

Summary of News by Eastern Mail.

The eastern mail arrived on Saturday evening, by which New York and other eastern exchanges to the 12th, and from the frontiers to the 15th of February were received. All the principal items of news having been anticipated by the telegraphic and pony dispatches, the arrival cannot, so far as relates to the exciting topics of the day, be considered very important, but on examination, a few matters recorded were deemed of sufficient interest to merit publication.

The people of the new State of Kansas, if one half the reports concerning their destitution be true, are in a most deplorable condition. That their crops were light, and of little value in consequence of the drouth, there is no doubt, and it seems from reports that they are an exceedingly poor people, having neither money nor property, wherewith to buy provisions and clothing, and that at least fifty thousand persons, about one half the reported population of the State, are depending upon charity, not only for their daily bread but for clothing and other necessities of life. Under such circumstances the people of Kansas certainly are but illy prepared to defray the expenses of government that will accrue under their new State organization.

Famine is an awful scourge wherever it exists, and if the drouth that prevailed in Kansas last summer, had extended over the whole country, the distress of the people, judging from the effects produced by the non-falling of rain on a few thousand square miles of sparsely settled territory, would have been great indeed.

The secessionists and anti-secessionists continued, up to latest dates, to burn powder profusely on the occurrence of every event that favored their political views, but the number of guns considered necessary to express their joyousness on such occasions, has been exceedingly various. When one for each State has been fired by Unionist, thirty-four have been considered appropriate and necessary, while the secessionists have been of the opinion that from six to fifteen were all that were required for the purpose.

At Baltimore on the 7th of February, a terrific gale from the northwest unroofed thirty houses, blew down walls and chimneys, and uprooted trees. The water in the harbor lowered three feet under the operation of the wind. The storm was severe at Philadelphia. Great damage was done to the telegraph wires, and the general destruction of property is reported to have been very great. At Montreal, C. E., there was a tremendous snow storm, blockading all the railroads. The storm was very extensive, followed by excessive cold, as indicated by the weather reports.

On Jan. 8th, the thermometer at Cambridge Observatory was down to 19 degrees below zero; at Boston, 14 degrees; at Concord and other places in N. H., it varied from 20 to 35 deg. At Hanover, N. H., at 1 p.m. of the 7th, the thermometer stood at 37 above, and at 7 o'clock next morning 32 below zero. On the morning of the 8th, at Oswego, the thermometer stood at 23; at Toronto, 12; Ottawa City, 2; Montreal, 32; Quebec, 30; Prescott, 5; Ogdensburgh, 8; Evans' Mills, 43; Watertown, 40; Fulton, 26; and at Ronse's Point 35 degrees below zero. It was the coldest day of the season, and reported to have been the coldest for years; hundreds of persons were frozen more or less, and many fatally.

There was a fire at Painesville, Ohio, February 4th, destroying eleven buildings, including Steele's banking house, and the American express office. Loss \$20,000.

John McKinney, late Treasurer of Michigan, was arrested on the 9th of February, charged with embezzlement of moneys belonging to the State, and held in the sum of \$25,000 to appear for examination.

Some fiend placed an infernal machine on a widow sill of the house of Mr. Hoever, a well known citizen of Lawrenceville, Pa., on the night of the 11th of February, and fired it off by means of a slow match. The whole front of the building was shattered by the explosion, which was as loud as the discharge of a cannon. Several bullets struck in different parts of the room in which the family were sleeping, but all miraculously escaped injury. There was no clue to the perpetrator of the fiendish act.

A train of government wagons passed through St. Joseph, on the 14th of February, en route for Laramie, the first westward bound train of the season. The roads were exceedingly muddy.

Tour Through the Southern Counties.

Elders George A. Smith, and Joseph A. Young returned on Thursday evening last from a tour through the southern counties, having been absent about forty-six days, during which time they travelled eight hundred and forty miles. They left this city immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, and had an exceedingly cold, uncomfortable, stormy time on their outward bound trip, till they reached the Rim of the Basin. Their progress was much impeded by the snow, which was very deep most of the way, and the roads unbroken, there not having been much traveling in that direction during the winter.

After passing through Utah and Juab counties, they visited nearly or quite every city, village, town and settlement south of Nephi, preaching to and teaching the people wherever they went, adjusting difficulties occasionally, and setting things in order in places where they found them disarranged, so far as was possible, and time would permit.

They report that many of the former citizens of Fillmore have moved to the new settlement on the Sevier, thirty miles west of that place, where a town has been surveyed, called Deseret City, which bids fair to be a place of some consideration, as the facilities for farming there are good, the soil being of excellent quality for this country, and water abundant. There are many others who are preparing to go there from Fillmore this spring.

The settlement at Minersville is represented as being in a prosperous condition. The citizens there have recently built a commodious school house, and those engaged in mining have erected a new smelting furnace; but it seems that they are not getting out much lead, either because they lack the means to carry on the business successfully, or from some other cause not reported. The lead is said to be very easy of access, and the ore exceedingly rich; and if those now engaged in the business do not or cannot make it profitable, others should take hold and smelt out a sufficiency of lead, to supply the market, at prices that will exclude importation, and so low that some enterprising person or company may be induced to commence the manufacture of paints, for which there is, and will be a great and increasing demand.

At Cedar City, a large Social Hall is being built and the work far advanced. Other improvements there are in progress or in contemplation.

The settlements in Washington county are progressing as fast as circumstances will permit. Substantial improvements are being made, and not only the production of cotton is engaging the attention of the people, but they are entering extensively into the grape growing and fruit raising operations. At Santa Clara nine acres of suitable land had been prepared for a vineyard, and the cuttings were in readiness for setting out as soon as the time for planting should arrive. Several others were preparing to plant smaller vineyards, and many grape cuttings were planted last season; some of them producing grapes. In these matters Mr. W. E. Dodge has taken the lead, and to his exertions and examples, the citizens of Southern Utah are much indebted for the spirit of improvement infused into their minds, from which, if they continue to progress as they have for the last two years, they will ere long reap a rich reward. Mr. Dodge has a large nursery of fruit trees of many varieties, and if there are any in that region who have not, as yet, commenced planting out trees for fruit, ornament and shade, they should lose no time in doing so. The satisfaction of having made the effort to raise fruit of such kinds as will grow there, will amply repay them for the time and money thus expended, even if their efforts are not crowned with complete success; but of that there seems to be no doubt.

Mr. J. D. Lee is erecting a fine flouring mill at Washington, the county seat, the walls of which are of stone. A new town called Tonoquint has been commenced about two miles from Heberville. Several new settlements have been made in that county recently, but such is the nature of the country that no very large towns may be expected to spring into existence there at present, the cultivable lands being somewhat limited in extent and confined principally, if not entirely to the margin of the streams, the intervals of which are generally very narrow, but the soil is exceedingly rich.

A new road has been made between Washington and Santa Clara, which can be traveled at all times, a convenience not attending the old road in times of high water. Suitable and commodious school houses have been built in all the principal settlements, some of which, as well as many of the dwelling houses, in the absence of glass, have mica, commonly known as isinglass windows, of which mineral there is an abundance in that region of country.

The people in every settlement in that county, with the exception of Toquerville, Pocketville and Grafton have been more or less afflicted with fever and ague during the past year, and at the time Elders Smith and Young were there, nearly one-third of the people were shaking occasionally, but no person had died from the effects of that chilling feverous disease.

CARSON.

The Carson papers received by last mail contain very little of interest beyond local operations, and those principally confined to petty companies securing in the County court their graspings of the rocks concealing hidden treasures. Hon. J. S. Childs and "associates" are doing a rushing business in the granting line. If all the tolls are paid that charters are granted to compel, traveling in the western part of the Territory will certainly be a costly operation.

Judge Cradlebaugh had taken umbrage at a report in the *Enterprise* of his closing speech in the District Court, in which "His Honor" had given as a reason for his particular tenacity to office that he was under obligations to friends who had advanced him money.

On his taking exceptions to the report, the *Enterprise* calls upon its informant, whose explanation makes the matter worse. It appears that the Judge was both short of gold and faith, even in that land of "flowery diggings," golden mountains and bright dreams, and had sold his "dishonored drafts on the government" to Wm. H. Lent, a professional Court broker, for ninety cents on the dollar. The *Enterprise* reporter calls up in his defense the *Silver Age* report for corroboration, and publishes it entire, which claims to accuracy in fact, save in the "verbiage" of the Judge, on which it was considered creditable to admit the possibility of error. The Judge has found his level.

The *Enterprise* publishes a few lines from Senator Gwin on his efforts to pass through the Nevada Territorial Bill, and sets forth the boundaries of the proposed Territory, which very coolly clips off from Eastern Utah all the settlements in Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties.

Notwithstanding the great aversion in the west to the Mormons, it would seem that the would-be Nevadians, or their wire-workers, have no squeamishness about a fraternization with the "Barbarians" where there is a prospect of an augmentation to their dominions of some thousands of subjects.

In the abundance of our liberality, we like the idea immensely—it would be a good thing to have some respectable people in the proposed Territory; still, we would prefer not to have the line come quite so far east.

Indian Troubles in Prospective.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
March 11th, 1861.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—I have just returned from a trip to Roberts Creek on the C. & S. L. M. Line. The winter has been very severe, and the snow unusually deep, in that western region. At present—while the snow remains—the natives, though in a wretchedly suffering condition, are peaceable. But from all I can learn, we may anticipate a repetition of last summer's troubles, as soon as the snow disappears, and to this matter I wish to call the attention of the proper authorities.

The recent visit of Col. Davies among those western tribes, was undoubtedly productive of good so far as he went, and his influence and presents extended, and if he will fulfill all he has promised them, there is no doubt he will have accomplished more than his predecessors. But this of course he cannot do, unless backed by the Government. There is, however, considerable dissatisfaction existing in the minds of some, even of the more orderly and peaceably disposed natives—some not having received a visit from the Superintendent—and others seeing the promises made them the last two or three years still unfulfilled. I do not wish to find fault, for the task of watching over, and looking after Indian tribes, is a disagreeable, vexatious and difficult one at best; but I intended simply to state facts as they are—so that in case of future difficulty on the road, loss of stock etc., I may not have to bear the blame.

On account, I suppose, of the lateness of

the season, Col. Davies could not visit Roberts Creek or Diamond Springs. Mr. Butterfield, the station keeper at the former place, informed me the Indians were very much dissatisfied at this, and at not receiving any presents from the "Big Chief." They also said they had been promised a farm there, and Mr. B. is apprehensive of trouble, unless something is done for them in the spring. At Ruby valley a farm was once commenced, but abandoned for want of means to carry it on. Whether it is Col. Davies' intention to re-establish it, I do not know, but it should be done. Two or three farms properly attended to, and where the natives could be taught to work and raise their own food, would do them more good than all the trinkets and gew-gaws that could be hauled from the States.

The Go-shuts, on this side of Ruby, threaten to be troublesome again. They sent word to Deep Creek, to Mr. Severe, that they intended to steal all the stock, and kill all the men they could, so soon as snow was gone. At Willow Springs, a few are lying round, among whom is the notorious Jack, who seems no better disposed towards the whites than ever. He makes his boast that he killed Peter Neas, last summer. In this he is mistaken, though doubtless his intention to do so was good enough.

Mr. George Dewees, the station keeper at Simpson Springs, informed me that a few days before my arrival, Wo-mo-gene, and a party of his Indians had been there and demanded the provisions belonging to the station. The house being built of stone, so that they could not burn it, and being otherwise well prepared, Mr. D. told them they could not have what they demanded without fighting. They went away mad, declaring that they meant to steal and kill all they could this summer—that some of their friends were killed last summer, and they wanted revenge.

I think if Col. Davies would make another visit among these tribes and talk with them, it might tend to conciliate them and prevent serious difficulties. I have no doubt there are parties among all those tribes with whom no treaty will be of any avail, and on whom any presents and kindness will be of no effect—with such, a different course will have to be adopted. But I think a judicious course might secure the friendship of the majority.

Last season, I urged this matter upon the attention of those whose duty it was to see to them. In consequence of their neglect, stations were burned, men were killed, and a large amount of property destroyed and stolen. The same things will occur again, the same losses be sustained, unless prevented by a little prompt action at present. If postal communication with the west should be again cut off, and the lives of emigrants and others sacrificed on account of the indifference and supineness of the Government, I trust they will not, as some anonymous scribblers have heretofore done—blame me, or those connected with the line. But possibly in this, as in other cases, government will have "no power" to do anything until it is too late.

Respectfully,

H. EGAN.

Agent Eastern Division, C. & S. L. Line.

New Advertisements.

STRAY HOG.

CAME into my garden, on the 2d inst., a large white BOAR. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take him away.

JOE SMITH, on Canyon Creek, south of Pres. B. Young's Mill.

LOST.

A NAVY PISTOL, COLT'S REVOLVER, in a common holster, between this city and Fort Herriman, about six weeks ago. I traveled on the State road as far as Jordan Mills. Any person finding said pistol will please leave it at the Deseret News office, and be rewarded.

2-1 MARK MURPHY.

IMPORTANT TO ROAD MAKERS.

WILL be let on Friday the 23d inst., to the lowest responsible bidder, several JOBS on the State road, at and near the crossing of the Little Cottonwood, including the grading of the hill on the south side of the stream, the rebuilding of the bridge, making turnpike, and otherwise repairing the road in that vicinity.

The selectmen will be on the ground in time to give those wishing to do either or all the jobs thus to be let, what information may be desired relative to the way, manner, and when the work will be required to be done. The letting to commence at twelve o'clock.

Also, afterwards, on the same day, some small jobs of turpiking on the County road, near Big Cottonwood bridge,—By order of the County Court.

2-2 E. W. EAST, C. G. S. L. C. C.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HORSE & MULE SHOES, &c.

WILL be sold at Fort Crittenden, U. T., on Wednesday the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.:

10,000 Mule Shoes and
10,000 Horse Shoes,

from the manufactory of Messrs. Burdon & Sons, Troy, New York.

Also, a large amount of CONDEMNED STORES, consisting in part of the following articles:

Axes,	Camp Equipments,
Spades,	Gunny Bags,
Hay and	Saddle Blankets,
Stable Forks,	Riding, Pack and Wagon
Military Equipments,	Saddles,
Water Kegs,	Blacksmith's, Carpenter's,
Wagon and Ox Bows,	Wheelwright's and Sad-
Ox Yokes,	dler's Tools,
Straw Cutters,	Grindstones,
Rope,	Jack Screws, etc., etc.

Terms, Cash.

R. E. CLARY, A. Q. M.

Fort Crittenden, U. T., March 5, 1861.