

**By Pony Express.**

The last express from the east, which arrived here at nine a.m. on Friday last, brought the result of the Chicago convention, by which it is made to appear that the Republicans have carried the war into Illinois by nominating Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President.

John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, were the nominees of the Convention of the American party, which met at Baltimore on the 9th of May.

The proceedings of these Conventions will probably be received by next mail.

**San Pete County.**

The latest accounts from the grain-growing county of San Pete represent that the chances for good crops there this year are thus far very forbidding. The weather, as in this and all the northern counties, has been very cold this spring. There has been but very little rain or snow in that region of late, consequently the ground is very dry, and much of the wheat sown has had to be watered to make it come up. The farmers are behind hand with their work, but are exerting themselves vigorously to complete their seeding operations before it is too late, which will not be for several weeks yet; as in this country wheat put into the ground the last of June often does well in high locations where there is plenty of water.

The spirit of industry, progression and improvement, for which the people of that county are justly celebrated, does not seem to be abated by the backwardness of the season, judging from reports received from several of the settlements, but they are pushing ahead—building, fencing and making other permanent improvements, especially in the new settlements; and there is no probability that they will cease their operations even if Congress passes Mr. Morris's resolution, providing for the appointment of commissioners to treat with the people of the Territory for the purchase of their possessions, antecedent and preparatory to their removal to some place beyond the limits of the United States.

At the new settlement of Springtown a good blacksmith is wanted and good inducements are held out to any one skilled in the art of working in iron, who will go there and work at his trade. We have heard men say recently that the business was not very profitable here; coal was hard to be obtained, and there was not much work to be done. Why not one of those who have not as much business to do as they wish, go to Springtown, where there is plenty of work, plenty of coal near by, and no opposition?

**The Court Records.**

Since the publication of our last number, we have been credibly informed that the records of the First District and Supreme Courts of this Territory are in the possession of Andrew Humphreys, Esq., Indian Agent for the Southern District. Mr. Humphreys states that the records, seal, and all the papers belonging to said courts are at his residence, on the Spanish Fork Indian Reservation, and will be there kept by him until called for by the successor of the Hon. Delano R. Eckels.

Of course, the records of those courts are safe now, but we must confess that an Indian farm is an unusual place for the deposit of such things, and who would have ever thought of looking there after court records? Why were they not left with Governor Cumming, after Eckels and his transient clerk had got through with them, where those interested could have examined them, if they had so desired? He is always at his post and can be found when anything is wanted of him, and not only performs his own duties, but the duties of absentees. What will Mr. H. do with them when he goes out of office, if they are not called for before that event transpires?

**Information Wanted.**

Frank Pitman, of this city, late from Southampton, England, wishes to learn the whereabouts of his uncle, David King, also from Southampton, who came to this Territory four or five years since. Any information that will disclose the place of residence of the said King, will be thankfully received by the young man, who wishes to find his relative.

R. V. Morris, of Cedar city, Iron co., Utah, also wishes to hear from Mr. George Davies, late of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales; if he communicates with him, it will be to his advantage.

**Late from the Retiring Columns.**

The second column of the troops ordered from Camp Floyd to New Mexico consisting of the 5th Infantry and companies A, F and H, 10th Infantry, under command of Lt. Col. Canby, that were to march by Spanish Fork canyon to Green river, at the point where Loring's trail crosses that stream, have, as reported, changed their course and proceeded via Salt creek and Sanpete valley.

Soon after the orders for the march were issued, a large company of sappers and miners were sent up the Spanish Fork to open a road over the divide between the waters flowing into Utah Lake, and those flowing into Green river, but it seems that it was a bigger job to make the road than was anticipated and consequently not completed by the time the troops were ordered to be on their way; the result of which would have been a delay of the march of the column for some considerable time, so long, at least, that it would have been impossible to reach Fort Garland by the 24th of July, if a change of route had not been made.

Lieut. Col. Morrison's command, that marched via the Timpanogas, had some difficulty in getting along, in consequence of the waters of that stream being too high for fording and a new road had to be made over the hills, so as to avoid the fords, which caused some considerable delay in getting out of Provo valley.

How many horses and mules the gang of thieves who came here with the army or soon afterwards, and who have followed the marching column's away, have stolen since they took up their line of march for the Mexican frontier, has not been reported, with the exception that on the arrival of the companies for Laramie at Bridger there were nine animals—seven mules and two horses—stolen in one night. A continued nocturnal reduction in that ratio, would soon be severely felt by troops on a march through an Indian country with no greater amount of animals than those had who recently left Camp Floyd.

In using the term 'marching columns,' when speaking of the fragmentary portions of the army, ordered from the Department of Utah to that of New Mexico, the phraseology used by the War Department has been followed, and no burlesque is intended, in consequence of the known sparseness of their ranks.

**Murder of a Discharged Soldier.**

We are informed, by letter from a friend at Provo, that on the 18th instant, as Major Paul's command, or the 2d sub column of troops, en route for New Mexico, was encamped in Provo canyon, the body of a man, who had been killed and thrown into a slough by the road side near the camp, was found by Hon. S. Smith, who, in company with some others, was returning to Provo from Heberville, situated some twenty five miles up the river.

From appearances the man had not been dead long and, as supposed, belonged to the command. Major Paul was immediately waited upon and informed of the circumstance and asked if he would attend to the interment of the deceased. The Major refused to have anything to do with the matter, said that the man was a discharged soldier, and that it belonged to the civil authorities of the county to see after such things and not to the military.

The encampment was some six or eight miles from Provo city, the nearest settlement, to which place the body was taken, after an inquest was held, and interred at the expense of Utah county, under the direction of the Judge, who was not particularly pleased with the remarks made, nor the courtesy extended to him under the circumstances by the Major and other officers of the command; and no doubt, the body of the murdered man, for by the inquest it was made to appear that he had been killed, would have been left above ground by his late companions in arms, to have been devoured by wolves, if it had not been accidentally discovered as above related.

CRICKETS.—The peculiar species of gryllus, so destructive to vegetation in this mountainous region, have made their appearance this spring, in greater or less numbers, in most of the counties in this part of the Territory, and several settlements have suffered considerably from their ravenous attacks upon the growing crops; but the gulls, which are exceedingly numerous, have of late commenced a war of extermination against the uncouth-looking pestiferous creatures, and the probability is that their works of destruction will soon measurably cease.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL!!**

Last evening as we were just going to press, the California mail arrived, bringing us dates from San Francisco, Sacramento and Placerville to May 12th, and from Carson City to May 19th.

The accounts of the Indian war in Carson are so rambling and disconnected, that it is impossible to obtain the real facts; that there have been some murders committed and a small fight, there seems to be no doubt; but the number killed is comparatively small.

The Placerville Democrat gives the following as the probable cause of the outbreak:

"A gentleman from Washoe stated in this city on Thursday, that a fellow rode into the camp of Winnemuck, a peaceable and venerable chief, and without the slightest provocation, deliberately shot him down. This brutal act greatly exasperated his tribe, and they resolved to avenge his death. If this be so there is some excuse for the Indians."

It seems that the Indians retaliated by killing several men and destroying William's station on Carson river; whereupon several companies of volunteers, amounting to about one hundred men, under the command of Major Ormsby, started after them, and in a fight near the Big Meadows on Truckee river got worsted; a few men were killed, Ormsby among the number.

The people in Carson were greatly alarmed and among the many suggestions for mutual protection, a provisional government, on a large scale, was proposed by some; others wanted martial law proclaimed; and at a meeting of some of the people, Judge Cradlebaugh, who, it seems, has returned there, was requested to open his court; others advocated vigilance committees.

Of all these plans, we think that of the opening of a court by Cradlebaugh, would have been the most effective means of putting an end to the war.

Some 300 stand of arms and 8,000 rounds of ammunition had arrived from California, and Gen. Haven was expected shortly with 200 men and 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

Maj. Stein's command of dragoons from Honey Lake Valley, had got as far as Truckee river, on their road to Carson City. The whole affair seems to have been got up on the high pressure principle, and judging from resolutions passed in several of the mining districts, we conclude, they intend to keep up the excitement for two months, as all mining operations have been suspended for that length of time.

William Streep, one of the express riders, who was reported missing has arrived at one of the stations in safety.

**DOINGS IN CONGRESS.**

Washington, April 27th, in the House Mr. Curtis asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Military Committee, a full plan and schedule of floating battery, now in course of construction in the vicinity of New York harbor, the amount of money expended thereon, and the estimated cost of completing the same, and that the Military Committee report such changes as may be consistent with the public interests.

Mr. Curtis said it was time that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a perfect secret.

Mr. Houston said it was unusual to direct an executive officer to report to a committee.

Mr. Curtis explained that the reason for this was that the committee may reason, examine and determine the propriety and construction of Stevens' battery. If proper the work will go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret this could be done.

Mr. Houston thought it were better for him to object to the resolution this morning.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Buffington in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 338) to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes; on which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Carey] had the floor.

Mr. Carey said, there is one subject which we have been so much accustomed to hear discussed upon this floor, that I do not know but I may be considered out of order if I do not talk upon this negro question.

Mr. Hutton. You are certainly out of order if you attempt, in this committee, to discuss anything except the negro question.—Here, nothing is recognized as of sufficient importance to entitle it to consideration unless it involves a disquisition on slavery. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carey. I am going to make a few remarks upon a matter which I conceive to be of great importance to the agricultural interests of this country. I have no doubt that

some gentlemen may consider that out of order; but I will venture to proceed, even if it is out of order; and in order to lay a foundation for my remarks, I will offer a resolution to be read as a part of my argument, for I know it would not be in order to offer it now for adoption:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be, and they are hereby, instructed to report to this House a bill for the promotion of the interest of agriculture, for the organization of the agricultural division of the Department of the Interior, now in a defective condition, and demanding an immediate remedy.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Carey said: We hear threats of a dissolution of the Union, because of this slavery agitation.—The idea is extraordinary and unnatural. It is impossible that this people can be divided and this Union disrupted.

After a lengthy discussion the committee rose and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the Union generally, and particularly House bill No. 338, to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix duties on imports, and for other purposes; and had come to no conclusion thereon.

The House adjourned till Monday.

April 30.—In the Senate, sundry memorials and petitions were presented.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the report of the judiciary committee, on the petition of George L. Barnard, in regard to the estate of David C. Broderick, was re-committed.

Mr. Johnson, (Ark.) moved that when the Senate adjourn, it will be till Wednesday next. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Senate adjourned till Wednesday, May 2.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Moore, (Ala.) opposed the tariff bill. The Republicans seized on the payment of the public debt, which was comparatively small, as a pretext to increase the duties. Wherever free trade has been tried, the result has proven the wisdom of that policy. We should not abandon the advantage gained in that direction.

Several members made speeches on the Slavery question, and the committee then rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

May 1st.—In the House, the consideration of territorial business was postponed till Monday and Tuesday next.

The resolutions reported from the committee on judiciary, on the President's protest, were postponed till Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in Indian wars prior to that period. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Wilson was willing to abide by all the constitution declares on the subject of slavery. He would never interfere where it legitimately exists.

Mr. Hickman said that sectionalism has been nursed and animated, until it has become the fruitful and commanding parent of all our afflictions. It is not the sectionalism of the North, but of the South—not springing from the few who understand the Constitution in all its bearings, but from the many who, feeling their weakness, have united for strength—a sectionalism not created in the atmosphere which cools the laborer's brow, but in the fetid atmosphere of rice swamps and cotton fields—a sectionalism now mild and persuasive, then fierce and persistent—it is the emblem on the shield of Alcibiades, as a child harmless; but we give it the thunderbolt, and make it fierce and destructive.

The committee rose and reported and the House adjourned.

May 2d.—Mr. Seward presented the petition and arguments of C. S. Drew, adjutant U. S. Army, relative to the Oregon war debt. Referred.

Mr. Pearce, from the library committee, reported a joint resolution for supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw nations with public documents. Agreed to.

The House bill for the relief of the Shawnee Indians was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis moved that his resolutions be made the special order for Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Lane gave notice that he should call up to-morrow the Oregon war debt bill.

Adjourned till Friday.

The House met at noon, only one hundred and twenty-three members present.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the tariff bill shall be made the special order of the day, that the debate shall be confined to the subject, and that the vote shall be taken at an early day.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. English, tho' condemning the action of the extremists in both sections of the Democratic party, yet had an abiding faith in the principles of Democracy, and would rather see a bad man elected to the Presidency if he was a Democrat, than a good man if he was a Republican.

Mr. Hutchins contended that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Mr. Seward was the true doctrine. He argued that the early fathers sought to restrict slavery where it was practicable.

Mr. Smith, of N. C., urged conciliation and compromise.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.