



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....April 4, 1860.

Old Mail Matter.

It has been reported that there are at this time not less than twenty six sacks of old mail matter at the Muddy, ten or twelve miles this side of Bridger, and that there is an indefinite amount of mail sacks filled with papers, some of them open and their contents scattered about at different points along the route.

There is no doubt, tons of mail matter between this city and St. Joseph, if it has not been destroyed, that should have been brought in months ago; and why, after it has been left by the way till it is of no use only for waste paper, it should be brought in, as it was last week, to the exclusion of that which was last forwarded, and would be of some use to the citizens of the Territory, those only who have the matter under their supervision and control, as contractors, conductors or carriers can tell.

The exchanges we received by that mail were, with two exceptions, December dates, several of them published before the meeting of Congress, filled with reports of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, and of course not so very interesting, and not at all calculated to make a person feel good natured after waiting for the arrival of the mail till his patience was exhausted.

When will such impositions as are now constantly being practiced upon the people of Utah and the sojourners in the country cease?

Unheard of Proceeding!

We have been credibly informed that, on yesterday morning, the five individuals who have lately been tried in this county and found guilty of larceny were taken from the Penitentiary on writs of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Eckels in this city, within four miles of the prison, and made returnable at Camp Floyd, or in its suburbs, forty four miles from here.

The reasons for taking them there will no doubt transpire in due time, but to a person not familiar with the peculiar workings of the Federal Judiciary in Utah, it will of course seem a little strange. If his honor wished to fairly investigate the proceedings in those matters, why did he not do it here, where the facts could have been made known without so much delay and expense?

San Pete County Jail.

The number of lawbreakers having increased to such an alarming extent since so many reformers came into the Territory, it has been considered necessary by the County Court of San Pete County, to build a jail for the accommodation and safe keeping of prisoners, thieves and others accused of crime. An appropriation has been made for that purpose and the work commenced, and so far advanced that there are two cells nearly or quite completed.

The building is 25 by 30 feet, two stories high, built with walls three feet thick; estimated cost, \$4,000.

The people of San Pete have heretofore been considered very peaceful, quiet and law-abiding, but since crime has been fostered, and criminals of every grade protected and encouraged, there is not a nook nor corner in the country where that class of beings has not, more or less, extensively committed offences against the laws of the Territory; and we are glad that the civil authorities of that county are preparing a safe place for such villains when caught, and hope that every officer, not only in that county, but throughout the Territory, will be vigilant in bringing offenders to justice and rid the country of the curse that has been brought upon it in the persons of thieves, robbers and murderers, at the earliest practicable date.

SECURE THE HARDY PLUMS.—Those having the Pottawotomie or native plum growing in their gardens can now obtain choice grafts, as will be seen by W. L. S. Hemenway's advertisement on last page.

Executive Correspondence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
October 7th, 1858. }

SIR:—

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of the 4th ultimo, relative to disbursement for clerk hire out of the contingent funds in your hands as Governor of the Territory of Utah and, in reply, have to state that you are hereby authorized to compensate the person employed as your clerk as instructed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury under date of the 10th Sept. 1857, viz: "to pay the balance remaining over and above such expenditures to a clerk or clerks or so much thereof as has (been) found to be necessary," taking care not to expend any more than the amount appropriated in a fiscal year.

I am very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.HON. A. CUMMING,
Governor of the Territory of Utah.
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Utah, }
Great Salt Lake City, April 3d, 1860. }

GENTLEMEN:

I have seen, recently, certain published statements calculated to produce a false impression upon the public mind in regard to the disbursement of the contingent fund of this office.

I therefore request that you will publish the enclosed letter of instructions from the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, as also this note.

Owing to peculiar circumstances I deemed it most expedient to request my wife to act in the capacity of confidential clerk. That portion of my accounts which embrace the compensation for the services of a clerk were suspended for explanation by the Comptroller, at the suggestion of the Hon. John Cradlebaugh. Those explanations have been given and I presume will prove satisfactory.

Respectfully,

A. CUMMING.

More Horse Stealing.

On Monday morning, 2d inst., Mr. D. H. Cannon, who had been looking for some days after a horse belonging to him that was missing from the range where he had turned it out, fortunately met with it in East Temple street in the possession of a lad who gave his name as William Bratton, and who was immediately arrested, together with an accomplice, who when taken into custody, said that his name was John Mowry — afterwards said that it was George Harrison, and subsequently it was ascertained that he had called himself John Murry, at Box's store where he had sold an ox that morning.

On examination, it was made to appear that the two boys came into the city together early in the morning, each with a horse and driving two steers or oxen, that they sold one to Mr. Box for merchandise, which they had divided between them. The oxen had probably been stolen, but there was no way of ascertaining the facts in the case.

They were committed for further investigation in default of bail.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY.—A correspondent writing from Fillmore under date of March 27, says that the spring there has thus far been very cold, and says that there is but little snow in the mountains, and a scarcity of water for farming purposes this season is anticipated.

The winter has been severe on fruit trees, and the crickets have hatched out in countless numbers in that vicinity; in some places the ground is represented as being literally black with them.

The dam at the new settlement on the Sevier has been completed and a good supply of water thereby obtained for irrigating purposes.

SNOW STORM.—The weather has been quite windy and stormy within the last few days, raining occasionally in the valley and snowing on the mountains. During the afternoon and night of Monday there were several heavy showers, and at about nine o'clock yesterday morning it commenced snowing and continued at intervals through the day. The wind blowing from north-west made it very uncomfortable without, the thermometer falling from 44 to 30 when the snow commenced falling.

THE SATURDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Capt. Gibson's last lecture was not as well attended as the preceding ones. The evening was somewhat unpleasant.

His subject was the poetry and literature of the Malays.

Two large iron wedges have been left in our office, found some weeks since on the State Road, near the crossing of Emigration street, which the owner can have by calling for them.

Cache Valley.

A correspondent writing from Logan, Cache county, under date of March 21st, gives a very graphic description of that valley, for the benefit, as he says, of the hundreds of emigrants who are making arrangements to go there this season. The communication is an interesting document, but not being in proper shape, we cannot give publicity to it entire.

He says that the first advantage that presents itself to the emigrant is the "abundance of snow," there being a sufficiency "to ensure good sleighing from four to six months each year." There is plenty of water for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, plenty of timber in the mountains, an abundance of grass for hay and pasturage in the valley and lime and building stone abounds in all or most of the canyons. The soil is represented as being very good and the productions similar to the other valleys in this mountainous region excepting that it is a little too cold there for Indian corn.

Most of the people that have settled there, according to our correspondent, "profess Mormonism" and many are striving to honor their profession by "living their religion," but if there are not some who have gone there this spring who would not prefer getting a living by stealing, to obtaining a livelihood by honest labor, we are much mistaken. It will do no harm at least for honest men to keep a good watch for such scamps and they may very generally be known by their wonderful zeal for religion and honesty, especially when among those who are unacquainted with their true character and proclivities.

Public and private improvements are being made in all the settlements; school and meeting houses have been built or are in progress of erection; bridges have been made over the streams on all the principal thoroughfares and other necessary things provided for the accommodation of the settlers, who are represented as being very industrious.

That Cache valley is a good enough place for farming and grazing operations there can be no reasonable doubt and if the reports concerning the country are not somewhat exaggerated, those seeking homes there, and there are many who are doing so, may soon become wealthy by proper industry and economy and live more contented and happy than they did before going to that part of the Territory.

Most of the communications received from that valley speak highly of the presiding officers there as though they were something extra and perhaps they are. With most of them we are personally acquainted and know that they are good men, but not being given to personal laudation, we seldom speak approvingly of any person who faithfully performs the duties required of him in an official station, as every man who does so only discharges a duty which he contracts to perform when he accepts of the office, and, as a general rule, it is always safe for men in whatever situation they may be placed to be on their guard when all persons speak well of them.

The Beaver County Lead Mines.

Much has been said within the last six months about the lead mines at Minersville, Beaver county, which were opened last summer, and worked some little, but not extensively enough to determine the question as to the amount of mineral existing in that region of country, and some have doubted the existence of lead there in any considerable quantity, and have supposed that the accounts given by those who had tested the ore and explored the county were somewhat exaggerated.

From recent reports which are well authenticated, it is but reasonable to suppose that there is lead enough in that section of country to supply the demand for that useful and indispensable article in this Territory for some time, if the mines were worked as they ought to be and no doubt will be ere long if reasonably remunerative and, if the persons who are now operating will make the necessary exertions and the ore is as rich as represented, they can make handsome profits by supplying the market at prices that will effectually exclude importation.

The specimens of lead from these mines exhibited in this city have been of the best quality, far superior to that obtained from the Vegas mines and, inasmuch as there is now but little doubt as to its existence to some considerable extent, it is hoped that it will not be long before some enterprising man or men will commence the manufacture of minium, ceruse and other productions of lead used for painting,

for which there is and will be a great demand in this Territory and for which thousands of dollars have been annually paid for the small amount imported, not one half as much as would have been used if it could have been obtained even at the high prices for which it has been sold.

In this high region where the effect of the atmosphere upon every thing exposed to its action is so great both in dry and wet weather, unless thoroughly painted, all manufactures of wood soon go to decay and become valueless; consequently, oil and paints will ever be in demand so long as the country continues to be inhabited by other people than savages, and, in our opinion, a more profitable business could not be entered into than the manufacture of the various oxides of lead in common use for painting purposes. The process of oxydation is not complicated but very simple, and no great amount of capital would be required to produce enough paints to supply the demand and thereby save and retain in the Territory thousands of dollars that will otherwise be sent abroad.

Lead has from time immemorial been extensively used in the arts and there is seemingly no end to the uses to which it is or may be applied. In these days, however, when gold chasing is the most popular business among mammonists, lead mining does not attract as much attention in the United States as formerly, as it does not pay so well, but if only common wages can be made at the business, there should be as much lead of all kinds produced in this Territory as is or may be needed, if a sufficiency of ore can be found, and that does not appear to be problematical.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, April 1, at 11 a.m., Elder Wandell Mace spoke about an hour, after which Elder Orson Pratt made some appropriate remarks on the restoration of the priesthood, and the gathering from the nations of the earth the honest in heart; that by it the Saints enjoy all the blessings they possess, whether faith, power, the healing of the sick, or justification. Bore testimony to the establishment of the kingdom of God in this generation, with all its accompanying gifts, blessings and enjoyments.

President Brigham Young alluded to the great variety of character and dispositions manifested among men, there being no two alike; said the perfection of conveying ideas is not, and cannot be enjoyed in this mortal state of existence; rejoiced that we had been able to receive a perfect system of salvation; that many of those principles are among the religious world, but the difficulty is that they do not unite them together; they select some particular point of doctrine, and hope to gain salvation by clinging to that, though they reject all the rest. In speaking of the resurrection he observed that no man, no matter how strictly he lived to the law of God, ever received a resurrection till after Jesus was called from the dead, Enoch and his band and and Elijah not excepted. Advised the people to receive all the truth they could find in heaven, on earth, or even if it came from the depths of hell. Prayed for the blessings of heaven upon all the works of God, and concluded with the following admonition: Let us do honor to him, to our being, and so order our lives that we may be prepared to live with him eternally in the heavens, through the merits of his son Jesus Christ. Notice was given that in future there will be two meetings on Sundays, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

On Thursday next the fast day will be kept in the Tabernacle; the meeting will be opened at 10 o'clock.

The Annual Conference will convene on Friday at the usual hour.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—Our townsman, Mr. A. C. Pyper, in digging a cellar in this city, not long since, exhumed the entire skeleton of a large animal, supposed to be of the buffalo species, but much larger in dimensions than the present buffalo of these western climes. One of the teeth, a grinder, measures 4 1-4 inches in circumference, about 2 1-2 inches long and now weighs four ounces. Truly great things were in these mountains at some time.

A letter from Washington, referring to the state of feeling existing between the two parties in the Senate says:

"That there is no speaking except on matters of necessity, in the Senate. They feel and are as distinct as Englishmen, and indeed more so at present."