



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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NEWS BY EASTERN MAIL.

The eastern mail which arrived on Monday brought dates to the 30th of June from New York and other Atlantic cities. The papers are principally filled with the doings of Congress during the last few days of the session; the proceedings of the two Democratic Conventions at Baltimore; the movements of the Japanese, and the arrival of the Great Eastern, besides which there is not much news of interest to be found in their columns.

The Gothamites continued their attentions to the Japanese, while they remained in their city. There was a grand reception ball given to them on the evening of the 25th of June. The tickets admitted one gentleman and two ladies only, and were in great demand; as high as one hundred dollars were offered by those who were not fortunate enough to obtain them. It is represented as having been a magnificent affair.

On the 29th they were taken by the Harriet Lane on board the steam frigate Niagara, which vessel is to take them back to Japan.

The arrival at New York of the Great Eastern on the 28th of June did not attract as much attention as might have been expected, but the Japanese Embassy had operated on the minds of the people in the great commercial metropolis of the Union—the "Jeddo" of America—to the extent that the "big ship" was a matter of secondary consideration so long as those distinguished visitors remained there. After their departure the "Leviathan" unquestionably came in for a greater share of public attraction and attention.

The steamboat Ben Lewis exploded near Cairo about one o'clock on the morning of June 25 and was burned to the water's edge. The loss of life is variously stated—from 15 to 20—there being about 200 souls on board.

A destructive hail storm swept over Lancaster county, Pa., on Tuesday, 26th of June.—Hail is said to have been in some places three inches deep.

The political cauldron was beginning to boil furiously and the "noise and confusion" that was being made over the Baltimore nominees indicated, that without some exertion of the kind, the people would not know how worthy the respective candidates were of their confidence and support. There was not much said about platforms, and if the aspirants for the high office of President know or can tell how many planks there are in those structures on which they expect to fight and win, they are certainly better informed in relation to those matters, than the majority of the people are, upon whom they rely for support.

From latest European dates it is evident that affairs in that quarter of the globe are daily becoming more complicated.

Gold-Seeking Emigrants.

Large companies of emigrants are constantly arriving from the east and passing on towards the gold regions in the west. Many of those who have passed through lately, from appearances, came by way of Pike's Peak and, not finding things there as favorable as they had anticipated, they concluded to try their fortunes in Carson or California.

On Monday a small company of packers passed through, going east. Others had preceded them, but the emigration from the west to the east has been thus far, this season, quite limited.

Showers.—There were showers attended with some thunder, passing over different parts of this valley on Monday afternoon, and there must have been considerable rain in the mountains, both east and west, as the clouds hung heavily over them. It rained some little in the city, but they mostly passed further south from west to east.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The California mail, which arrived last Wednesday evening, brought papers from San Francisco to the 29th and from Sacramento and Placerville to the 30th of June.

There was little of interest transpiring in the West, excepting to the people of California. Crime has been steadily on the increase in that portion of the Union, as well as in the East, for a long time, and there is no probability of a better state of things existing very soon.

The public journals are filled, as usual, with murders, assaults, thefts, robberies, gold discoveries, trials of criminals of all grades and in all courts, political clamor, etc.—not particularly interesting excepting to those immediately concerned or connected with such occurrences.

Lunacy seems to be more general there than in the Atlantic States, and those afflicted with mental derangement are daily being sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Stockton. Among those whose reason has been thus dethroned, we noticed the name of C. G. Landon, who formerly resided in this city and, after running away, told a woful tale about his marvelous escape, which went the rounds and was considered good authority, that Gentiles could not live here safely. He was supposed to be deranged then, and has now, as reported, sought refuge in Butte county jail, for fear of some persons who, he says, accuse him of murdering his wife in this city before he ran away and have followed him to California to kill him.

The Republicans held a State convention at Sacramento on June 20, to nominate Presidential electors. The action of the Chicago Convention was fully endorsed and all opponents of the present administration were invited to join with them in effecting its overthrow.—Messrs. C. A. Washburn, W. H. Weeks, Charles A. Tuttle, and Antonio M. Pico were nominated for electors and other arrangements made for the campaign.

Candidates for office of all grades and politics were said to be unusually numerous, and never more hungry than they are this season in the Golden State.

The crops in most parts of that State were represented as being very good, though in some places the heavy rains that fell in May did considerable damage to the wheat. Provisions were cheap. Flour was selling for \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred; wheat at \$1.05 per bushel; corn a little higher; barley at one cent per pound, and beef at \$7.00 per hundred.

There was a grand masonic celebration in San Francisco on June 24, and the corner stone of a Masonic Temple was laid, a structure which, according to estimate, will cost, with the lot on which it is being built, \$162,000. About one thousand of the Fraternity were present and participated in the ceremonies, which were represented as being very imposing.

The late election in Oregon had resulted most disastrously to the interests of Gen. Lane and Delazon Smith. A large majority of the members elect to the Legislative Assembly being opposed to the re-election of those notables, to the United States Senate, Shiel, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was elected by a majority of 69 over Logan, the Republican candidate.

Good News for Southern Utah.

The Postmaster General has at last ordered that the service on Route, No. 12802, from Salt Lake City to Fillmore City, be extended to Cedar City, Iron county, once in two weeks.

In virtue of said order, received by last mail, Mr. Bollwinkel, Contractor on that route, will commence carrying the mail between Fillmore and Cedar in a few days, and thereafter it will be carried once in two weeks regularly and without fail.

It is with pleasure that we announce this to our friends in the Southern part of the Territory, who have had no mail facilities extended to them beyond Fillmore since June 30th, 1858.

It is true that a weekly mail is needed on that route, but a semi-monthly mail is better than none, and we congratulate the people in that part of the Territory on the extension to them of postal facilities which, of right belong to them, but of which they have for a long time been deprived.

The N. Y. Sun says that in 1848 Mayor Wood bought three acres of land at Bloomingdale for \$7000; the property is now worth \$200,000.

The Baltimore Democratic Conventions.

At last, an account of the balloting of the Democratic Conventions at Baltimore has come to hand, having been received by mail on Monday last. On Saturday, June 23, the sixth day of the convention, after the adoption of the majority report and the rejection of that offered by the minority, 24 delegates from Virginia, 8 from North Carolina, 6 from Maryland, 19 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Missouri, 15 from Kentucky, and part of the Massachusetts delegation, including Caleb Cushing, withdrew from the Convention. A number of other delegates who did not formally withdraw, announced that they could not under the circumstances longer act in the Convention. The States of California, Oregon, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Delaware were not represented at all when the ballots were taken. Georgia was represented in part, but refused to vote.

On the first ballot, Douglas received 178 votes; Guthrie 9; Dickinson 1-2 and Breckenridge 1. Whole number 188 1-2.

On the second ballot Douglas had 173 1-2; Guthrie 9; Breckenridge 5; Seymour 1; Boccock 1; Wise 1; Dickenson 1; blank 21. Whole number 212 1-2.

The third and last ballot resulted in Douglas receiving 181 1-2, the rest scattering.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, declaring Douglas nominated according to the usage of the Democratic party and rules of Congress, by a two-thirds vote. The banners long kept in reserve, were unfurled, and such yelling as was made, had not been heard in the Monumental City, for a long time. The "Plug Uglies" were fairly outdone.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

The "Bolters" held their convention the same day at the Maryland Institute. New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon, and Vermont, were either wholly or in part represented. Mr. Cushing, who presided at the Charleston Convention, and also at Baltimore till the last day, was elected to preside over this Convention. On the first ballot, Breckenridge received 81 and Dickinson 24 votes. The States which cast their votes for Dickinson then withdrew them and gave them to Breckenridge, and he was declared unanimously nominated.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, received 105 votes on the first ballot for Vice-President, and was declared unanimously nominated.

The usual shouting considered necessary on such occasions was done up in good style, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Douglas, Breckenridge, and Lane, have accepted of their nominations, but Fitzpatrick declined the position assigned him on the ticket with Douglas, and the National Committee have substituted the name of Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, who has accepted.

Currants.

The varieties of the wild currant so extensively cultivated in this part of the territory are exceedingly numerous, and if more attention was given to the selection of the best that can be found, that kind of fruit might be very materially improved.

Several specimens, both large and of excellent flavor have been exhibited in our office, but none of better quality than those presented by J. B. Kelly, of the 7th Ward, and Joseph Knight, of the 19th Ward. A visit to the garden of the latter gentlemen would not be uninteresting.

WARM WEATHER.—For some weeks the weather has been very warm—not excessive—the thermometer ranging, at 2 p.m., from 88 to 94. Wheat is ripening fast, and corn never looked better in this valley, at this season of the year, than it does now.

PREMIUM BOOTS.—In the shoe-shop of Messrs. Snelgrove & Lowe, a day or two since, we were shown the best finished, finest and most durable looking pair of boots we have ever seen in this country—or, we may say, elsewhere. See their card on last page.

Cure for Founder.—B. Fletcher, in N. W. Farmer says, "Take six eggs, beat them as you would for custard; mix them with one pint of vinegar; pour it down as soon as you discover the horse to be foundered. Founder originates in the stomach."

From Western Utah.

The latest news from the seat of war in Carson county received by last mail was to the 17th of July. The hostilities between the whites and reds—judging from the reports—had measurably terminated. Major Dodge, who appears to be a man of some sense, had returned and re-entered upon the discharge of his duties as Indian Agent; and there was a fair prospect of his disposing them to peace.

He went to Mono lake and Walker's river and had a talk with the Indians there and the Chief accompanied him to Genoa, where he reported that all was quiet and peaceable in that region and the Indians did not want to fight. The Major started the next day for Pyramid Lake with a party of only five men.

The great battle between Col. Hays' command and the Indians, that was expected to take place about the 1st of June, was not fought. There was a skirmish on the 2d, which lasted two or three hours, a kind of running fight, which resulted fatally to several on both sides. It was reported that there were more red than white men killed, but that was a matter of doubt, as from twenty to thirty Indians are reported killed in every fight that takes place between them and the whites, in these days, if there are not half that number engaged; though it appears that there was not quite that number left on the ground at Ormsby's defeat at Pyramid lake, and a much greater number of the volunteers—upwards of forty bodies having been found, and there were ten or fifteen more missing, who were supposed to be dead.

The battle was a most disastrous and bloody affair, in which Judge Cradlebaugh took no part—he and most of the men belonging to his company having returned to Carson city the next morning after the election of Ormsby to the chief command.

Col. Hays reached Pyramid lake on the 5th, but the Indians had left and taken a rough trail towards the Goose mountains. He followed them the next day with 300 horsemen some twenty five miles and then abandoned the chase for fear of being entrapped. He lost one man, who was in the advance as a spy.

The whole volunteer force had returned and been disbanded. The regulars under Capt. Steward were stationed near the battle ground at Pyramid lake and, it was expected that they would remain there for a season.

The expedition under Col. Hays terminated about the same as predicted. There were not many laurels won. The Indians conducted the campaign in their own way, and their leader, young Winnemucca, was as cunning and displayed as much strategy as the Old Texan Ranger; but neither succeeded in drawing the other into a general engagement, as they desired, if on ground of their own choosing, though the chief would doubtless have accomplished his ends if Col. Hays had followed him and his braves much farther into the mountains.

Judge Cradlebaugh commenced a court at Carson city on the 14th of June, and nearly thirty indictments were found in the course of a week by his grand jury. There are some who think there is not much legality attached to his proceedings and feel a little inimical towards him on that account. If he hangs all the rascals in that region, it will greatly decrease the population and will unquestionably prevent any further Indian hostilities for a time to come.

Correction.

Some misunderstanding seems to have occurred relative to the import of a sentence in the second paragraph of the article headed "EXTENDING AID AND COMFORT TO HOSTILE INDIANS," published in our last. It was intended to convey the idea that the "two friendly Indians had told" the writer of the letter there referred to, and not Mr. Egan.

THE JAPANESE AND THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—The Japanese embassy having been presented with copies of the Bible, and invited to attend public worship at the capitol, replied through the U. S. Commissioner that but one religion was known and acknowledged by the laws of Japan; that they were forbidden in any manner to take part in or be present at the celebration of any other, and while expressing their acknowledgments for the interest and kind attentions of their American friends, they respectfully declined entering into any conversation or receiving any books of a religious character, or being present at any of the religious solemnities to which they might be invited.