots, shoes, etc., at their establishment in East Temple street. They want the wheat, and those in want of what they have to dispose of cannot do better than to give them a call if they wish to make the proffered exchange. See their advertisement.

**A GOOD STORY.**—An anecdote, worth laughing over, is told of a man who had an infirmity, as well as an appetite for fish. He was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while enjoying his favorite meal, and while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned the honest buyer, slipped a cod-fish up under his coat tail. But the garment was too short to cover up the theft, and the merchant perceived it.

"Now," said the customer, anxious to improve all opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a great deal, and have paid you up promptly, and honestly, haven't I?"

"Oh, yes," said the merchant, "I make no complaint."

"Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty is the best policy, and the best rule to live and die by."

"That's so," replied the merchant.

The customer turned to depart.

"Hold on, friend," cried the merchant, "speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give you. Whenever you come to trade again, you had better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter cod-fish."

**THE TONGUE.**—Let us often deny the tongue. "No man speaks safely," says a great saint, "but he who is silent willingly." It is impossible for persons to talk as fast and as much as they do without folly and sin. We talk too much. If we doubt this, let us think for a moment how little we say which is worth saying, how much that does harm to others or ourselves, and then we cannot doubt it again. We talk too much. When, then, we are incited to talk rapidly, let us check ourselves, partly to prevent our saying what we should afterwards repent of, and partly to give ourselves perfect command over any motion unless we can bid it stop as well as go on. It is quite as needful in taming a horse to teach him to pause at our bidding as to move on. Let us learn, then, to command our tongues by denying them, by not speaking at times when we are tempted to do so, and thus obtaining a victory and power over this unruly member.