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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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WESTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The California mail arrived on Thursday evening bringing dates to the 15th of January.

The news, comparatively speaking, is not very important, nor very interesting. The Legislature of that State convened at Sacramento, on the 8th of January. The Hon. Pablo Dela Guerra, a native of California, was elected President of the Senate on the first ballot, but the House had not succeeded in electing a Speaker, eighty-six balloting having been taken up to the time of adjournment on Monday the 14th, without any prospect of an election more than there was when the result of the first one was announced. The House of Representatives is a quadrangular institution, with the following political composition; 1 Bell and Everett member, 19 Republicans, 22 Breckenridge and 38 Douglas Democrats. The contest was between the Republicans and the two Democratic factions, each of which were striving to drag one of the other parties into the support of their candidate, and all apparently as stubborn as mules.

There had been a great snow storm in the upper part of the State, doing much damage, especially in the mountainous district, demolishing barns, mail stations and other erections. The weight of snow on the trees divested them of their limbs, which came down with a crash carrying the telegraph wires to the ground in many places. At the Junction House, sixteen miles off Placerville, the snow was about six feet deep. Many deaths occurred from freezing and exposure—and some from snow slides. It was reported that between Scott Bar and Yreka, the snow was eight feet deep. The Grand Jury of San Francisco had found true bills of indictment against persons for murder—one of which was against Michael Horgain, for killing his wife; one for Grand Larceny, two for robbery and four for assault with deadly weapons. Crime is reported as being on the decrease; but murders seem to be very frequent. A young gentleman of the Episcopal church, had recently been ordained in Trinity church, San Francisco, by the Right Reverend Bishop Kip. The rites were prefaced with a discourse by the Bishop, relating to duties and responsibilities attached to the messenger from Christ, and charged the ordained to go into all the earth and preach the gospel to every creature. That was certainly a big task to impose upon one man if intended that he should accomplish the work assigned.

A great foot race was run at San Jose, December 27th, for \$5,000 between Selaya and Forbes, and won by the former. Distance one hundred yards.

Governor Downey has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of A. J. Hurt and Thomas Loftin, for the murder of T. J. Warden, and of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of either.

Soon after the arrival of the pony with the news that South Carolina had declared herself a free and independent nation, the following notice, is reported to have been posted up in the Twelfth District court room, San Francisco:

Citizens of South Carolina will hereafter be required to be naturalized as a pre-requisite to practicing in this Court.

HAGER, Judge.

A prize fight came off at Storm's Ranch, Nevada county, Jan. 3d, between Wm. Blackwood and Mathew Tracy for \$1,000. Thirty-one rounds were fought in forty-three minutes. Tracy was the winner.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had passed bills providing that Vancouver shall be the Capital of the Territory, instead of Olympia. A Land Office and a Penitentiary are to be located at Fort Townsend, and a University at Seattle.

Numerous settlers from the Dalles, Walla Walla, and Colville, have recently located in Bitter root Valley and Hellgate Ronde, and several trading posts have been established.

The Salmon river Snakes, or Bannocks, had attacked the white settlers at Beaver Head, killing many of their cattle, and forced them to fly to Deer Creek for protection. It is said, these Indians have about six hundred warriors.

The Flatheads and Pen d'Oreilles were dissatisfied about the Reservation, and many whites in the valleys refused to respect the authority of the government agent and were inciting the Indians to acts of aggression. A strong military force was urged.

The Pen d'Oreilles at Buffalo had a fight with the Assinabonines, and had ten men killed and twenty wounded. The Chief Alexander's son was killed. They also lost three hundred horses.

Carson Valley Items.

News from western Utah was received by last mail to Jan. 12th.

There had been a great snow storm in that region previous to Jan. 1st, but on that day the weather was warm and the snow disappearing very fast. During the storm, Langton's express was two weeks in making a trip from Virginia City to Downieville.

The mines in that part of the Territory were yielding abundantly, and new discoveries were constantly being made of rich leads.

In the *Enterprise* of the 12th of Jan., we find the following notice of certain judicial and other proceedings had in relation to one of those mines. The price paid for injunctions in that county is not stated:

An injunction was granted on Friday last by Judge Cradlebaugh, at the instance of the St. Louis Mining Company, against the Rich and Lucy Ella Companies, restraining them from working and carrying away ore from the tunnels of the last two companies, above the Devil's Gate. The surprising richness of the lead in those tunnels has attracted much attention during the past two weeks. Two surveys were made on the ground, one by the county surveyor and another by Mr. Isaac James, and upon the surveys presented the injunction was granted. Some parties of the Rich Company, who could not be served on Saturday went to work on Sunday, making a formidable display of U. S. Minnie muskets, revolvers, &c.; these were captured by Sheriff Blackburn and carried off. The *posse comitatus* was called out and the parties were summarily ejected, after which the sheriff put in a keeper to preserve the property intact until the further order of the court. Before the service of the legal injunction, it is understood that the Rich Company had served a peremptory process against the Lucy Ella, in the shape of Minnie and Colt's improved patent "monarch of all I survey," warranted to hold everything within five hundred yards.

Judge Cradlebaugh had been holding one of his special sessions of court. After much difficulty in obtaining a jury, the trial of Fitzgerald for the murder of Burke commenced Jan. 4th, which resulted in his conviction, and on the 8th was sentenced to be hung on Feb. 2d, (Saturday last). After receiving his sentence he was taken back to prison, and that night made his escape, and had not been found.

A German named Mau, in going from Carson City with a pack train of merchandise for Esmeralda, was overtaken in the late snow storm, near Walker's river, and came near losing his life, having his hands and feet badly frozen. His mules gave out, and six of them were frozen to death.

The county court of that county is certainly a curious institution, and we are somewhat at a loss to determine by what law, (if any excepting that of its own making), it is governed in its extended operations; but presume it is acting under the laws of California. The following from the *Territorial Enterprise* is another sample of its proceedings:

NEW INCORPORATIONS.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the county court yesterday, for the Cole Silver Mining Company, for gold and silver mining at Virinia City, Utah Territory. The capital stock is to be \$1,500,000, to be divided into 3,000 shares. The first Board of Trustees is to consist of E. J. Wilber, Harry Downs, A. D. McDonald, T. R. Hayes, W. H. Movey, L. R. Mills and John Torrence. Articles were also filed for the Lady Bryan Gold and Silver Mining Company for mining in the Flowery district. The capital stock is

to be \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares. The Trustees are M. H. Bryan, John Kelley, B. W. Hathaway, G. W. Frink, C. M. Hitchcock, C. J. Eaton, William Sherman, J. H. Lyon and James G. Dow.

We shall not be surprised if the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Companies also file articles of incorporation in that court, and who knows but that it may shortly organize the Territory of Nevada, and ultimately the "Cesarian Republic of the Pacific," when the contemplated disruption of the Government takes place, if Congress fails to make the necessary provisions for those matters before the termination of its last session.

In Prospective for Office-seekers.

For the benefit of those wishing to obtain offices under the incoming administrations, the Philadelphia Press has compiled from the "Blue Book" a list of offices of the government to be filled, with the salaries attached, from which the following is selected:

2 Ministers to England and France,	salary to each	\$17,500
6 Ministers, Russia, Spain, Austria, China, Mexico and Brazil, salary to each		12,000
2 Ministers, Chili and Peru, salary to each		10,000
20 Ministers, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Sardinia, Rome, Naples, Turkey, Japan, Honolulu, Nicaragua, Guatemala, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Bolivia, salary to each ..		7,500
2 Secretaries of Legation, London and Paris, salary to each		2,625
6 Secretaries of Legation, each		1,800
21 Assistant do each		1,500
2 Consuls do		7,500
3 Consuls do		6,000
4 Consuls do		5,000
6 Consuls do		4,000
6 Consuls do		3,500
10 Consuls do		3,000
9 Consuls do		2,500
30 Consuls do		2,000
19 Consuls do		1,500
31 Consuls do		1,000

Department of State.—Secretary of State, salary, \$8,000; assistant, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,200; superintendent of statistics, \$2,000; twenty-three clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

Treasury Department.—Secretary of Treasury, salary, \$8,000; one assistant, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,200; twenty-one clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

Comptroller's Office.—First Comptroller, \$3,500; second ditto, \$3,000; thirty clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Auditor's Department.—Six Auditors, at \$3,000 each; six chief clerks, \$2,000 each; treasurer, \$3,000; three hundred clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Department of the Interior.—Secretary of the Interior, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,200; Commissioner of Land Office, \$3,000; one hundred and eighty-six clerks, from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Patent Office.—Commissioner, \$3,000; forty-eight clerks, at salaries varying from \$1,400 to \$2,500.

Agricultural Bureau.—Five clerks, salaries from \$1,200 to \$2,500.

Indian Office.—Commissioner, \$3,000; twenty-two clerks, with salaries from \$1,400 to \$2,000.

Pension Office.—Commissioner, \$3,000; seventy clerks, whose salaries vary from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

Public Buildings.—Commissioner, \$2,000; sixteen clerks, police officers, &c., salaries \$1,100.

War Department.—Secretary of War, \$8,000; fifty-six clerks, whose salaries range from \$1,200 to \$2,200.

Navy Department.—Secretary of Navy, \$8,000; forty-seven clerks, engineers, &c., whose salaries range from \$1,200 to \$3,500.

Attorney General's Office.—Attorney General, \$8,000; Assistant, \$3,000; three clerks—two at \$1,600 and one at \$1,400.

Post Office Department.—Postmaster General, \$3,000; three assistants, each \$3,000; ninety-six clerks, with salaries from \$1,200 to \$2,200.

In addition to the foregoing, there are many other remunerative offices connected with the collection of the revenue, with the land offices, and with other divisions of the governmental machinery, besides the Governors, Secretaries, Judges, Attornies, Marshals, Agents, &c. for the Territories, said to be very desirable offices,

(when the "stealings" are duly estimated), and not to be despised by the patriots who are ready and willing to serve their country for the "spoils" of office.

What effect the revolutionary movements now distracting the country will have in relation to the number of applicants for the offices in the gift of the Chief Magistrate and heads of departments, can not as yet be determined; but if there are no candidates for office from the Southern States there will no doubt be applicants enough from the free States to fill every official station in the government made vacant by expiration of term of office, resignation or removal; and it will be marvellous indeed if there are not at least fifty applicants for each office thus to be filled during Mr. Lincoln's administration, if it shall continue till the 4th of March, 1865.

So far as lucrative offices have been concerned, there has been no want of patriotism manifested by a large class of American citizens for many years past, most of whom have been a curse to the nation.

Late from Cache County.

By letter from Major Blair, dated 26th ult., we are informed that affairs in Cache county were moving along prosperously as usual.—The snow, upon an average, was some fifteen inches deep in the valley, while on the mountains it was piled up in profuse abundance.—The stock belonging to the citizens, which was not needed for use, was taken out of the valley, before the snow commenced falling, to the range near the lake west of Bear river, where it was doing well, under the protection of a strong guard, to prevent Indian depredations.

It was feared by some, that there would be a scarcity of breadstuffs there before another harvest, but others were of the opinion that by adopting a judicious policy in keeping the grain in the county, and using it economically, the people will have enough to sustain themselves. If emigrants, going there next spring, will take the precaution to provide grain for their use till the return of another harvest, and not depend upon being supplied from the granaries of Cache with bread.

The Indians were represented as being in a starving condition. A large number of them were encamped near Logan, who had to be supplied with provisions by the citizens of that place. The band had been furnished recently with two beeves and a quantity of flour, and another demand was made, on the day Major Blair's letter was written. The demand was imperative. What they wanted had to be forthcoming, or they would help themselves. A state of things of that kind, cannot be very agreeable, but the people have been accustomed to feeding the aborigines of these valleys, so long that they do not complain much of the burden thus imposed. A remedy for the evil should, however, be provided, and we doubt not the Superintendent would move in the matter, if he had the means at command, but under present circumstances—a depleted treasury, and a revolution in full blast, threatening the subversion of the government—there is not much prospect of relief from that source very soon.

Off again for the States.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. A. R. Wright, of this city, intends starting again for the east early in the spring, on business for himself and others. To those who have employed him heretofore to make purchases or to transact business for them, it would be useless to say that all matters entrusted to him have ever been attended to with punctuality and in a manner satisfactory to them; but to those who are unacquainted with Mr. Wright's business qualifications, we have no hesitation in saying that to the best of our knowledge and belief, every dime sent by him for the purchase of merchandise will be judiciously expended, and properly accounted for on his return from his annual visit to the States.