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NEWS BY MAIL.

The latest news received by the last eastern mail was from New York to June 23. Our Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska exchanges did not find their way into the mail in time to be brought through, unless the sack containing them was left behind for some reason not reported.

There was nothing new or very interesting transpiring in the United States. The proceedings in Congress seemed to attract but very little attention; Conventions for nominating candidates for the Presidency were becoming stale; and the only thing that apparently interested the people, aside from the political strife that agitates the country from center to circumference, was the Japanese Embassy, so called—the lowest *attachees* of which were *lionized* wherever they went; and the people were so anxious to see a representation or subject of the great "Tycoon" that, to accommodate them, Chinamen were dressed up in imitation of the Japanese and taken round through the country on exhibition; and thousands were thus favored with an opportunity of seeing some great personage and manifesting such adulation as they deemed due an august being from the far-off isles of Japan.

After leaving Washington City, the Embassy visited Baltimore and Philadelphia, and then New York, where they arrived and were received with much pomp and parade on Saturday the 16th of June; the military escort alone numbered over six thousand men.—It was expected that they would remain there till after the Fourth of July, and perhaps would not visit Niagara nor Boston before leaving for their native land.

The Gothamites were very assiduous in their attentions upon the "distinguished" foreigners and every movement made by them, or visit to a shop, or portion of the city by the lowest menial or *attachee* was reported and published for the benefit of those who had not the pleasure of seeing those very remarkable and interesting specimens of the human race, nor of participating in the ceremonies that were instituted to impress upon those representatives of the great Empire of Japan, that the Americans were a mighty people.

The Democrats and Republicans and the other parties and factions were holding State and District Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, for members of Congress, etc., and preparing for the coming conflict with all diligence; but for the time being the "Japanese," the "Great Eastern" and the visit of the Prince of Wales to the British North American Provinces and probably to some of the cities of the United States, where the people are in hopes of having the pleasure of doing him homage, are the prevailing topics among the people, in those sections favored or expected to be favored by the presence of those distinguished personages and objects of attraction from the other side of the mighty deep that intervenes between the Old and the New World; consequently the candidates for high offices in the gift of the people will not be held up to the wondering and observing world as being every thing but "honest men" as conspicuously by the political press, as they will after the present exciting scenes shall cease to exist.

One of those terrible storms for which 1860 has been so celebrated swept over the southern portion of the territory of Kansas on the 8th of June, doing much damage and killing many persons.

On the afternoon of June 17, there was a terrible hail storm at Albany, N. Y. The streets were filled with water and hail; houses were inundated; trees were stripped of their foliage; gardens destroyed and much property damaged. There were also several lives lost. The storm extended over a considerable portion of New England.

There was considerable talk about running

Gen'l Houston for the Presidency and there were many who affected to believe that, if Mr. Bell could be induced to quit the field, the Hero of San Jacinto might be easily elected.

The California mail ceased to be carried by the Isthmus of Panama on the 20th of June.

The news from Europe is unimportant, further than that the successes of Garibaldi are fully confirmed.

Enforcing Municipal Law.

During the last few days Col. Little, the city marshal, has been unusually active and stirring, and his presence in the most business and thronged streets of the city attracted considerable attention, especially as he occasionally visited Alderman Clinton's office, around which there was at times no little stir, indicating that something of more than ordinary interest was transpiring. There had been no drunkenness, no rowdiness, no shooting, nor other violations of statute or municipal law reported; and there was much anxiety manifested by passers-by to know what was up, but at length the mystery was solved.

It seems that after United States troops were stationed in Utah, and a vast amount of legal knowledge was imported, which was gratuitously dispensed by judge and lawyer, advocate and barrister, the merchants, traders and dealers in Great Salt Lake City, or many of them, without distinction of religion or politics, became so thoroughly versed in the principles of constitutional law, that they refused to pay license for selling merchandize within the limits of the corporation as required by the ordinances of the city; and inasmuch as it was generally understood what the result would be in the event that an effort was made to enforce the law, as some of those before whom the matter would eventually be brought, if the judgment of the Alderman's or of the Municipal Court was not honored, had unreservedly expressed opinions adverse to the authority and jurisdiction of the city, under the old charter, the matter was permitted to pass without action being taken thereon.

After the new charter went into operation an ordinance was passed and published in relation to licenses, which several of those most interested, in the hurry and press of business, either did not get time to read, or the perusal of it did not make the necessary impression upon their minds, and it was to that matter the Marshal was calling the attention of the delinquents by serving them with notices, issued by Alderman Clinton, requiring them to appear and show cause why the ordinance had not, so far as they were individually concerned, been honored and observed.

Their answers, severally, as reported, were in accordance with the facts and as soon as they fully understood the nature of the proceedings, all was made right. It was only an omission that will not be very likely to occur again very soon. There was no effort made to evade or resist the law.

The Wheat Crop.

Within the last few days we have seen and conversed with farmers residing in various parts of this county and Davis, and their united testimony is that, although the wheat crop in the several settlements has been very promising and is of good growth, it has been ascertained by close examination that, at least, one fourth part of it is smut, which will certainly make a great reduction in the amount expected to be produced or realized by those who have with pleasure watched its vigorous growth till the smut made its appearance, which was not generally anticipated.

It is hoped that in other counties in Eastern Utah, so far as concerns the wheat crop, the expectations of the husbandman will be more abundantly realized, though unquestionably after all deductions for smut and waste are made, even in Great Salt Lake county, where the crops are generally less than in some of the other valleys according to the number of inhabitants, there will be wheat enough raised to supply the wants of the people, if good care is taken of it, and it is not disposed of for that which profiteth not.

THAT FOUNDATION.—The County Superintendent of Common Schools, a resident of the Fourteenth Ward, has informed us that the large foundation we were inquiring after a few weeks since, was laid for a school house and that before the number was issued in which the inquiry was made, the work, which had for a long time been suspended, had been recommenced and the walls were going up rapidly.

County School Superintendents.

As the time for holding the annual election will soon be here, it is time for the people in the different counties to look around them for a suitable candidate to fill the office of county superintendent of common schools. A law creating this office was made by the last Legislature. We call the attention of the several county courts to this law, especially those that failed to appoint a superintendent and have not numbered the school districts in their respective counties as required.

One reason why this law was made is—that the Legislature at its annual sessions may be acquainted with the educational condition and interests of the Territory. This information must come through the report of the Territorial superintendent, (Hon. Albert Carrington) who, by law, will depend upon the annual report of county superintendents for statistics, &c.

Blank forms of trustees' and teachers' reports were printed soon after the passage of the law, and are still waiting for distribution in certain counties.

County superintendents, as soon as elected, should inform the Territorial superintendent of their readiness to receive the blank forms, and as soon as received, should distribute them to the trustees and teachers under their supervision.

The same law makes it obligatory upon teachers to make quarterly reports to the county superintendent. We recommend to the trustees to see this requirement complied with and to remember that they (the trustees) are required by law to make an annual report to the county superintendent.

All officers entrusted with the interests of community should be energetic in the discharge of the duties required of them, and men should be selected for county superintendents of common schools who are interested in the subject of education, and whose known ability and force of character will insure to the people a strict and faithful performance of the required duties.

Late from the Lead Mines.

By letter from Minersville, we are informed that there is not much doing in the lead mines this summer, several of those who opened and worked the mines in the first instance having engaged in other pursuits for the time being, which, in their opinion, will be more profitable than smelting lead.

Some men have very curious notions about amassing wealth and, if they cannot make a fortune in the course of a few months or a year at most at any business in which they may be engaged, they must quit it and try something else; consequently, when pecuniary blessings are being showered down, their vessels are generally bottom side up and they catch nothing; and, although they may labor hard and incessantly, they remain in poverty during their lifetime, for the want of a little foresight and mathematical knowledge, by the aid of which they might arrive at certain facts and attain certain ends in a given length of time with great accuracy, excepting always the occurrences over which human beings have no control.

The working of those mines may not be very profitable just now, but, in our opinion, more can be made at the business than in raising wheat or any other kind of grain produced in Utah, and eventually they must be a source of wealth to those who follow the business of smelting scientifically, as large quantities of that indispensable material will be needed in the Territory as soon as it can be produced and properly manufactured or made fit for use.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At Manti, on the morning of the "fourth," some of the boys and young men, in the absence of a suitable piece of artillery, with which to thunder forth their sentiments of patriotism in an appropriate manner, made use of some iron concern that had been provided as a substitute; and, in loading it in some peculiar way, it went off, injuring five or six persons badly, and, it was feared by our informant who resides there, that one of the wounded men would not survive.

That was the only serious accident, so far as we have heard, that occurred in the Territory on that day, and that would not have transpired if no substitute for artillery had been deemed necessary.

—The steamers Umpire and Dewdrop were totally destroyed by fire, on the Osage River, on the 9th of June.

Mortality among Sheep in Box Elder County!

By letter from Alfred Cordon, Esq., of Box Elder county, we are informed that at Willard, commonly known as North Willow Creek, a fatal disease has made its appearance among the sheep, and that out of a flock of 170, 60 had died in the course of one week.

The sheep were in good order and doing remarkably well until about the 25th of June, when some of them commenced coughing, and soon the whole flock were affected in that way. On the 3d instant, about noon, they commenced dying—fine fat ones would stagger, pitch forward, and expire in a few minutes. Those who witnessed the singular occurrence were of the opinion that it was the effect of some poisonous weed that the sheep had eaten and, in the course of the afternoon such antidotes as were at hand were applied with no favorable results. About midnight they bled the whole flock, but that seemingly did no good, and by four o'clock next morning, thirty two of them were dead, and seven more died in the course of the day. On the morning of the 5th the surviving sheep did not cough so violently, but their nostrils were so stopped up, they breathed with the greatest difficulty, and their owners despaired of saving any of them.

Many of the dead sheep were opened and examined thoroughly to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the strange mortality. All seemed to be affected in the same way—the small intestines and bladders being inflamed and filled with bloody water. A variety of names have been given to the disease, but there is much uncertainty as to the cause of it, no one who had witnessed it having ever seen anything of the kind before.

Up to the 10th, over one third of the flock had died, and the disease seemed to be abating, and hopes were entertained that most of those that were then alive would be saved. The sheep had been scattered about and kept a few in a place, which seemed to have a beneficial effect. Tar, salt, charcoal, sulphur, gunpowder, and other remedies had been liberally applied.

The most unfortunate occurrence of all, according to the latest report is, that six of the men who attended on the sheep, and assisted in opening and examining them, are very sick, and black sores, much inflamed, have broken out on different parts of their bodies.

The appearance of such a novel and fatal disease among the sheep at that place has created some excitement, as well it might, under the circumstances. Sheep in this Territory have generally been healthy and but few have died of disease, and they have been the most profitable stock raised in these mountains. The matter will of course be thoroughly investigated by those who are engaged in raising sheep, of whom there are many, as that business has attracted more attention within the last two years than formerly, and the number of those useful and profitable animals has been of late greatly increased.

If a general sheep disease should spread through the Territory at this time, it would certainly be a great calamity, from the effect of which it would take several years to recover. It is hoped that the people will not be subjected to such a scourge.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SPRINGVILLE.—Not long since the attention of the public was called to the spirit of enterprize that was manifested this season at Springville, and to the improvements that have been made there since the opening of spring. In addition to the woollen factory, belonging to Messrs. Houtz & Brighurst, which is reported as doing good business, and other improvements in mills, machinery and in house-building, which are constantly being made; we are informed that Mr. Groesbeck is putting up or preparing for the erection of a large and elegant building for theatrical and other amusements; all right and proper enough in their time and place, but we would prefer to be truthfully informed, that a large and commodious building had been or was being erected there for an academy or high school, as such institutions are more needed in the country than theaters, and would be of far greater benefit to community generally and to the rising generation especially, than all the places of amusement that could be devised.

—Gen. William Walker, the "gray-eyed man of destiny," has again gone to Central America, accompanied by a few infatuated persons, calling themselves his officers, who believe in his military genius, and blindly follow him in his adventures.