



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....June 12, 1861.

## PRESIDENT YOUNG'S VISIT SOUTH.

From notes furnished us by Elder Woodruff we have selected the following items in relation to the late trip of President Young and party to and through the southern counties.

On Wednesday, May 15, President Young and company—consisting of Prest. D. H. Wells, Elders Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith and Joseph Young; Bishop Hunter, Mayor A. O. Smoot, Gen. G. D. Grant, Professor Carrington, Surveyor-General Fox, Commissioner McKean, Sheriff Burton, and several other citizens of distinction left Great Salt Lake City, at 8.30 a.m., and drove to American Fork, where they arrived at 2 p.m. As notice had been circulated that the meeting-house at that place would be dedicated by President Young, many of the Saints from Alpine, Lehi, Battle Creek and Provo had assembled to the number of four times as many as could be convened inside of the building, which is about 35 feet by 50, and a substantial, well-finished house.

After Bishop Harrington had opened the doors and as many people as the building could hold had crowded in, with little apparent diminution of the concourse outside, President Young went out of doors and, standing in a wagon, preached to the large assembly, followed by Presidents D. H. Wells and Joseph Young.

At the close of the meeting, the President requested the Elders, Bishops and presiding officers present to convene inside, and in a few moments, the house was again filled to its utmost capacity. President Young then made a few remarks and offered a dedicatory prayer.

The company left American Fork on the morning of the 16th, and passing through Provo, reached Springville at 12.30 p.m., at which place President Young preached at considerable length.

In the afternoon the company proceeded to Payson, where the people convened in the evening, at about eight o'clock, and were addressed by Prest. Young and Elder John Taylor.

On Friday, 17th, the company proceeded to Nephi, and held a meeting at five p.m., which was addressed by Prests. D. H. Wells and Joseph and Brigham Young, and Elder Woodruff. George W. Bryan was ordained a Bishop.

The company, having been considerably increased in numbers in passing through Utah and Juab counties, when it left Nephi, consisted of 64 souls, including 48 men, 14 women, and two children, with 23 carriages, 21 horses and 42 mules.

The company drove to Round Valley, Milard county, on the 18th, and held a meeting there in the evening. Elder John Taylor preached. That is a new settlement, consisting of only nine families.

Leaving Round Valley, Sunday morning, the company proceeded to Fillmore, and in the afternoon held a meeting, at which Prests. B. Young and D. H. Wells preached, and were followed by Elder John Taylor and Bishops A. O. Smoot, E. D. Woolley and Edward Hunter. A portion of Prest. Young's address was on the resurrection of the dead.

At Fillmore on the morning of the 20th, President Joseph Young left to return home, the rest of the company proceeding to Cove creek, a distance of thirty-five miles, which they made by 3.20 p.m., and encamped. There is at that ranch a corral, two houses, one dug-out, and three families, including five men, who had sown nine acres of grain. An extensive range surrounds the ranch, and there is an abundance of sulphur in the vicinity.

The next morning the company proceeded to Pine creek, where Samuel White and sev-

eral others were commencing a settlement, and from thence continued on to Beaver, where a meeting was held at 4 p.m. President B. Young preached, followed by Elder Grant, President Wells, and Elders G. D. Watt and John Taylor, and Bishop E. D. ley.

On Wednesday, the 22d, the company proceeded to Parowan, arriving at 3 p.m. A meeting was held in the Tabernacle at 6 o'clock in the evening. President B. Young preached, followed by Elders John Taylor and W. Woodruff, and Bishop E. Hunter.

Leaving Parowan on Thursday morning, they proceeded to Cedar city, where they arrived at noon. The Saints assembled at 4 p.m. in the Social Hall, and were addressed by President Young, followed by President Wells and Elders W. Woodruff and John Taylor.

In the evening Bishop Woolley, and Elders W. Woodruff and George Goddard preached in the same place.

From Cedar city, on Friday, the company went to Pinto ranch, twenty-eight miles south-west of that place, where there were six families, including ten men, with eight houses. The country at Pinto is well adapted to grazing, and some good dairies are kept there; also about eight hundred sheep and goats are pastured there. At 6 p.m. an express arrived with letters, papers, etc., from this city, and the DESERET NEWS EXTRA of the 22d ult. The Saints met at br. Robinson's where President Young preached.

On Saturday, 25th, the company traveled through the Mountain Meadows, and passing over the rim of the Basin, camped a short distance below Gun-Lock fort, traveling about thirty-five miles.

Passing down the Santa Clara, and winding up through "Jacob's Twist," the company arrived at Santa Clara fort at noon of the 26th, distant from G. S. L. City three hundred and thirty miles. Two meetings were held at that place, at which President B. Young, Elder G. A. Smith, President Wells, Elder John Taylor and Bishop E. Hunter preached.

At Santa Clara there are several fine young peach orchards. It is estimated that one thousand bushels of peaches will be produced there this season. Jacob Hamblin has one hundred bearing trees. Mr. W. E. Dodge has a fine young orchard and vineyard, consisting of apples, peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, pears, quinces, almonds, figs, English walnuts, gooseberries, currants, and Catawba, Isabella, and California grapes, all in a thrifty and promising condition.

The cotton crop looked very well, but was not as forward as usual, and crops in general were backward.

On Monday, the 27th, the company went to Tonaquint, situated at the junction of the Santa Clara with the Rio Virgen, about eight miles south-easterly from Santa Clara fort, and the most southern settlement in the Territory. A meeting was held at 10 a.m. Elders Woodruff, Taylor, Stewart, Bishop Hunter, and Presidents Wells and Young preached. The company then proceeded to Washington and held a meeting at 4 p.m., which was addressed by President Young and Bishops Smoot, Woolley, and Sharp.

Washington is the county seat of Washington county, and is situated near the Rio Virgen, some ten miles east of Santa Clara.

The company proceeded to Toquerville the next day, eighteen miles, where the Saints were addressed by President Young, Bishop McCullough, Dr. S. L. Sprague, and Elders George Goddard and G. A. Smith.

At this place, as at some others in that vicinity, the citizens use isinglass for windows, said to be a very good substitute for glass.

On Wednesday, 29th, passing over a very rough country, through parrow defiles, they went to Pocketville, or Virgen city, eight miles, and held a short meeting, where President Young addressed the Saints.

They then proceeded to Grafton, six miles, crossing the Virgen, which is there a beautiful stream, four times. A meeting was held there which was addressed by President Wells, Elders Woodruff and Taylor, and President Young. They returned to Toquerville from Grafton that evening.

The company arrived at Fort Harmony on their way homeward on the 30th, and held meeting at 5 p.m. Presidents Young and Wells addressed the Saints.

The next day, 31st, the company returns

to Cedar city, where the whole party partook of a sumptuous public dinner, prepared by the citizens, and a meeting was held at 5 p.m., at which Elder John Taylor, and President Wells preached.

Another express from G. S. L. City, arrived late in the evening.

The next day, Saturday, June 1st, they came to Parowan and, on Sunday the 2d, the Saints there were addressed in the forenoon by Prest. Young and Elder Taylor, and, in the afternoon, by Prest. Wells, Elder Woodruff and Prest. Young.

On Monday the 3d, Prest. Young and most of the company took the road to Minersville, thirty-five miles distant from Parowan, in a north-westerly direction. The road was found to be very rough. They arrived at Minersville at 3 p.m., and held a meeting in the evening. Presidents Wells and Young addressed the congregation.

On Tuesday, the party visited the lead mines, some four miles from Minersville and then went to Beaver, where the balance of the company were met and all sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for them by the citizens. After dinner, they came to Indian creek, six miles from Beaver, and encamped there for the night. On the 5th, they dined at Corn creek, and camped at Meadow creek, eight miles beyond Fillmore, that evening.

Arriving at Fillmore next morning, they took breakfast there and then came to Round valley, where they halted for about an hour. A short distance this side of Round valley, the express, which left this city the evening before, was met. At the Sevier, as they passed, some twenty lodges of Yampa Ute Indians were encamped near the bridge, having a large number of horses. Chicken creek was the camping place of the party that night, having traveled fifty miles that day.

They came to Payson next day and dined, then to Spanish Fork, where Elder John Taylor preached. The distance from Spanish Fork to Chicken creek is fifty miles.

On Saturday, 8th, the company breakfasted at Springville, at 6 a.m., dined at American Fork at noon, and arrived at home at 6 p.m., traveling some sixty miles, most of the way in the rain, which was considered an agreeable change, as there had been no falling weather in the southern counties for a long time, and they had traveled the entire distance out and back, as far as Spanish Fork, through the dust, greatly agitated by the wind, which had blown almost constantly all the time they were traveling.

The President and party enjoyed excellent health during their absence from the city, with some few exceptions, and aside from the dust, had a very pleasant trip.

## First District Court.

In virtue of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act specifying the times and places of holding District courts for the transaction of Territorial business," approved January 18th, 1861, the Hon. Henry R. Crosby, Associate Justice of the Supreme court for Utah Territory, assigned to the First Judicial District, but who has never resided therein, as required by the ninth section of the Organic Act, opened his court at Manti, on Monday the third inst., as per report.

In the absence, from the Territory, of H. W. Lawrence, Esq., Territorial Marshal, the *venires* for grand and traverse juries were directed to or placed in the hands of D. Candland, Esq., of Sanpete county, one of Mr. Lawrence's deputies, for service, who, for some cause not fully explained by our informant, neglected to perform his duties by summoning the men required to constitute said juries, and returning the papers to the court, accompanied by his resignation—secession fashion, never made his appearance in Manti, during the session of the court.

The Judge, as a matter of course, was not well pleased with the proceedings of the Deputy, and caused a warrant to be issued for Mr. Candland's arrest, returnable forthwith, but it seems there was no proper officer at hand to make the arrest, whereupon the warrant was made returnable on the first day of the next term of court, at which time the neglectful officer may expect to be mulcted to the full extent of the law for his neglect of duty and consequent contempt of court.

The court unquestionably had authority to cause the issuing of other *venires*, but there was, as reported, only five cases on the docket, two of which were settled by the parties

thereto, two were dismissed on motion in consequence of some defect in the papers, and the other, in consequence of the long road that would have to be traveled and the length of time it would take, under the circumstances, to reach the defendant's purse, was withdrawn by the plaintiff, and the docket being thus cleared, the court adjourned *sine die*, after a session of two days.

It is said by those professing to be well informed in relation to the matter, that it was the intention of the defendants in some of the cases, in the event that, on trial, judgment should be rendered against them, to appeal to the Supreme court, being confident that the doings of Judge Crosby would be held to be illegal by that tribunal, in consequence of his non-compliance with the law in relation to residence.

How that question would be determined by the Supreme court, on being taken there, is a matter of uncertainty, but it seems a little strange that the Federal Judges sent to this Territory, who, no doubt, are well "learned in the law," cannot manage to hold more courts than they have hitherto done, that would, beyond all controversy, be deemed legal by the members of the bar, and by a majority of their own number "when assembled at the seat of Government."

We have no fault to find with the proceedings of the Federal courts of late, nor with the Judges, and care not if they all reside in this city during their entire term of office; but, if there is any business for them to do in their respective Districts requiring their personal attention, it would be well for them to comply with the requirements of the law in relation to the matter. If their offices are sinecures, and there is nothing for them to do, excepting during the term time of their courts, the law requiring them to reside in their respective Districts ought to be repealed, that their non-compliance with it should not endanger the rights of parties to suits, as it might have done in the cases of the transient merchants or traders who brought suits against other like firms in the First District court at Manti, if the cases had not been disposed of without coming to trial.

## The War Feeling in the East.

By the Mail on Friday last, dates from the seat of war to the 19th of May were received, containing little or nothing of interest, but accounts of the military movements North and South, which as per statements, were progressing steadily, there being no observable change in the war spirit among the people. A few regiments and companies of the "Grand Army" had been disbanded, or in other words "mustered out of service" for various causes but principally on account of "demoralization" which, no doubt, prevails to a great extent among the volunteers, and if all the "infected" soldiers are to be discharged from service, the number of the army now in the field will shortly be greatly reduced.

The military ardor of some few of the volunteers diminishing in proportion to the hardships and fatigues of the campaign, to which they are subjected, desertions occasionally take place, but there were others anxious to take the vacated places in the ranks, and other regiments ready to march to the field of strife, to supply the places of the regiments disbanded for immoral conduct, probably no better than those whose services were thus dispensed with by the War Department.

If the reports of the doings of some of the volunteers be correct, they are not altogether as exemplary in their conduct as might be expected from men engaged, as they are in defense, as set forth in the declarations of the priests and orators of the North, of most holy principles and a righteous cause, which the god of battles is invoked to protect and defend against the operations of the so-called rebels of the South.

The soldiers in the army of the Confederate States, are also represented as not being very moral in their general conduct, and not very humane in their feelings towards each other, occasionally indulging in shedding the blood of comrades to avenge wrongs that have been done either with or without design.

Intercessions are also made to their god for aid in the conflict with the "Northern fanatics," and if the prayers of both parties are heard and answered by their respective deities, according to the desires and supplications of the respective intercessors, there will not be many of either party left for any great length of time to avenge the wrongs of which they severally complain.