



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....August 29, 1860

## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

The Eastern mail, arriving on Saturday evening, brought dates from New York to the 4th and from St. Joseph to 6th of August.

In looking over our exchanges we find nothing new that has transpired of late of particular interest—the all-absorbing and exciting subject from one end of the Union to the other, in which the people are interested, being political strife, which will, of course, continue to exist and increase, till the elections that are to determine the question at issue are over, and how much longer no one has predicted.

According to the statements of all parties, there are many of the small fry and occasionally men of considerable notoriety as politicians, constantly changing sides or leaders, and it is no small job to reverse their old party brands or marks and put on the new ones, which work seems to be assigned to the editorial corps of the respective parties to which they thus become attached, as column after column of the political journals are filled with the announcement of such changes.

Among office holders, the Breckenridge & Lane brand, just now is very popular and hundreds have gone over to that side lately, from the other wing of the Democracy and left the "Little Giant," for whom they were hurraing stoutly before the late secession, to work out his political salvation as best he can, lest by the operation of Buchanan's political guillotine, which is in good working order, and used to terrify the Douglasites, they might find themselves accephalous, or in other words be turned out of office, the greatest calamity in the estimation of menial office seekers that could come upon them; they are unquestionably strongly impressed with the idea that if they should lose their present office they would never again become incumbents, but if such do not find themselves in a bad fix after the fourth of March next, there are many false prophets in the land.

The work of death and destruction that has been going on so extensively thus far during the year continues to progress rapidly, and if the insurance companies do not become insolvent before long, should the day of burning continue, it will be because the property has not been insured.

The State of Texas suffered severely by fires during the month of July, and at latest dates, there was seemingly no cessation. Great excitement prevailed throughout the State, and abolitionism was strongly suspected of having something to do with the matter, and all suspected persons have been ordered to leave the State.

The latest accounts from that part of the country state that,

On the 18th of July the same day the great fire in Dallas took place, there were fires in Ladonia, Pilot Point, Waxahatchie, Black Jack Grove, Millwood, and Milford, some of them very destructive. The town of Milford was totally destroyed.

One-eighth of the fires and attempts at fires in Hopkins, Collins, Denton, Young, Ellis, Navarro, Dallas and other counties situated in the north-eastern portion of Texas, are evidently the work of incendiaries. The loss thus far exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars, of which very little is covered by insurance.

The excessive hot weather continued, and the drouth in many places was excessive and the crops a failure.

A correspondent of an eastern paper writing from Knoxville, Tennessee, under recent date, says:

The wheat crop, the great staple of East Tennessee, is a failure; at least one half of the farmers will not gather as much as was sown. None have a full crop.

In Georgia at this time the cotton crops are much less promising than they were a few weeks ago, even on those farms that look most hopeful. In most of the other counties, not only in south-west and middle Georgia, but in large portions of the adjoining States, they have suffered immensely from drouth, and

everything looks drooping and parched for want of rain."

"A letter dated at Marion, Alabama, the 23d ult., says: 'We have no rains yet. Crops are almost entirely ruined. Corn has gone by the board in many portions of the country. There are thousands of acres around here that will not yield five bushels to the acre.'"

Another letter writer says—

"In Yazoo, Miss., this season, the thermometer has been as high as a hundred and one in the shade. The sand is so hot that it blisters children's feet to walk in it. The corn crop is burned up. Cotton is beginning to suffer, and threatens to be a failure."

The Nacogdoches Chronicle says:

"A drouth like the present in Eastern Texas is not within the remembrance of man. For over two months have we looked and prophesied for rain, but in vain. During the past week the mercury stood at from 100 to 110 degrees.

The cotton crops, which usually withstand all drouths, are alike victims to it. The forest trees, unable to draw moisture from the earth to supply themselves with the necessary sap, are drooping and prematurely shedding their foliage, and still the withering curse prevails. The prayer of the righteous availeth not. Nature withholds her fructifying rains, and merciless famine stares us in the face."

The Staunton (Va.) Vindicator says in that vicinity the drouth had been so excessive for four or five weeks past, that all kinds of vegetation was nearly burnt up. There had been several sprinkling rains lately, but not enough to wet the ground.

A correspondent who had made the tour of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, writes to the N. O. Delta as follows:

"I have just returned from a trip through many parts of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and as I am interested in the planting business, I observed closely the crops in the several localities through which I passed.

Never in my life have I witnessed such injury to growing crops by drouth as I have in the above States in the last three weeks. I also met intelligent planters at all points who were journeying from home on business, or for amusement, and they unanimously testified, though reluctantly, to the wide-spread destruction of corn and cotton, vegetables and fruits, not only at their own homes, but in various sections they had seen.

The corn in many places is entirely destroyed—even unfit for fodder. Planters waited, hoping for rain, and so the blades and stalks have dried from root to tassel, having not even a shoot upon them.

Cotton is wilting—shedding leaves, forms, blooms and bolls. Even copious and continuous showers henceforth will not only fail to arrest this great destruction, but aggravate it, by causing more shedding and a second growth, which will be too late for maturity in the fall, be it ever so late.

Beyond doubt and beyond cavil, the incoming crop of cotton can not be as much as the crop of 1859.

What will the poor part of the population in those States do for their daily bread in the next twelve months? Already their cry for bread is going up to the Giver of every good gift, and their cries, their prayers and tears will rise like the voice of many waters before the harvest time of 1861. I see no remedy for them but through legislative enactment by the several States!"

The Great Eastern sailed for Cape May on the 30th of July, with 2087 passengers, and returned to New York on the 1st day of Aug. Five hundred passengers had to sleep on deck; the accommodations are reported to have been meagre, and there was an indignation meeting held, at which strong resolutions, expressive of the disapprobation of the passengers, were passed. It had been determined before the excursion to Cape May not to exhibit the great ship again after returning to New York before departing for Europe, but after the trip had been performed, the directors determined to open for three days and announced that visitors would be received on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and she would sail for England soon after.

At Marysville, Kansas, there was a destructive tornado on the 30th of July, by which a number of lives were lost, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

A fatal hurricane passed over Lincoln county, Tennessee, on Thursday, July 26, killing several persons, injuring others, and destroying much property. On the same day there was a violent tornado near Camden, New Jersey, killing three men and doing a vast amount of damage.

Nine persons were killed and four wounded by an explosion on board the steamer La Crosse on the 1st day of August, at New Orleans.

The Prince of Wales landed at Halifax on the 30th of July, and was received with the usual parade and ceremonies consequent upon such rare occasions by the city dignitaries, and it was a time of rejoicing among all

classes. The next day his royal highness reviewed all the troops and volunteers in the morning and visited the citadel. The afternoon was devoted to Indian sports, races, games, &c. At night the city and the fleet in the harbor were illuminated, and there was a grand ball in honor of the prince's arrival.

The Prince left Halifax on the morning of Aug. 2d, for Windsor, with a large retinue composed of all the principal naval, military executive and other high officials. He received a handsome reception. Triumphant arches had been erected, and salutes were fired. After a collation, he proceeded by land to Huntsport, with an escort of over two hundred carriages. He received addresses at Windsor and Huntsport, and then embarked in the British gunboat Styx, which, after firing a salute, sailed for St. John.

In firing the salute at Halifax, an artilleryman was blown to pieces.

Affairs in southern Italy are approaching a crisis. A collision had taken place between the citizens of Naples and the royal troops, and all parties were extremely excited. The Neapolitan army was demoralized and an outbreak had taken place among the troops in the citadel, a portion of whom shouted "Louis I for ever!" and others "Francis II for ever." Twelve soldiers had been wounded.

The siege of Messina, in Sicily, had commenced. Colonel Medici was at the village of Barcelona and had reconnoitered the heights around Messina and Mellizzo. Several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced of both armies. Neapolitan soldiers were deserting. Two steamers had passed over to Garibaldi.

Affairs in Rome were becoming more serious every day, and a battle may be expected between the Catholic troops, commanded by Lamorieiere, and the revolutionists.

The Druse massacres in Syria continue unabated. Despatches received by the British government state that Damascus had been attacked and 500 of the inhabitants killed.

Great anxiety was felt at Beirut, respecting the fate of the Christians, who to the number of 45,000 had taken refuge in the south of Kesrovan, and were surrounded by powerful bodies of Druses.

Abd-el-Kader had offered his services to the Emperor of the French, and engages to quell the disturbance in the Lebanon, if furnished with 3000 good troops.

Six steam gunboats had been dispatched from Toulon to the coast of Syria.

The Spanish government had determined to dispatch two ships of war to the coast of Syria.

The Austrian government had ordered the frigate Radetzky to proceed to Syria, in order to co-operate with the vessels of the other powers for the protection of the Christians.

England was preparing to send a regiment to Syria, and it was reported France would fit out a strong expedition.

## Arrivals from the East.

Lieutenant A. Dana, U. S. Artillery, with lady and daughter, and Capt. Richard Francis Burton, of the British army, arrived by the eastern mail on Saturday evening. They were the guests of his Excellency the Governor on Sunday, and on Monday morning the lieutenant and family left for Camp.

Capt. Burton will probably remain ten or twelve days in the Territory. The captain is a traveler of distinction, generally known as the Hajee Burton, pilgrim to Mecca, explorer of Hurrur, and discoverer of the great Central African Lakes.

On Monday, Judge Flanikin and two sons, Secretary Wooton and Marshal Grice arrived by an extra service that had accompanied the mail to Rocky Ridge. From some bungling they had to remain there four days for mules. When procured and ready, Dan Johnston made quick time into the city, and arrived as above stated.

We believe that all of these gentlemen enjoyed their trip across the plains.

We understand that Judge Flanikin comes out as the successor to Judge Cradlebaugh, who was assigned to the Second or Western District, and that one of his sons is to be the clerk of his court, which office is not very lucrative in this Territory, but more so in that District than in either the First or Third Districts.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. — At this Office a few cords of WOOD and a few thousand SHINGLES.

## Arrival of the First Hand Cart Company.

Captain Daniel Robinson brought into the city on Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the first of the season's hand-cart companies, in good order and apparently in general good health.

The company was composed chiefly of British Saints with a few families from the Eastern States — in all about two hundred and thirty souls. They had six wagons, thirty-nine hand carts and ten tents for their additional accommodation. They lost but one ox on the way. A child of two years of age, son of William Robinson, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, died a week ago and was buried at Cache Cave.

There had been several cases of sickness on the way, but on arrival the entire company is reported in good health. They had drenching showers during the first two weeks of their journey out from Florence; but throughout the remainder of the journey they had excellent weather and, as far as we learn, have come along as well as any company that ever crossed the plains. Their appearance on entering the city was indeed of any thing more favorable than that of any previous hand-cart company.

As soon as they emerged from the canyon on to the bench and the citizens got a glimpse of them, the streets leading eastward presented a very animating appearance. Everybody seemed cheery and pleased to go out to meet the new arrivals. By the time the company reached the camping ground, opposite the Eighth Ward school house, there were thousands of citizens round them whose language and reception to the arrivals was evidently a hearty welcome.

The camp was soon formed by the wagons being placed in a line to the north, the tents to the west and the hand-carts to the south and east.

We noticed early on the ground, Bishop Hunter, his counselors, and the Bishops generally. As soon as possible, the Bishops had brought to the camp a general abundance of vegetables and other edibles to refresh the immigrants.

Capt. Ballow, with a portion of his band, was early among them, and enlivened the scene with excellent music, "Home, sweet home" must have caused a thrill of joy and gratitude in every bosom.

Altogether, the assemblage on the camping ground on Monday evening was decidedly cheering. The healthy appearance of the immigrants, the kind greeting of relatives and friends and the good feeling everywhere apparent was creditable to all.

From the captain we learned that, when the company camped about twenty-five miles east of Bridger, three fellows from that neighborhood rode up to them at dusk, evidently wishing to display their civilization. The first, who rode directly into the camp, was quickly marched out again, on which one of the other confederates drew his revolver, but fortunately for him and the others possibly, being only a braggart bully, he put it back again to the belt and, without much further ceremony, made tracks for more acceptable quarters.

We give no names in this instance, as we believe one of them expressed his regret at their conduct and requested that his name should not get into print. Let others take warning and behave themselves. It is always uncomfortable and frequently unsafe to meddle with travelers.

LATE FROM THE IMMIGRATION. — Captain John Smith left his company on Ham's Fork, Wednesday last in the afternoon, and came in with his sister, Mrs. Walker, accompanied by her son, who had accidentally been wounded in the arm by the discharge of a gun, and arrived at his residence near this city on Saturday evening.

He reports that his company and those ahead of it were getting along finely. Capt. Ross was but a short distance in advance, and Capt. Murphy's company was at Sulphur creek when he passed it on Thursday, and Capt. Brown's at Bear river on Friday morning. He reports several deaths among the children in his company since passing Laramie, of whooping cough, all of whom were sick before starting from Florence.

THAT MUD HOLE.—If any person will inform the mail carrier for what purpose that mud hole in the road in front of the Post Office at Santaquin is kept or intended, it may prevent him from finding fault with what he now considers a public nuisance.