

FLOOD—FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED.

Reports received from Iron and Washington represent that on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th of July, there was a heavy thunder shower on the mountains, intervening between those two counties, on the head waters of Pine and Pinto Creeks, and as is often the case throughout these mountainous regions, but of more frequent occurrence in the southern than in this part of the Territory the clouds emptied themselves of water so profusely that a flood was literally produced, and the water flowed down from the hill sides in torrents, which caused the streams to rise to a great height, sweeping away nearly every thing in their course and doing much damage on reaching the settlements in the valleys below. The settlers at Pinto Creek had their lands overflowed and their fences swept away. They lost most if not all their hay and a considerable portion of their wheat and other crops. The damage sustained by the people in that small settlement amounted to several thousand dollars.

We are informed by Hons. G. A. Smith and J. F. Kinney, who were at Pinto the day after the flood, that the road from thence to Grass Valley, which was before in good repair and condition, was rendered nearly impassable—the water having made deep cuts in and across the road, and otherwise damaged it materially.

How much damage was done to property in Pine Valley, has not transpired. The water in Pine creek rose to a great height, and as it rushed down the valley like a mighty wave fifteen or twenty feet high, far below where there was any rain, it swept away the house of Mr. Isaac Allphin, formerly of this city, and four of his children were drowned. The house—a framed edifice, was near the creek, but was, as supposed, some twelve or fifteen feet above high water mark. The flood, of which they had no premonition, came down, as reported, about nine o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Allphin and a son about sixteen years old were out seeing after some cattle or some other matter at the time, and although near by, were unable to render those in the house any assistance, as it was swept away instantaneously by the force of the water. Mrs. Allphin seized one of five small children, which she succeeded in saving with much difficulty. The other four—two girls, the oldest in her tenth the other in her eighth year, and two boys, one in his fourth year the other a babe nine months old, who were in the house when the flood struck it, were drowned. Through the exertions of Bishop Gardner the bodies were recovered the next morning; that of the infant being found lodged in the top of a willow and all within a mile and a quarter of the place where the house stood. It was a mournful occurrence, and by it a loving father and mother were not only bereft of their children, but were left destitute; for of their bedding, clothing, provisions and furniture nothing was saved.

A MURDEROUS AND FIENDISH ACT.

A well authenticated report says that on Sunday, the 26th ult., as Sagwitch, one of the Shoshone chiefs, who made his escape at the battle of Bear river last winter, was on his way to attend the treaty at Brigham city, which had been arranged to be held on the 30th, he was taken prisoner in Box Elder Canyon, by a small detachment of C. Vs., serving as an escort to a Government train enroute from Fort Connor to Camp Douglas. His son, a young lad, and a young man named David Lindsey, who had been up the creek on a fishing excursion, with whom Sagwitch had fallen in on his way down the canyon, were also made prisoners, taken into camp and placed under guard.

On hearing what had transpired, Governor Doty, who was at Brigham city at the time, sent an express to the officer in command of the detachment, informing him of the contemplated treaty and expressing a hope that no violence would be done to the chief by the Volunteers, notwithstanding which, during the following night, and while being strongly guarded, Sagwitch was shot by some fiend—the ball entering his left breast and passing out through the right shoulder, inflicting a fearful, but it is believed not a mortal wound. He was taken to Brigham city next morning where every possible attention was extended to the sufferer by that more than savage act. It is stated that the perpetrator could not be found.

SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH.

A few days since we were favored with a view of as fine a specimen of honey as we ever saw either in the eastern or western States, made in Springville, Utah county, by bees brought from Lower California last winter or spring, by Messrs. J. Whitbeck and W. Roberts. They imported two swarms, one of which sustained no injury whatever. The other was slightly damaged by some accident on the way and has not made as much honey as they otherwise would have done.

The bees thus imported were in patent hives, better calculated than any other for being moved such a long distance over a rough wagon road. Mr. Whitbeck informed us that he never saw bees work any better than had the uninjured swarm thus far, and that in four weeks they filled a chamber in the upper part of the hive which was taken out when full, containing thirty-four pounds of honey.

These gentlemen are confident that bees will do as well in Utah as in California, the opinion that has prevailed heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding. They also state that, with proper care, as many bees as desired can be imported from that State by the southern route without difficulty, and they will take pleasure at any time in extending to others the benefit of their experience in the matter.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, and others, in Washington county, have also imported bees which are represented as doing remarkably well, and if there be any cause why bee-culture should not engage the attention of the Deseretans we know not what it is.

Why has not the Deseret Agricultural Society taken the matter into consideration and encouraged the introduction of bees into the valleys of Deseret?

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Late intelligence from Washington county represents that the growing cotton in all the settlements is very promising and an abundant crop is anticipated. The season previous to about the middle of July had been excessively warm and dry, and ears were entertained that the cotton and other crops would be injured by drouth. A succession of showers has since removed those fears, and at latest dates the prospects were decidedly flattering, and things in general were moving forward quite to the satisfaction of all concerned. The health of the people generally is represented as being good and but very little sickness has prevailed there this season.

At St. George the thermometer had ranged, up to the middle of July, day after day, at 110 degrees in the shade—warm enough certainly for cotton raising or the production of anything requiring a hot climate for its growth and maturity, especially if there was a plenty of water.

Complaints about the regular transmission of mail matter to and from that part of the Territory continue to be made, and if as many failures occur as represented, the complaints are not without cause. As now arranged the mail which leaves Salt Lake City for the South every Thursday morning, has an unbroken connection with the mail from Cedar City to Santa Clara, and consequently letters and papers directed to any Post Office in Washington county should reach their destination if forwarded from this city by that mail in nine days, and when they do not, but are three or four weeks in transit, and perhaps never reach their destination, it is certain that there is something wrong somewhere. All we have to say to those aggrieved by such operations is to be patient and use all diligence in seeking for the offenders or the cause of such unbearable irregularities.

ARRIVAL OF GOODS.—Kimball & Lawrence's first train of 15 wagons arrived in the city on Monday. It left Omaha on the 25th of May and passed their other train of 35 wagons, that left Omaha on the 20th, at Ash Hollow.

We believe that most of our merchants are having their goods this year freighted here by strangers. We understand that W. S. Godbe, Esq., has a large amount of goods on the way, from both Nebraska City and Omaha.

FOUND.—Near L. W. Hardy's station, twelve miles east of this city, a pocket memorandum book, containing some papers probably of value to the owner; which may be recovered by applying at this office.

TREATY WITH THE SHOSHONES.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., Governor Doty and General Connor, pursuant to previous arrangement, held a treaty with Pocatello, Sanpitch and other chiefs of the late hostile bands of Shoshones at Brigham city, which resulted in a peace arrangement between those bands and the government, the military and the citizens, which it is hoped will be permanent and that the evils resulting from the long continued state of warfare which has existed between those redskins and the whites will cease. It is understood that the Indians, especially their chiefs, feel greatly humbled and sued for peace, under the impression that they could gain nothing by a continuance of hostilities, but would be materially benefited by the establishment of peace between them and the whites.

The stipulations of the treaty have not transpired, but there are good reasons for believing that, whatever they were, they will be fulfilled by the contracting parties in good faith. The presents that were made to the chiefs, and those of their respective bands who were present at the treaty, are said to have been, to them, very satisfactory.

Peace having thus been made with the belligerent Shoshones, all reasonable measures should be taken by the representatives of the government, as well as by the citizens of Utah and Idaho and by those passing through the Indian country to prevent a recurrence of the robbing, plundering and tragic scenes which have been enacted in the vicinity of the northern border of Utah, within the last eight or ten years.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF PEACE.

Mr. Jacob Meeks arrived in this city on the 31 inst., from his ferry on Snake river, with some twelve or fifteen horses which had been stolen from the citizens of Utah, as understood, and recovered by him from the Bannacks and Shoshones in that region, under instructions from General Connor. He was, as reported, accompanied as far as the Malad valley by about seventy lodges of those wandering inhabitants of the desert, who encamped there awaiting his return, all but about twenty or thirty bucks, who came on to Brigham city.

Four of the chiefs or principal warriors came to this city with Mr. Meeks and had an interview with Gov. Doty. They represent that they are in a suffering condition, desire peace with the whites and aid from the government. The Governor, as reported, agreed to furnish them with three thousand pounds of flour and six or eight beehives, on the receipt of which they are to return to Snake river, where Governor Doty and General Connor are to meet them in five or six weeks for the purpose of entering into a treaty of peace with them, as has been effected with their neighbors the Shoshones.

PROFESSOR THOMAS' CONCERT.

The vocal and instrumental concert, given on Saturday evening last for the benefit of Prof. C. J. Thomas, was a rare treat. The house was well filled, which evidenced that the public duly appreciate the musical talent and the valuable services which have been rendered by Mr. Thomas, as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, since he has been a citizen of Utah.

To speak approvingly of either or any of the performers in contradistinction to the others, would be doing a wrong, for all did well and there was nothing wanting to render the entertainment as complete as the most fastidious could have expected or desired, and so far as our knowledge extends, no one retired at the close of the concert under the impression that they had not received the worth of their money.

Preceding the closing Anthem, the Professor very feelingly returned thanks to his patrons; to the members of the choir and orchestra who had assisted him on the occasion, and expressed his obligations to Prest. Young for his encouragement and patronage in his professional labors, and for his liberality in granting him the free use of the Theatre that evening. His brief speech was well received and showed that the Professor's well deserved popularity is not on the wane.

DWARF CHERRIES.—Mr. R. Wimmer presented for exhibition in our office, a few days since, some fair looking dwarf cherries. This variety has evidently one point of commendation—that of being a prolific bearer—though of but indifferent flavor.

TELEGRAPHIC CELERITY.

Last week, during the night-time, a terrific tornado, between Mud Springs and Julesburg, prostrated forty poles, breaking and carrying off the wire. Next morning, Mr. Martin Hogan, the operator at Mud Springs, having ascertained the locality of the break, started out with new wire and sufficient poles, repaired the line, re-opened communication, so that all the through business at his office was dispatched before night of the same day. It is well known that the region of the South Platte in the vicinity of this break, furnishes no pole timber at a distance of less than forty miles. The promptitude here displayed is worthy of commendation.

During the frequent interruptions of telegraphic communication which have occurred at this point the present summer, we are aware that the impression prevailed that the line was broken, as though this was the impediment most hostile to telegraphing. Breakage, however, has not been the principal cause of the annoyance—unfortunately taking place, in most instances, at a time when the intercepted news was of the most intense interest. Though the line between this city and Omaha has been repeatedly broken, the facilities for making repairs are so complete—as evidenced in the instance above referred to—that the interruptions would have been but comparatively momentary had no other cause for interruption existed; but the main obstacle has been the superabundance of electricity with which the atmosphere has been charged, especially along the line of the Platte between Forts Laramie and Kearney where the interruptions have generally been reported. Contrary to all philosophical theories and casual opinions, the winter season has proved to be the most favorable for the Great Continental Telegraphic Line, notwithstanding the height to which the snows rise in the deep solitudes of the Rocky Mountains.

THE DROUTH IN IRON COUNTY.—Hon. S. S. Smith, of Paragonah, in a letter of recent date, says that the season in that part of the Territory has thus far been exceedingly dry. The crops were light, the grass nearly dried up and there would be but little hay cut in that county. Little Creek, where considerable grain has been raised heretofore, had become dry, and the people there had to haul their water for drinking and culinary purposes, a long way. The opinion of farmers generally was that in that vicinity there would not be over one half of an average crop of grain raised this season.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.—The creek on which the Paper Mill is located, in consequence of the extreme drouth, is now but a very small stream, and what little water it has afforded of late has been taken out above for irrigating purposes, consequently the mill has stopped. If by any reasonable means an arrangement can be made, by which the mill can be put in motion again within a few days, we can issue a paper next week, otherwise none may be expected.

UTAH COUNTY ITEMS.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, }  
July 28th, 1863. }

DEAR NEWS:

The 24th went off in good order, with much display—good eating, etc. At Payson with processions, speeches, etc., winding up with several dancing parties.

At Santaquin a fine closed bowery was erected, and at 2 o'clock long tables were spread and loaded with every dainty our market affords. Two hundred regaled to their hearts content upon substantial and delicate viands—leaving still enough for a platoon of waiting red skins. Evening dancing in the cool bowery was really a treat. Santaquin did itself credit on that day certainly.

A few days since, Mr. Coombs, school teacher at Payson, held an examination of the improvement in studies of his pupils. A pleasant and satisfactory result followed, not only to the teacher and scholars, but to the parents of the pupils.

We were blessed with a fine shower a week or so ago. It is, however, dry, dusty and hot again. Harvesting is going on and vegetation growing wonderfully fast. Tobacco looks fine, and is likely to prove that our soil is fit for almost anything.

A squad of soldiers passed up on the 26th. What their destination or business was I can not say.

The Payson Gardener's Club is quite an institution, and destined to effect much good. The meetings are held once a week and are becoming really interesting. Why do not the people of other towns and settlements try to improve themselves in this line, and advance their horticultural interests—are they asleep?

Yours, ever,