



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE NEWS.

The last eastern mail, which arrived on Monday, brought us but few late papers and none of the latest that were expected, including the Weekly and Daily West, which generally contain the very latest items of news from that direction. Not one half of our New York, Washington, and other eastern exchanges came to hand and some of those that found the way to our table were so mutilated that they could not be read.

The news, so far as we have been able to glean from the few papers that were not so wet that their contents could not be deciphered, is not important.

Congress was doing, up to the 3d inst., but very little. The Senate met and adjourned every third day, and the House, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, day after day discussed the negro question to while away the time till after the Charleston convention should terminate.

Next to the Democratic Convention, the great prize fight between Heenan and Sayers, which terminated like the Charleston affair, without accomplishing the object for which it was intended, was the most exciting subject among the Christians in the States, and there was more being said about it than about the dissolution of the Union, which some of the more observing now consider as a fixed fact.

It is somewhat difficult to determine, from the accounts of the fight, which was the "better man." Douglas seems to have taken the lead at Charleston, but had not quite bottom and speed enough to win the race.

Another fight will have to take place before it is determined whether John or Jonathan is the best Christian and entitled to carry off the champion's belt; and another convention has to be held to determine whether the Little Giant shall be the nominee of the Democrats, north, for the Presidency or not, with a fair prospect of being beaten in the race, if put upon the track, unless the seceding portion of the southern wing of the great harmonious Democratic party can be induced to return and make common cause in their opposition to the Republicans, their common foes; a result not likely to be brought about under existing circumstances.

No action had been taken in the Senate on the anti-Polygamy Bill, and the presumption is that it will not soon come up for consideration in that body, if at all this session; neither has anything further been said or done about Mr. Morris's famous resolution in relation to buying out the "Mormons." The introduction of the resolution at that time was unquestionably intended as the incipient step to the preparing of another plank for Douglas' platform, to be held in reserve in case it should be needed in the presidential campaign.

Emigrating Saints.

From the *Millennial Star* of April 14, we learn that, on Friday, March 30th, the ship Underwriter, Captain Roberts, sailed from Liverpool. The *Star* says that "there were on board 594 souls of the Saints, under the presidency of Elder James D. Ross, assisted by his counselors, James Taylor and John Croft. This number included 70 souls from Switzerland, and the remainder from the British Mission. Nearly the whole of this emigrating company of Saints are en route direct for Utah, the home of the Saints. God speed and bless them abundantly on their journey!"

About the last of April another ship will be dispatched with both through emigrants and those coming as far as the States only. "This," says the *Star*, "will probably close the emigration for the season."

The Underwriter arrived at New York on the 1st day of May, having been just one month at sea, and a majority of the passengers, according to the New York *Herald's* reporter, were transferred the same day to the steamer

New World, of the New York and Albany line, preparatory to leaving for the west. One or two hundred remained in the city a short time to complete their arrangements for the journey. The *Herald* says that "a majority of the emigrants belong to the poorer classes; but it is a remarkable fact, that by prudence and economy—two characteristics of Mormons everywhere—they save more than many who have greater facilities for making it, and have more abundant means at their command."

There were four deaths at sea—two children, a female of sixty years of age, who was in delicate health when she left home, and an old man of eighty. Of spinsters there were 92; wives 96; widows 16; children under twelve years 148. There were about 390 English; 154 Swiss; 90 Welch; 1 French and two Irish. Of the number 138 will travel with hand carts, the balance by teams from the frontier.

It is also reported that the emigration from the States to this Territory will be very large the coming summer.

An Unprofitable Business.

In this age of speculation and office seeking, when men will resort to many mean acts to raise money, obtain notoriety, secure office; and make themselves popular with the majority of mankind, there are very few things left untried by those who are afflicted with that kind of lunacy that might, in their opinion, secure or promote the objects of their ambition; but of all the schemes that have been devised to make money and gain notoriety, that of lecturing against Mormonism and the Mormons, so called, has been thus far the most unprofitable and unproductive. Many have engaged in villifying the Saints, and in speaking evil of the things they understood not, thinking that they could thereby satiate, to some extent, their inordinate desire for lucre and renown, but it has always been a losing business, pecuniarily, and no one has yet acquired lasting fame by "exposing Mormonism."

The latest attempts that have been made to replenish the purse and gain celebrity by proclaiming against the Saints have, from reports, been equally as unsuccessful and disastrous as those made years ago, and after those more gifted by nature and who have had better opportunities to become acquainted with those they have sought to traduce than the late Indian agent or the judicial scribe had while here, have so signally failed in their efforts to make something or become renowned by declaiming against those they hated and wished to destroy without cause, for men of such small caliber and so deficient in oratory, as those are, who have recently tried to "raise the wind" in the Federal city by delivering public lectures on "Mormonism and the Mormons," is superlatively ridiculous, and evinces a lack of knowledge of history and mankind, not often existing in the most unlearned and uncultivated portions of community.

Arrival of the Eastern Mail.

With its usual punctuality the eastern mail arrived on Monday last about 10 a. m., but if all the mail matter was as wet and as much damaged as was the small portion we received, it was most certainly in a deplorable condition. The bags were brought in lashed under the body of the mail wagon so as not to discommode the passengers, and in that condition, they had been evidently dragged through the streams, that are well known to be high at this season of the year, and consequently their contents was as wet as water could make it, and some of the papers were so badly worn, that they were not readable. We are aware however that it is useless to complain.

A wag says, that the mail was brought by water to the head of navigation, that point about which so much has been said being now within about forty miles of Great Salt Lake City.

TIMELY RAIN.—On Sunday evening last, after the signs of rain that had been apparent for some days had nearly disappeared, the sky was suddenly overcast with clouds, and the process of distillation soon commenced and continued through the night, watering the earth beautifully, and which was very much needed, as the late cold, searching winds had so thoroughly dried the ground that the crops would have needed artificial irrigation soon, had it not been for this timely rain.

Indian Difficulties in the West.

From recent dispatches received from the west there are good reasons for believing that the Indians are somewhat troublesome along the mail route and in the vicinity of the defenseless and thinly settled towns and mining villages in Carson. This is what has been expected by those acquainted with the Indian race, after the treatment that has been extended to them within the last few years, and especially during last summer and fall, to the Diggers and other bands on the northern route and to the Pitt river Indians, who, as reported by those cognizant of the facts, were massacred by a company of desperadoes and reckless out-laws, whose acts were seconded and fully endorsed by the barbarous and murderous conduct of Gen. Kibbe towards the survivors of the bloody tragedy a few days after its occurrence.

Whether the horrid, cold blooded, wholesale massacres of Indian women and children beyond the Sierra Nevada has had any influence in stirring up the Indians about Carson and on the deserts this side to acts of murder and retaliation, or not, is as yet unknown; but, if there was cause for one-half the excitement that is reported to have existed in Carson, they have certainly assumed a menacing attitude and will unquestionably be very troublesome to the timid and defenseless people in that part of the Territory and to emigrants passing from hence thither and to California, if some salutary measures are not taken to induce them to peace.

As before stated, an outbreak of those bands this season has been anticipated; and, if it had not been made manifest long ago, that it was no part of the policy of the Indian Department to promote friendly relations with the tribes roaming over the hills and plains intervening between the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska and the Pacific States, those knowing the circumstances would have been astonished that no efforts had been or were being made to protect the mail and express lines and to prevent the emigrants passing that way from being killed by the Indians in consequence of the treatment they had received in times past from those passing through their country.

The small force that has been sent out by Col. Smith, on the requisition of the Executive of the Territory, can hardly be expected to awe those hostile bands into subjection and protect the mail and express lines and stations; tho' it may probably hold those warriors in check some little; but if, as reported, all the stations have been abandoned between Ruby valley and Carson, and the Indians have made hostile demonstrations within seventy-five miles of Camp Floyd, it will take more than sixty men to re-establish the abandoned stations and protect the route, over five hundred miles in extent, through an Indian country, from the hostile attacks of those sons of the forest; and, if the presence of a few soldiers in that region does not fan the war-flame that has been enkindled, it will be fortunate indeed for those most interested.

How many men have lost their lives already between here and Carson is not known. John Applegate, Ralph Lezier and James Alcott are known to have been killed and others are missing—William Streeper among the number.

There are many emigrants on that route—the northern road not being traveled this season; and, if more or less of them do not get killed, they will be more fortunate than others who have passed through or in the vicinity of hostile tribes of savages when they have been at war with the whites.

The late outbreak in Carson valley has disclosed a few facts that were supposed to exist, but not acknowledged by those who have sought to keep them hid; that is to say, if the reports published in the *Mountaineer* extra of Saturday last, which were taken from the *Sacramento Union*, are true, which we have no reasons to doubt, viz., that the inhabitants of Western Utah are not very numerous and that they are in a most defenseless condition—not having arms and ammunition sufficient to protect themselves from the hostile bands by which they are surrounded in the event, which they fear, that the Indians should attack their settlements.

Those settling or going there to engage in mining have not taken the precaution, as do the "Mormons," to supply themselves with weapons and other means of defense and to be "always ready" to repel hostile invasions.

What would the people in Eastern Utah have done, in the Indian wars through which they have passed, if they had not been prepared for

such emergencies? They have never asked for aid from a neighboring State or Territory, nor from the United States, when the Indians have made war upon them. If they had, they would not have expected that their prayers in that respect would have been answered.

Much has been said about the population of the so-called Territory of Nevada; but it seems that, when the tocsin of war is sounded, there is hardly a corporal's guard on hand to repel the foe, and those generally without arms and ammunition.

Truth will out, and 'humbugs' have not yet ceased to exist.

Late from the Plains.

Mr. C. A. Perry, of the firm of C. A. Perry & Co., arrived from Weston, Mo. on the 24th inst., which place he left on the 1st of May, making the trip in twenty-three days with the same animals. He had a light carriage and only one person with him—Mr. J. Mitchell, with the exception of a servant.

Mr. Perry reports the roads good. He encountered but one snow storm and that on the ninth, when he was between O. Fallon's Bluffs and South Platte, which was very severe and somewhat extensive. The feed from the Platte to Bridger not very good; the balance of the way excellent.

J. L. Stoddard, from Farmington, was met at Kearney city; E. D. Woolley and company at the Red Buttes on the north Platte and J. W. Young and company, eight miles above the Three Crossings on Sweetwater—all getting along first rate and in good health.

The emigration to Pike's Peak was immense, and many are on their way to Carson and California, some of them going via the Peak just to see the country. It was reported that many of those mining in that region were intending to go to the mines in western Utah and California this season, though there were not many of them seen on the way.

The weekly average of the proceeds of the Pike's Peak mines sent to the east, for some time past, he says, has been about \$10,000—not a very big pile for so much fuss as has been made about their richness and productiveness. If there are as many men at work in the mines, as has been represented, they certainly are not earning their salt.

The streams were generally high, most of them past fording, particularly Green river, at which place the out-going mail stage was met.

Stolen Horses.

We are informed that, on Saturday last, B'p Stoker brought to the city four horses, taken the day previous by William Prescott, of North Canyon Ward, from an Indian, who said that he got them at Camp Floyd, but evidently had stolen them in this county or from some place further south, as he was taking them north along the base of the mountains above the settlements to avoid detection.

The animals were left with the poundkeeper in this city, where the owners can get them by paying expenses. One of them is a large grey horse, switch tail, unshod, with no perceivable brands. Another is a large bay mare, star in forehead, white hind feet, with saddle and harness marks, but no brands. The other two are three years old horse colts, both bay, one darker than the other; each has a star in forehead and branded W R on left shoulder, and have been worked some little.

From the description of the Indian given by the young man who secured the horses, but for some unknown cause permitted the thief to escape, we believe that he was no other than the notorious Yooge, who escaped from the Penitentiary some two months ago, and has unquestionably been prowling about ever since stealing wherever opportunity has favored his proclivities. He has been seen several times by persons who knew him, none of whom had courage enough to arrest him; and if reports are true, he has received material aid, support and assistance from some whose ideas of justice have been considered somewhat limited. Such men should be closely watched while they remain in the Territory.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been informed by Col. Merrill, of Farmington, that the same Indian from whom the horses were taken by Mr. Prescott was seen at Farmington the same day, and on the next morning there were eight animals missing from that place. They were tracked in the direction of Great Salt Lake City, and were unquestionably taken by the above named Indian, who, no doubt, is in the employ of some of the gangs of white thieves who have for some time infested this region.