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THE NEW TERRITORIES.

There has been considerable interest and anxiety manifested in certain quarters, since the organization of the Territory of Nevada has been under consideration, in relation to its boundaries; the encroachment on the settlements in Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties having been desired by some for reasons not stated.

For the satisfaction of those who may have been impressed with the idea that the boundary line between this Territory and Nevada might be established so far east that they would be outside the limits of Utah, we will here state that the boundaries of the new Territory, according to the bill reported by Mr. Green, chairman of the committee on Territories in the Senate, and which we believe passed both houses of Congress, without amendment, were as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and sixteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence running south to the northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson valley from those flowing into the Pacific; thence northwardly on said dividing ridge to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence east to the place of beginning. According to these metes and bounds no considerable portion of territory belonging to California is included within the new territory over which jurisdiction cannot be extended by Nevada until the State of California shall assent thereto by an irrevocable decree, which will probably not be soon, if ever done. It will be seen at a glance that the eastern boundary of Nevada, as thus given, is at least two hundred miles west of all the settlements in southern Utah.

The boundaries of the Territory of Colorado, as given, are the forty-first degree of latitude on the North, and the thirty-seventh on the South; the one hundred and second degree of West longitude from Greenwich on the East, and the one hundred and ninth on the West.

The boundaries of the Territory of Dakota as set forth in the bill originally reported by Mr. Green, are as follows: Beginning at a point in the channel of the Red river of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of North latitude crosses the same, thence up the main channel of said river, and along the boundary of the State of Minnesota to the Iowa line; thence along the boundary of the State of Iowa to the point of intersection of the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water river; thence up the same to the mouth of Turtle Hill river; thence up the Turtle Hill or Kaha Paha river, to the forty-third parallel of North latitude; thence due west to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon; thence north along the eastern boundary of said State and Washington Territory to the forty-ninth parallel of North latitude; thence East to the place of beginning.

The general provisions of the several acts providing for the organization of the new Territories are exactly or very nearly alike. The bills, by whomsoever drawn up, were evidently copied from one of the former acts, providing for the organization of some Territory, the transcriber forgetting the amendatory provisions that have been made to those organic acts within the last five years, intended of course, as well understood at the time, to operate against Utah, but which have measureably failed to accomplish the purposes for which they were intended.

The Governors of the new Territories are, as was originally provided for in the organic

act of this Territory, to be ex-officio Superintendents of Indian Affairs. The courts of the federal Judges are to be held where and when the Legislatures of their respective Territories direct, for federal as well as territorial business, the first six days of each term, if required, to be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. The jurisdiction of the probate courts is limited the same as is the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, to cases in which the debt, or sum claimed shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

In the bills there is a provision for the appointment of a Surveyor General for each Territory, and in the Dakota bill, provision is made for forming a land district out of the eastern portion of the Territory and the establishment of a land office, appointment of officers, etc. The "River Aux Jaques" or James river is hereafter to be called the Dakota river.

The 21st section of the act for the organization of Dakota Territory, also provides, "that until Congress shall otherwise direct, that portion of the Territories of Utah and Washington, between the forty-first, and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and east of the thirty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into and made part of the Territory of Nebraska."

What object there could have been in thus annexing the north east corner of this Territory to Nebraska, unless it was supposed that it included Fort Bridger within its limits, is not easy to divine, but will probably be made to appear at some future day. There will be something further to be said and done about that matter hereafter if the obnoxious section was not stricken from the bill before its final passage.

There is one provision in each of these Territorial bills not occurring in other Organic acts. It provides that the rights of person and property pertaining to the Indians in said Territories, shall not be impaired, so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty; and that no territory belonging to the Indians shall be included within the jurisdiction of either of said Territories, without the assent of said Indians being first given to the President of the United States.

United States District Court.

The First District Court, for the transaction of United States business, was held at Provo, during the first days of last week, his Honor Judge Henry R. Crosby presiding.

Geo. W. Bean, Esq., was appointed clerk; John C. James, Esq., United States District Attorney pro tem.; Mr. E. L. Mason, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and Mr. John Miller, bailiff, officiated.

The judge instructed the jury that they were there to inquire into matters relating strictly to infractions of the United States laws, that the court would be confined to the investigation of such crimes committed within the district, including the military reserve, the selling of liquor to the Indians, or any other matters exclusively within the jurisdiction of a United States court.

His Honor, in the course of his charge, made allusion to the confusion that had heretofore existed in judicial proceedings, and was very emphatic in his declaration on that subject, expressing his surprise at the manner in which the business of the courts had been mixed up in past times.

The cases on the docket that had been improperly commenced at the previous session of the court were immediately dismissed.

There was but one case before the jury: indictment was found against an absentee for selling liquor to Indians.

With this, applications for naturalization, and declaring of intentions, the court was occupied up till Thursday forenoon, when it adjourned.

We should suppose that the Judge's long experience in western life, and in other territories, enables him to properly estimate and appreciate the evil consequences of the perversity of men who have held federal authority among us.

PEACH TREES.—Bishop Raleigh, of the Nineteenth Ward informs us, that he has several thousand fine peach trees, two and three years old, which, those who wish can obtain at an exceedingly low rate, barely enough to pay for digging them up for transplanting.

Items by Eastern Mail.

By the Mail from the States on Sunday, dates from New York to the 6th, St. Joseph to the 8th, and from Cleveland to the 9th of March were received. A goodly number of old papers came to hand, which were worthless excepting for wrapping, and those bearing dates after the 1st of March, contained but little excepting what had been anticipated by Pony and telegraph, mostly relating to the out-going of Buchanan's and the in-coming of Lincoln's administration which for nearly a month, have been numbered among the things that were.

The usual number of casualties, involving the destruction of life and property are recorded, and the distress among the laboring classes, especially in the cities was evidently on the increase, both North and South. Bank failures continued to be frequent, and mercantile and manufacturing establishments were closing up to an alarming extent, with no prospect of a change for the better in the future.

The sufferings of the people of Kansas continued to attract the attention of the people in the free States. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had appropriated \$50,000 for their relief, and the donations of associations and individuals amounted weekly to thousands of dollars, and yet, if reports were true, there were many dying of suffering and starvation in that ill-fated State. In Mississippi also there seems to be a fair prospect of suffering before another harvest, for the want of bread, as there is not a sufficiency of grain in the State to supply the inhabitants: and many of them, like the people in Kansas, have not the means wherewith to buy, as appears by the following statement made by the Brandon (Miss.) Republican:

"Major Hawkins is now on his way to the western States to buy corn, as agent for his friends and neighbors. He showed us a list of those who had requested him to purchase for them, and also a list of those who were in a destitute condition and compelled to ask the citizens of the western States, through him, to give them corn to keep them and their families from starving. The two lists comprised two hundred and seventy-nine names, wanting from twenty to five hundred bushels, and amounting in all to twenty-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six bushels. Most of those sending are responsible men, but they cannot raise money to pay for it, and it is the intention of Major Hawkins to lay the facts before those who have corn for sale, and to try to induce them to sell corn on credit until next fall."

From the report of marine losses, for the month of February, there were forty-eight vessels lost, and missing, chiefly American, including four ships, twelve barks, nine brigs, and twenty-four schooners. The value of property totally lost exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss, was estimated at \$1,128,825. In January there were forty-two vessels lost, with a loss of property valued at \$1,560,000. The foreign vessels included in the list were either bound to or from the States and were insured in American offices.

On the 21st of February, Mayo's Tobacco factory at Richmond, Va., which cost \$30,000 was destroyed by fire with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco ready for shipment. A smaller establishment adjoining was also destroyed.

An extensive liquor establishment, in Cincinnati, was burned down on the first day of March. Loss \$20,000.

The steamer, Monarch, struck a rock and sunk, at the head of the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, on March 2d.

Indians from Cache.

On Monday evening, Bear-hunter and about twenty of his band of Shoshones from Cache valley arrived in the city on foot. The object of their visit was to see the Superintendent and get some presents. Col. Davies gave each a new blanket, and dealt out to them many other things of which they were in want, including bacon, flour, shirts, hats, cooking utensils, etc., with which they were well satisfied.

The Colonel dressed up Bear-hunter in a complete suit of citizens clothing, with boots and hat, which made him appear much like an "American" and apparently felt first-rate. On his return to Cache, the chief with his band, is going into the mountains to hunt, intending not to return till wheat harvest, which will be a great blessing to the whites in that valley.

THE THEATRE.

The Social Hall has now been open two weeks for dramatic representations—comedy and farce—and thus far has been a decided success. Every night the hall has been crowded shortly after the opening of the doors, and, before the raising of the curtain, many have been unable to gain admission, and have had to return home—not unlikely—dissatisfied and disappointed for the lack of greater accommodations.

We have in our lifetime occasionally visited theatres elsewhere, and here also in bye-gone times; but not having given the stage much of our attention, we claim little ability to pass judgment, offer criticisms, or make nice comparisons between actors here and those who hold a place in the public esteem elsewhere; nor do we regret our circumscribed ability in this department of literature. The Deseret Dramatic Association is composed of gentlemen and ladies engaged in the ordinary daily pursuits of life, discharging its obligations, and not professionals; we, therefore, regard them otherwise, and deserving of another kind of notice.

It would be regarded an insincere complement by the artists themselves did we say in the language of play-bills that the company was "unequaled," "inimitable," and "the finest combination of talent ever congregated on the boards." "Unrivalled eminence" is not the fortuitous gift of birth; but the reward of long years of untiring perseverance in the cultivation and improvement of a special part for which mind and physique are alike peculiarly adapted. Where that labor has not been bestowed, we expect not that result. We have not, therefore, looked for "stars of the first magnitude" on the boards of the Social Hall, nor do we think others have; but we only reiterate the general verdict, when we say, that a better "stock company" would be difficult to name. Those who, years ago, made their mark on that stage, have lost nothing of their force and versatility by the rest of a few seasons, and their "familiar faces" are ever welcomed by the audience, and, we believe, they continue to enjoy "marks of favor and approval," and the new additions seem to justify the expectations of their friends.

The stage open to the public eye is amply large for the illustration of parlor and drawing-room life, and the out-of-door is not over cramped and circumscribed; but we should suppose the stage manager and his aids have but little space to spare in their performance of "the shifting scenes of life." So far removed from the facilities and the multitudinous aids almost indispensable on the modern stage, and so easily come-at-able in old inhabited cities, the completeness of the representations are really a matter of surprise to every person.

Everything thus far has been very satisfactory, and we have thus noticed the theatre as we do the passing events of every day life, and so long as it continues to be amusement and instruction blended, without any regrettable association, we shall be pleased to notice the progress of the company. In tapering our hastily written notice, which we had forgot, till almost "too late to find space," we remember the orchestra, and need only add that the combination of talent in that department is under the direction of Ballo, which is enough to say.

The audiences have been respectable, decorous, yet unrestrained, and seemingly have enjoyed highly the fleeting moments. The introduction of a few easternisms, and rather boisterous, clamorous encores could well be dispensed with. A few noisy whistling youths might profit by a hint, and one or two young ladies would lose nothing by remembering what they have been; if they have changed society, modesty need not be altogether dispensed with.

New Mail Arrangements.

The last Pony Express brought private advices to the city through which we learn that the contract for mail and pony services from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California, had been shared between the two companies—Russell, and Butterfield. The former on the eastern Division, up to this city, and the latter from this place westward. The western Division of the route is somewhere about two hundred miles shorter than that of the eastern Division; but the sum of half a million dollars will amply compensate for the services of both pony and mail on either end of the route.