

## SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that the rebel tax bill recently before their congress would take one-fifth of the value of all agricultural products, stocks, income and profits of business.

The banks of Charleston, South Carolina, have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they have received as good.

In the city of Richmond two rifle manufactories are actively engaged in making muskets and rifles. The Tredegar Iron Works employ over 400 men in casting balls and shells.

A Cherokee Indian has been admitted as a delegate in the Rebel House of Representatives from the Cherokee Nation.

The Richmond Dispatch says that a gentleman who went under permit to Washington to look after his papers, and was detained there two months, has returned to that city. He says the signs are quite in favor of peace. The Yankees are tired of the war, and anxious for foreign interference as an excuse to end it.

The Examiner sums up the means of relief from their financial troubles in a few words: Sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that can't be done, make Treasury Notes fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holders to invest. Afterward, borrow money at any rate of interest whatever, rather than issue any more Treasury Notes.

The Irish exile, John Mitchell, was serenaded in Richmond lately, and made a speech extolling the military glory of the Confederacy, saying that not even France stood so high as a warlike country.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express seems to gather hope from the hopelessness of foreign recognition. On the 10th inst. it contained the following:

"The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemnly evoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantom, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye."

A sale of negroes took place at Warrenton, N. C., a few weeks ago, at very high prices. A negro man, 54 years old, brought \$1,075.

The Richmond Enquirer advises those having slaves to sell to take them further south for the present, at least. Field hands command more in Richmond than any other classes of negroes, except mechanics, proven of a good stamp. A carpenter or smith will bring from \$1,800 to \$2,000. Field hands command from \$1,300 to \$1,450. Ordinary drivers, waiters, etc., \$1,300 to \$1,350.

Mr. Andrews, the officer in command of the privateer Sumter, at Gibraltar, has been killed by his second officer, Mr. Hester.

There is not a single type foundry south of Baltimore.

The Charleston Mercury predicts the death of the U. S. government in two years. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, retorts that, if the event happens in one year, the "rebel" Confederacy will not live to see it.

The officious endeavors of some of the Northern Democrats to agitate and to falsely assure the people of the Northern States of the eagerness of the South for peace, reconciliation and the reconstruction of the Federal Union is met and indignantly refuted by the Richmond Whig of Oct. 30th, in the following terms:

"No, the people of all shades of opinion in the United States had better make up their minds that the separation that has taken place was necessary and is final. We are as wide apart as the zenith and nadir. We are as different as white from black—as antagonistic as fire and water. They can never conquer, nor coax, nor cheat us into reunion. The sooner they surrender the hope and abandon the effort the better for them. We think no better of the proposition when coming from 'conservatives' than when coming from 'radicals.'"

It is quite apparent, from the above, that there does not now exist so much of cordial, co-operative feeling between the Southern slave holders and the Northern Democracy as that existing in 1807, when John Randolph, of Virginia, said to Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts: "We slave owners of the South count upon the Democracy of the North as we do upon our negroes;" although some of the opposition radicals in the North, from the great uprising of the democrats in the late elections, infer that they are as reliable as ever in the interest of the "nigger lords."

An elderly Southerner recently came within the Federal lines at Newbern, N. C., looking for an escaped slave—a handsome girl of sixteen. Finding, however, that a master's claim was not recognized, he insisted, by right of being her father, which, probably, with the "uncircumcised Yankees," was as unavailing as the first plea.

It is said that in London a club of three hundred Britishers supply funds to buy vessels to run the Southern blockade.

The Richmond Examiner enumerates five men at the North whom it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour. Is it solely on their account that the Confederates have hitherto compassionately refrained from overrunning the North?

The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th of October says that, the day before, 115 bales of cotton were sold at auction on the levee, at prices ranging from 58 to 68½ cents per pound.

In the Confederate Congress Mr. Lyons lately proposed a resolution offering \$20 to every negro who should kill a white Union soldier.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburg by the Confederates.

Rings and whistles are in circulation through the South made from the bones of Federal soldiers, and the wearers seem rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

A Richmond paper states that the season for wild fowl is now in its glory, but unfortunately for city sportsmen, little amusement of this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Those living down the river, in the vicinity of battle-fields, where they obtain abundance of ammunition, have the sport all to themselves.

The wheat and flour for the whole army is concentrated at Richmond. The government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting one dollar per barrel, and the bran, etc., Crenshaw, the principal of the Haxall Mills, was offered a million of dollars for half the profits.

A Confederate paper published in Louisiana is printed on the inside of ordinary wall paper. Texan sheets have come down to small brown paper such as grocers use.

Sam Houston is not dead. The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of Sept. 3 says that he is alive and comparatively well and residing on his place at Cedar Point, a few miles from Houston.

The prices of cotton goods have greatly advanced of late at the South. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of Oct. 31 notes the weekly sale at the Augusta Factory, with the rates of that date, which were said to be daily getting higher:

7-8 shirting, 50@52½ cents; 7-8 shirting (light), 51½@52½ cents; 4-4 sheeting, 60@62½ cents; drilling, 65½@65¾ cents. At an auction sale the prices ranged as follows: 7-8 shirting, 52½@53 cents; 3-4 shirting, 40½@42 cents; 4-4 sheeting, 52¾ cents; drill, 64½ cents; Osnaburgs, 64½@65 cents; High Sheels Factory Osnaburgs, 62¾@62 cents; yarn, per bunch, \$5.25 @ 6.37½.

## SINGING SCHOOL.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our citizens the forming of a new class by Professor D. O. Calder, in the School House of Pres. Brigham Young,—to commence on Monday next, 22d inst. The labors of a skillful musical instructor are usually well appreciated, with a liberal compensation for services rendered. We sincerely trust and may confidently premise that Prof. C.'s efforts, being pecuniarily uncompensated, will not fail of being suitably prized, and that his classes will be filled to the utmost capacity of the house by the music-loving youth of our city, as also those of riper years who, with son's "moved by the concord of sweet sounds," have desires to acquire a practical knowledge of the science of vocal music.

The excellency of the Tonic Sol-Fa method, taught by Prof. Calder, was briefly illustrated in the opening of the first concert recently given in the Tabernacle of this city. Its simplicity and adaptability we think were satisfactorily exhibited to all present.

For further information respecting the singing school, we refer our readers to the advertisement in this week's "News."

## CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

A suit has been brought, and is now pending in the Fourth District Court, by one Gray against several individuals, jointly, for the recovery of the sum of eight hundred dollars, claimed to be due to plaintiff from defendants for labor, services, skill and diligence done, performed, exercised and bestowed about the business of the defendant's in procuring the passage of an omnibus-railroad franchise by the Legislature as a lobbyist.

It is stated that there are no "greenbacks" in the United States' treasury at San Francisco, and on the 3d instant the employees of the Custom House were paid two months' salary in gold coin or "yellow-backs," as such money is now called in common parlance.

Twenty laborers employed at Fort Point were recently arrested for refusing to give their names to the Federal tax collector.

Under color of a patent issued by ex-Governor Downey to one Jno. Simms, he recently entered upon and commenced fencing a piece of marsh land adjoining the State Prison at San Quentin, that has been filled up and used as a brick yard for several years, and connected with which a good wharf has also been built extending into deep water. Lieut.-Gov. Chellis, ex-officio Superintendent of the prison, ejected the intruder at once, whereupon Simms commenced suit in the District Court against Chellis for damages, which it is believed will involve a heavy draft from the State Treasury.

That kind of civilization which modern Christians so much admire, and about which Legislators, stump orators, newspaper scribblers and government officials, with few exceptions, have harped much within the last few years, seems to be prevailing in the Golden State in all its beauty and glory, and murders, rapes, sedition, highway robberies, horse stealing, shootings, assaults with deadly weapons and other things of a kindred nature are of daily occurrence, as per reports, in all parts of the State.

Willis, who had a difficulty with Dr. Wosencraft a few weeks since, at San Bernardino, has published a statement of the affair, which differs somewhat from that which first gained publicity, and represents that the doctor was "half seas over," and conducted himself very ungentlemanly on entering Willis' house, out of which he was ordered by Willis for his insulting language to his mother, and other uncourteous proceedings, which, according to Willis' showing, were very "civil," according to the common acceptance of that term.

## NO FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The detachment of cavalry under Major McGarry, which on the 4th inst. marched North to fight the Indians encamped in the vicinity of Bear river ferry, to which allusion was made last week, returned on the 10th, without having accomplished the object for which the expedition was sent, as reported, no fight having taken place, neither were the Indians scared away.

We have been credibly informed that the four Indians taken prisoners were kept till noon on Monday, the 8th, when they were shot, as the messenger who was sent to the band was directed to announce they would be, if the stock taken from the emigrants was not forthcoming by the designated time, no response to the demand having been made by the chief and his warriors who were not far away, and as alleged were really and anxiously for a fight. Why the wishes of the red men, who are represented to be bold and saucy, were not gratified, has not transpired. If he reports which have been made in relation to the location and movements of the Indians be true, a better chance for giving them a brush could not well have been had, and another as good may not soon be expected. The killing of the four prisoners may have a salutary effect upon the natives in that region, but it is feared that it will tend to make them more hostile and vindictive.

A communication from a person in Box Elder county, giving an account of the tragedy, sets forth that the four Indian prisoners, when the time came for their execution, were tied by their hands to the ferry rope and in that condition were shot until they were dead, and then the cords by which they were fastened were cut and the bodies tumbled into the river. It is said that fifty-one shots were fired before all of them became extinct, which, if so, conclusively proves that the executioners were not good marksmen, or that the unfortunate beings who thus suffered were very tenacious of life.

## A NEW ROAD INTO TIMPANOGOS VALLEY.

The floods of last spring and summer, so completely annihilated the Territorial road up the Provo or Timpanogos river, from Provo City into the Upper Valley, that it has been impassable since, measurably isolating the citizens of Wasatch county, as they have had no way of getting out of that valley into Utah county, excepting by way of Parley's Park, a distance from Weber City to Provo of some eighty or ninety miles. The vast expense which the repairing and rebuilding of the road would incur, has prevented, under the existing state of the Territorial finances, its reconstruction, thus far, and probably there will be no effort made to put that highway in a passable condition for some time to come, but we have been informed that a company or an association was formed in Provo some time since for the purpose of making a new road, from that place to the settlements in Wasatch, and that the work is in progress and far advanced, with a fair prospect that it will soon be completed.

The road which is thus being constructed, on leaving Utah Valley is said to pass up what is known as Pole Canyon, and from thence over a spur of the mountains into Provo Valley, continuing up on the south side of the river to the mouth of Cascade Creek, near which place the Timpanogos passes through a ledge of rocks in a very narrow channel, over which a bridge is being built. From that point to Heber City, the road is being worked by a company, which has been formed in Wasatch county for that purpose.

We understand that nearly one hundred men have been laboring on the road since the work was commenced, which, when completed, will make a very passable thoroughfare and be a great accommodation to the public, as well as to the citizens of Wasatch and Utah counties, who will be more immediately benefited by the enterprise.

## WINTER HAS COME AGAIN.

Never since the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys in 1847 has the weather during the autumnal months been so favorable for all out-door operations, including farming, building, teaming, lumbering, the procurement of fuel and the prosecution of the many enterprises in which the citizens of Deseret are ever engaged for the good of others as well as themselves, individually and collectively, as it has this year, and a vast amount of labor has been performed within the past three months which would not have been done had the season been as stormy as it has often been in this valley after the autumnal equinox before the setting in of winter.

Within the last few days a material change has taken place in the appearance of things, and the pleasant, beautiful and agreeable, but not healthy weather which had so long prevailed, was succeeded, on Wednesday last, by a snow-storm, which, although no very great amount of snow fell, strongly reminded those who had occasion to be out on that day, that winter had come again in its majesty, prepared to reign during the season of frost, with greater or less rigor, as might be deemed necessary for the greatest good.

The storm on Wednesday was followed by another on Friday, when snow fell to the depth of four or five inches. Sunday was also a very stormy day. Yesterday was mild and pleasant and the snow which had accumulated on the ground lessened in quantity considerably during the day. Weather prophets predict that there will not be much use for runners till after New Year's.

KILLED.—We have been informed, that on Tuesday week, a man by the name of Thomas J. Barney, who lived in a hut on the shore of Utah Lake near the mouth of Spanish Fork river, Utah county, was shot by some person unknown, and died shortly after receiving the fatal wound. He is said to have been connected with a suspicious gang of stock dealers, some of whom have recently been in limbo, and between whom and Barney, in consequence of certain disclosures which he had made, some unfriendly feelings are represented to have existed, of late. Two or three Indians are reported to have been lurking about in that vicinity, just previous to the murder, who may have been the assassins, but it is believed that some of his associates know more about the matter than any other persons, red or white.