



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Indian Outrage.

The mail carrier on the route between this and Brigham city reports, that on Thursday last, a small company of Indians who had visited Great Salt Lake City for the purpose of soliciting presents from the Government, as they were returning homeward quite dissatisfied at not obtaining what they came for, there being neither Superintendent nor Agent to be found in this part of the Territory, were very saucy as they passed through the settlements.

At Farmington they had some altercation with two men by the name of Barnard, on whom they made some demands. Near Kington's Fort, three of them assaulted a man who was hunting stock on the range, and tried to run over him with their horses. One of the Indians was armed with bow and arrows, the others had each a war club; the one having a bow shot twelve arrows at the man, eight of which took effect, wounding him badly. The other two then came up with their war clubs to dispatch him; but one of them accidentally dropped his club, which the wounded man seized, and wielding it dexterously he soon drove the savage assailants from the field.

How much truth there may be in the story we cannot say, but know that when Indians are mad because they do not or cannot get what they want, they are often turbulent and reckless and will insult and abuse those who have treated them kindly as well as those who have not.

Many of the Indians in this Territory complain that the promises made to them by the Superintendent and Agents have not been fulfilled. That is a matter between the "red skins" and the Government Agents, and may be true or not; but it has been thoroughly demonstrated that if agreements made with or promises made to any of the American race are not carried out by the party dealing with them, a spirit of revenge is at once enkindled which cannot be satisfied till they commit some depredation and often not without the shedding of blood.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received from a correspondent at Ogden city, an authentic account of the occurrence, which can be seen in another column.

And still they Go.

Emigrants have been constantly passing through this city, for two or three months, on their way to Cache valley, and more especially since the wintry season ended. How many have gone there this spring is not known, at least no definite report of the number has yet been made, but judging from the hundreds of wagons and teams that have been moving in that direction, some of the cities, settlements, towns and villages in Utah county and perhaps some settlements in the southern part of Great Salt Lake county must have materially decreased in population, in consequence of the great rush northward by those in search of new homes and better locations.

Only a few days since, a company numbering some twenty wagons, with flocks and herds sufficient to make an imposing show, passed our office going into the north country. On stepping into the street an old acquaintance was recognized in the company as it was passing, from whom, on inquiring, we ascertained that they were from Payson, one of the most thriving towns in Utah county, and that their destination was "Cache," which place though within the Territory is a long way from that portion of it where most of the wheat and other grain was raised last summer.

Those going there have probably taken the precaution to carry their breadstuffs with them, otherwise they may see the want of it before harvest.

CITY ACADEMY.—The summer term of Mousley's popular Boarding School was commenced on Monday last, and those wishing to attend, either young gentlemen or ladies, will do well to make application while there is an opportunity.

More of the Indian Aggressions.

We have just been informed that the party of Indians, which left this city on the 12th inst., calling themselves Shoshonees, on their way north, killed a sheep near Farmington, and then went into that place and formed a war-circle in a street around Ezra and Lachoneus Barnard and threatened to kill them, which they doubtless would have done had not the Barnards managed to escape. The same party stole a pony from Mr. H. Pugh, and some harness from a plow in a field; and a short distance north of Farmington wantonly seized a herd-boy, threw him down, and beat and kicked him severely. Mr. Pugh's son and another boy followed the Indians in quest of the stolen property, and overtook them near Weber river; but, instead of recovering the pony and harness, the boys narrowly-escaped being killed.

We are gratified in being able to add that Dr. Higgins thinks that Mr. Miles will recover, though his wounds are numerous and some of them severe.

The Indians who attacked Miles had killed an ox on the previous evening, from which they only took the tongue, and some steak and tallow. Within a few days past some dozen or more horses have been stolen in Weber co., many of them, if not all, by Indians, who are becoming very saucy and overbearing when they cannot have all they see fit to ask for.

It may be well for the civil authorities in our northern settlements, especially in Weber and Box Elder counties, to call upon the commandant of their Military District for a force sufficient to arrest such Indians as indulge in wanton abuse of kind treatment, and to prevent like depredations in future.

Municipal Appointments.

The City Council have recently appointed the following gentlemen to the several municipal offices under the ordinances of the City Auditor of Public Accounts—Robert Campbell. Assessor and Collector—Jeter Clinton.

Supervisor of Streets—Isaac Groo.

Captain of Police—John Sharp.

Water Master—Isaac Groo.

City Sexton—J. C. Little.

Surveyor—Jesse W. Fox.

Fence Viewer, 1st Municipal Ward, Levi Riter

" 2nd " William Carter.

" 3d " John Nebeker.

" 4th " C. M. Donelson.

" 5th " W. C. A. Smoot.

Inspector of Buildings—A. H. Raleigh.

Inspector of Wood and Lumber—John Gray,

(13th Ward.)

Sealer of Weights and Measures—N. Davis.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Leonard W. Hardy.

Inspector of Provisions—Leonard W. Hardy.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Jesse C. Little.

Quarantine Physician—Washington F. Anderson.

Board of Examination of School Teachers—

Theodore McKean, James T. Cobb, Orson Pratt, Jr.

Board of Examination of Physicians—Albert

Carrington, Levi Richards, Jeter Clinton.

Those of the foregoing appointees who have not taken and subscribed the oath of office prescribed by the city charter are requested to call at the Recorder's office and do so without delay.

THE EXPRESS.—The pony express left Sacramento at 2:05 a.m. of the 11th, and arrived here at 6:15 p.m. of the 15th. It was only detained three minutes and proceeded again on its way east. The time of starting the express from St. Joseph has been changed to Friday morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected to arrive here to-night.

PROSPECTS OF A STORM.—The weather has been warm and pleasant during the week, and very drying, as the wind has been stirring briskly much of the time. The warmest day was Sat., the 14th, thermometer at 70 deg. in the shade. Yesterday the sky was overcast with clouds, and there was, at the time of going to press, a fair prospect of rain, which is much needed just now.

EVENLY DIVIDED.—Things are pretty evenly divided, after all. The poor man has no money, while the rich man has no appetite. The former lives in dread of the almshouse, and the latter of dyspepsia and white pine pudding. Who's ahead?

CORN BEEF.—Fresh beef, boiled in very salt water is said to be sweeter, and tenderer, than that which has been pickled before cooking; and any family that can get fresh beef may corn it as they want it.

The Charleston Convention.

Monday next the 23d instant was fixed upon long ago as the time for holding the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, but in consequence of the high prices for board and rooms, which have been agreed upon by the hotel and boarding house keepers, and the smallness of the place, there not being sufficient accommodations to be obtained there at any price, for the vast number of delegates, wire workers and others that will be in attendance, there is some probability that the convention will meet at Baltimore, and not in the mercantile emporium of the Palmetto State, as originally intended.

If the prices asked for rooms, board, etc., are as high as represented, the people of Charleston, heretofore so noted for hospitality, must have come to the conclusion that if they do not make something this time they will never have another chance to fill their pockets by entertaining so many political gamblers as are expected to be present at the convention to witness the proceedings, and to figure in the grand game that will be played, to determine who among all the aspirants in the great democratic party for the Presidential chair shall be put in nomination for the sixteenth President of the United States.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington under date of March 17th, says:

"Every day produces some new evidence from Charleston that the landlords of the hotels and boarding houses are charging the most extravagant prices for quarters during the session of the Democratic National Convention. A member of Congress received a letter a day or two since, in reply to an application for quarters, stating that he could have a room provided he would agree to pay the enormous price of ten or twelve dollars for it from the 15th of April—eight days before the convention meets. He declined taking it.

Another gentleman showed me a letter today, which he received from a citizen of Charleston, to whom he applied for rooms with board for himself, wife and son, informing him as follows:—'I went to the principal hotels to see what I could do for you, but all refused positively to have any ladies in the house, as in each hotel drawing rooms, parlors and halls, will be packed with beds and cots, and each occupant will be charged ten dollars per day. I next went to all the private boarding houses, and found them all engaged. Next I went to several private houses, and at last I induced a lady to say she would accommodate you, if you and your wife will take a bedroom and let Charlie sleep in the parlor on a sofa. She will charge you eighteen dollars per day for the three. I assure you you cannot do better if you wish to come. I have never seen such an exciting time here as there is about the convention. I board at the ——— House, but had to give up my room last week until the 1st of May, for the landlord told us all that we must pay during April fifty dollars per week, and then allow him to put some one else in our room. This I could not afford, and went to a friend's house, and now find I must change again, and God only knows where I shall go. The reason why board will be so enormous is that everything in market is very high. Beef now sells for fifty cents per pound; and everything is in that proportion."

Efforts are making to procure enough persons to charter one or more first class ocean steamers in New York, each a crack hotel in itself, and go round to Charleston in that way, the passengers, in such an event, only having to land at Charleston to attend the convention, without being beholden in the least to the land-sharks.

The committee from Baltimore arrived here this evening to confer with the National Democratic Committee in regard to holding the National Convention in the latter city. They offer to furnish the necessary rooms for delegations, etc., free of cost, and the hotels and other places of accommodation will not advance in prices."

Another correspondent states, that information had been laid before the committee to the effect, that every man who registered his name at the Charleston hotels, during the sitting of the convention, would be charged \$7.00 per day, and that an ordinary parlor and chamber will cost \$50.00 daily. Such prices, it was thought might keep the "subterraneous at home and secure decent people sleeping places." The term *decent*, no doubt, applying to those who have plenty of money to spend for nought.

The Baltimoreans appear to be quite liberal in their offers, and from the following it would seem that the National Democratic Committee are in favor of meeting at Baltimore, where there is more room, and less money demanded for accommodations:

BALTIMORE, March 17, 1860.

A gentleman just from Washington says that the feeling of the National Democratic Committee strongly favors having the National Convention meet at Baltimore, as it appears to be impossible for the large masses of people likely to attend to get accommodations at

Charleston, even at most exorbitant prices. Prominent citizens here offer to furnish the Maryland Institute, and several other large halls, for the committee rooms, delegates, etc., free of cost, and all the hotels and eating houses have made a pledge to make no advance in rates. The citizens also, without distinction of party, will throw open their doors for the accommodation of the vast crowd. As a further inducement, the Baltimore and Ohio road, and those connecting with it from the West, will reduce the rates of fare one half.

President making has ever been a very expensive business, and the time and money appropriated to promote party interests and promotions with what has been expended to advance individual preferment, within the last thirty years, would have built half a dozen railroads across the continent if it had been used for that purpose; but it seems that the expenses that are being incurred by the parties now contending for the supremacy are far greater than ever before known, and the political games that are now being played are on a more extended scale than has ever been witnessed since the organization of the Government. Millions of dollars will be expended by the two great political parties who are fiercely contending for the supremacy before the consummation of the next presidential election, and from present appearances it is quite uncertain which party will gain the victory.

The Federal Judges.

In a Dispatch to the New York Tribune of the 15th of March, we find the following announcement: "Judge Eckles of Utah has resigned his place on the Bench, and report says Judges Sinclair and Cradlebaugh will also resign or be removed. There is a conflict of opinion between these judges and Gov. Cumming. It is said that the Governor is a Mormon, and the Judges are Gentiles, hence the dispute. The policy of the Administration seems to be to appease the Mormons by removing the Gentiles and substituting those who sympathize with polygamy."

Another dispatch under date of March 18, says:

"The Utah Judges have been removed, owing to the conflict between them and Gov. Cumming. The President has conferred with the Mormon Delegate as to their successors."

Beaver and Iron Counties going Ahead.

A branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, including the counties of Beaver and Iron, was formed at Beaver city on the 29th ultimo. Delegates were in attendance from each of the several wards and precincts in both counties.

Addresses were delivered by H. Lunt, W. S. Warren, P. T. Farnsworth, S. S. Smith, J. N. Smith, Robert Keyes and C. W. Wandell.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

C. W. Wandell, of Beaver, President.

Henry Lunt, J. N. Smith, W. S. Warren and S. S. Smith, of Iron county, and P. T. Farnsworth and James H. Rollins, of Beaver county, Directors.

D. L. Clark, of Iron, Treasurer, and I. M. Coombs, of Iron, Secretary.

The first annual exhibition is to be held at Parowan on Thursday the 6th of September next.

We wish the friends and advocates of improvement in agriculture, stock raising, manufactures and in whatever may tend to the social independence of the people of Utah every success, and expect that those residing in the southern counties will not be behind the people in this part of the Territory in any good work that may tend to increase the wealth and happiness of the entire community.

Seventies Conference in Cache County.

The members of the several quorums of Seventies, residing in Cache valley, held a conference at Logan, the county seat, on Sunday the first day of April, at which Elder Israel J. Clark presided, and Ralph Smith acted as clerk.

Addresses were made by Elders I. J. Clark, John Lane, Moroni Cole, Robert Thornly, S. L. Balliff, E. Edwards, David Reese, George M. Peacock, Thomas Ricks, Thomas X. Smith, Edwin T. Pope and Ralph Smith, on various subjects, many of them of a local nature more interesting to those living there than to those residing in other parts of the world.

ONE WAY TO LEARN.—One of the wise men said years ago, if you want to learn human nature get married to a spunky girl, move into a house with another family, and slap one of the young 'uns, and it will not take many minutes to learn it to perfection.