

[For the Deseret News.]

NOTES FROM A POLICEMAN.

NUMBER IV.

"A chief's among you takin' notes,
And faith he'll prent them."

It is said that, "Madam Rumor has ten thousand tongues," and it is too frequently realized that she has a story for every tongue, although speaking of the same subject. How many eyes she possesses is very seldom stated, but one would imagine, from the various colorings given to her stories, that she has as many means through which to gaze on the same object, as she has power to declare her statements. It may be said with propriety that she can boast of long tongues, for wherever she resides, she has visited our distant Territory, and strives to exercise her functions with assiduity. I have been amused lately during my perambulations, and nocturnal walks—which serve as a kind of relief to the tedious hours—to hear what reports are in circulation about our peaceful city, and its industrious inhabitants. Day after day parties arrive from distant settlements, and the universal inquiry, "What's the news?" is soon heard. On being informed that there is nothing new under the sun, and old friends are all alive, they seem really surprised. Rumors of one kind and another are afloat that the city is in a state of commotion and excitement, that the laws are defied by some, and that nothing less than the interference of military authorities would quell the turmoil prevailing. It is equally astonishing to the visitors to witness no appearance of agitation, no display of rebellion in any place, nor even a disposition to fear the consequence of such malicious falsehoods.

It is remarkable with what unsuspecting credulity every report against us is received, even by persons who have often proved such utterly false. The most strained misrepresentations invented, and the greatest monstrosities thrown on the wing, gain credence by otherwise good men, when they are derogatory to the character of the old inhabitants of this city; while we at the same time move in the even tenor of our way, using every lawful means to keep ourselves alive this freezing, biting, blinding weather,

"When a' the hills are covered with snaw."

How such vile vituperations could originate, why such should be circulated, and what capital to be acquired by disseminating and encouraging them, can only be understood by those who have watched the current of affairs and movements in relation to this Territory. Wise men, however, will treat them according to their value, and it becomes all to adopt the sentiment of a celebrated writer who says, "Report though sometimes originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is undeserving of credit; and when we have no other evidence than popular report, it is prudent to suspend our opinions in relation to the facts." As the old adage has it, "A story loses nothing in the carriage."

I can easily perceive that prejudice only actuates the conduct, and governs the expressions of some who join in the clamor to injure our reputation. They feel,

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I know, and that full well,
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell."

The lack of candor to acknowledge any virtue in our demeanor and efforts to establish peace and good order is very apparent. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Can Utah mean and accomplish anything meritorious! The jaundiced eye of jealousy and the evil eye of prejudice see every object and movement in a wrong point of view, and to our best actions the worst of motives is attributed. We must receive no degree of credit for the noblest deeds, and if good is effected, it is but the result of chance, or only at most a feasible means to accomplish an evil end.

There is evidently a disposition on the part of some to create a collision in our Territory, to aggravate rather than conciliate feelings, and in some manner or other to excite the passions of the people, that they may have a pretext either to shed the blood of the innocent, or to add another evil report, to our detriment, to our fellow citizens in the States. Because, forsooth, we will not pander to the vitiated tastes of prevailing custom and indulge in the intemperate habits of our neighbors; because we will persist in those pure peculiarities which we please to adopt, and abstain from those vices which are the bane and curse of civilized society, we are reported as being exclusive in our principles, and opposed to the institutions of our common country, and as such are to be desecrated and denounced in the eyes of the world. But we attend to our usual avocations and duties as undisturbed and diligently as ever; and treat every effort to injure with the contempt it deserves. Our equanimity is not disturbed in the least, and we look on it all with philosophic complacency, knowing that in the progress of events, and the triumph of right, no power or influence will reign long enough to retard the cause of truth, or crush the great and holy objects of our glorious Constitution. There is enough good in the world to prevent a retrogression of rights, truth, and general advancement; and despite the desire of a miserable few to effect an eruption in this place, our honest and straightforward course will ultimately triumph with all candid, honorable and observant persons.

ROWDYISM AGAIN.—On Saturday night last, in the house known as the 'Empire,' East Temple street, a number of men were heard bawling, and cursing, and threatening the

police. This continued about an hour, when they sallied forth into the street, still threatening the police and making night hideous with their yells. Not seeing any of the police there at the moment, they fired about fifteen pistol shots. One of the party, we hear, received from one of his fellows a bullet in his seat of honor—an unpleasant warning of his latter-end.

What could be their object in thus disturbing the public peace we are unable to say, save it were to incite a row with the police, thro' which to frame a pretext whereby they might be justified in an endeavor to kill those honest and watchful men who stand through the dreary watches of these stormy nights to secure the public safety. Cruelty like that may gratify some men, but we believe the police will be cautious to preserve their lives from such diabolical attempts, yet secure the breakers of the peace and bring them up to receive their just punishment. The following morning several of the rowdies decamped, that they might elude the grasp of the authorities.—[CITIZEN.]

District Court.

[Reporter.]

MONDAY, Dec. 13, '58.

The motion to disbar Mr. Ferguson was called, and Mr. Stout informed the Court that if the case could be continued until to-morrow he believed it would be settled by the parties; Mr. Smith joined in asking a continuance of the case. The Court continued the motion to disbar, and directed the Grand Jury to investigate that portion of Mr. Burr's allegation relating to the intimidation of Judge Stiles.

Mr. E. F. Garrison (a "transient person," resident of Missouri, said to be from near Sibley, Jackson County, and, until Friday last, hailing from Camp Floyd) was put upon the Grand Jury, in place of Abel Gilbert.

The Traverse Jury was adjourned until the 14th, at 11 a.m.

Emma, infant daughter of Almerin Grow was ordered to remain in the care of Mr. Amos M. Musser.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

The Traverse Jury were called and adjourned to the 15th, at 11 a.m.

The Grand Jury indicted James Ferguson, Esq., for using language calculated to intimidate George P. Stiles, late Judge of this District, at the February term, 1857.

Judge Sinclair read the following letter:—

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
Dec. 14, 1858.

HON. C. E. SINCLAIR—

SIR:—A number of the members of your Bar and parties interested in proceedings in your Court are members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. That body has now commenced its session and will require the attendance of all its members. If your Honor could so far accommodate the parties thus interested as to adjourn the Court or continue the proceedings now before it till the termination of the forty days session of the Legislature, it would be esteemed as a favor by

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH,
W. J. McCORMICK,
DAVID H. BURR,
S. M. BLAIR,
JAMES FERGUSON,
HOSEA STOUT,
WM. A. HICKMAN,
P. K. DOTSON,
J. C. LITTLE.

The Judge remarked that he would give the subject a respectful consideration.
Adjourned to 11 a.m. of the 15th.

BY THE LAST EASTERN MAIL.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sat., Oct. 30, '58.

A PROCLAMATION

By James Buchanan, President of the United States.

WHEREAS, information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State with which they are at peace.

In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts, pledging the public lands of Nicaragua, and the transit route through its territory, as a security for their redemption and fulfillment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders, unless the present Government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force.

Besides, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government in the United States has issued a notice in pursuance of his instructions, dated the 27th inst., forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua, over the Transit route, from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport signed by the proper Minister or Consul General of the Republic resident in the country whence they shall have departed; such persons, with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

From these circumstances the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition

will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know in advance that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua obtained a clearance from the Collector of the Port of Mobile. Although after a careful examination no arms nor munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived in Nicaragua they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities. The leaders of the former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that Republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of the Port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequence to which they will be exposed, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all officers of the Government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect, and exhorting all good citizens by their respect for the laws, and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto fixed my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of October, 1858, and of the Independence of the United States the 83d.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President,

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

MEXICO.

We have files of the Vera Cruz Progreso to the 23d October, inclusive.

On the subject of the rout of Vidaurri, already reported, we find nothing later in them. The accounts of the Zuloaga Government are discredited. The report of the triumph of Degollado over Casanova, at Guadalajara, is fully confirmed; and he is stated to have a well-armed and equipped force of 5,000 men, and to be threatening Tulancingo.

Zuazua, on taking San Luis Potosi, banished the Bishop and thirty priests to the Rio Bravo.

A forced loan of \$90,000 had been imposed on the clergy of Morelia.

The canton of Minatitlan is announced to be quite under Constitutional rule. The Ayuntamiento of Tlacotalpan have passed a vote of thanks to the Juarez Government for making arrangements for the construction of a road from Minatitlan to the San Juan Pass.

Cobos, who had been sent with an escort to convey money to Echeagaray, had been unable to effect his object, and was reported to have been ordered to return to the capital. A person arrived at Vera Cruz reported that he had been seen at San Martin Texmelucan, with about 200 men.

There has been some fighting in the neighborhood of Lagos, of which the Constitutionalists appear to have ultimately gained possession. A prize of \$229,000 have been fallen in with by the captors, immediately previous, at a convent in the neighborhood.

Alatriste is reported at Tesitlan, with a well-armed and equipped force of 2,000 men, and about to take the field against the Reactionists in Puebla.

In Chiapas, the cause of the Liberals is reported progressing. A small force routed a body of Constitutionalists, on the 18th ult., killing 16 and wounding 25.

A part of General Alvarez's forces, under General Jimenex, gained a victory, on the 7th, over a Reactionist corps, in the neighborhood of Coatepec Costales. The death of Alvarez had been again reported, and again contradicted.

Mazatlan had been declared in a state of siege by the Zuloaguer Government; and General Espejo had handed over the command to General D. Leon Yanez. The Progreso remarks that such changes as these are generally prophetic of the overthrow of the reactionary influence, and prays that so this may prove.

Tlascala had been taken by the Liberals, without an encounter, the Reactionist forces abandoning it, with all their arms, ammunition and provisions, on their approach.

The Late Elections.

By the St. Louis Republican, of the 4th inst., we have received further accounts of the contest in Illinois, and would take great pleasure in giving them in full if our space permitted. We will merely state our fears that it has terminated disastrously for Douglas, and refer our readers to our telegraph column for fur-

ther particulars. It will be seen from a Chicago telegram, that the result is in much doubt. New York and Michigan have given Republican majorities. Delaware has given the Democratic State ticket a majority. Republicans have carried Massachusetts by a very large majority. Wisconsin, it is also feared, has gone Republican.—[The West, Nov. 9.]

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The result for members of the Legislature as far as heard from is as follows:—

SENATE—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 10; not heard from, 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 38; in doubt, 3.

The Tribune and the Chairmen of the Republican State Committee acknowledge a Democratic majority of four in each House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Despatches to the States newspaper say the latest returns in Illinois indicate that Douglas will have a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, and a large majority of the popular vote, over both the other parties. The Administration vote will only be about three thousand out of two hundred and forty thousand thrown. Most of the officeholders voted the Republican ticket.—[Day Book, Nov. 6.]

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 24th September had arrived at Suez. The disarmed troops at Mooltan, consisting of the 62d and 69th Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied on the 31st August; their almost total extermination was the consequence; an officer and four men were killed in the outbreak. The fugitive rebels from Powree were defeated with great slaughter by Colonel Robertson on the 5th of September. Four emissaries of the Nana had been captured at Gwalior, endeavoring to tamper with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who informed their officers of their proceedings. The culprits were executed.

The Gwalior fugitives, under their leader, Tania Topee, after their defeat by General Roberts, turned towards Malwa, and occupied the town of Jubra Patum. The Rajah's troops deserting him, the rebels secured a large amount of treasure and about forty guns. Tania Topee then moved towards Bhopal, but was met and defeated by the Mhow field force under General Mitchell, between Bogah and Bearo, on the 13th of September. The rebels were dispersed in all directions, and thirty guns captured, with trifling loss on the British side.

RUSSIA.

The disturbances in the Eastern provinces of Russia were more serious than at first represented, and in the Southern provinces the insurrection of the peasants had assumed an alarming aspect.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE US.—An English officer direct from Paraguay reports that Lopez is preparing effective modes of resistance and defense by building fortifications and obstructing the navigation of the river. He has placed chains and booms across, and proposes sinking light vessels in the channel, in which event our expedition could not ascend. Several Belgian and Hungarian officers are engaged in directing operations.—[Day Book, Nov. 6.]

PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The chartered vessels in the expedition now stands thus:—

The Caledonia, Westernport and Atlanta of the Cromwell line; the Southern Star, of Richmond, V.; The Metacomet, of New Orleans; the M. W. Chapin, of Philadelphia; and the Canada and America, owned by Nelson P. Stewart of Michigan, of 1,300 tons each, with side-wheels.—[Evening Post, Nov. 3.]

CONTRACT FOR BREECH-LOADING ARMS.—The Secretary of War has concluded a contract with the Bristol Fire Arms Company for breech-loading carbines, of the Burnside patent, to the amount of \$25,000. This arm was recommended for adoption by the Board of Examiners which met at West Point in July last.—[States, 27th Oct.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 3d.—The District of the Platte, by another order is to be considered as a separate command, and Brevt-Col. Munroe is assigned to the command according to his Brevet rank of Colonel.—[Reporter of the Associated Press, N. Y. Times, Nov. 6.]

The French Government are constructing a considerable number of vessels for the transport of cavalry. Although the fortifications of Civita Vecchia are making rapid progress, orders had recently been received from Paris, to put on more hands.

A letter from Valentia says the shore end of the Atlantic Cable was about to be laid, and that all the staff at Valentia had got notice to leave the company on the 30th of Nov., unless something favorable turns up.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

DEP. Q. R. MR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Camp Floyd U. S. }
8th Dec., 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until the 2nd day of January, 1859, for supplying the United States, at this place and at Fort Bridger, with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, BARLEY, OR OATS:

In part or the whole of either; to weigh 60, 35 and 40 lbs. each per bushel respectively; and to be delivered in August, September and October next, in such quantities in these months as may be designated by the Depot Quartermaster. Payments will be made on completion of contracts, for which bonds and security will be required. Bidders will please state the price per bushel, and endorse their bids, "Proposals for Forage" and direct them to the undersigned at this place.

G. H. CROSMAN,

Dep. Q. R. Mr. Genl.