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Selling Liquor to and Trafficking with Indians.

There has been, for a few years past, and since a portion of the army has been stationed in Utah, (during which time the laws of the country have not been very generally honored and obeyed, in consequence of the protection that has been extended to law-breakers, of all grades and descriptions, by the federal judges and by most of the government officers), much unlawful trading and trafficking with the Indians by sojourners, and by some who have been considered permanent residents of the Territory, to the great annoyance of the people, who have suffered severely from the effects of the unlawful intercourse thus carried on with the various bands of savages roaming through these mountains.

How much whisky has been sold to them by traders and non-law-abiding citizens, we do not know, but frequent complaints have been made of violations of the law in relation to disposing of spirituous liquors to Indians, and these are good reasons for believing that there has been quite too much intoxicating stuff disposed of in that way, and it is high time that an end was put to the traffic by strictly enforcing the law and bringing offenders to justice, when known, without distinction or favor.

The trading operations carried on with the Indians have induced them in a great measure to steal from each other and from the whites any and all kinds of property, horses and mules especially, for which a ready market has been found by the red thieves among the white traders, though at low prices—barely enough to encourage them to follow the business; and whatever Col. Davies may do to put an end, as far as possible, to the unlawful intercourse thus carried on with the various Indian tribes within his Superintendency, will be looked upon with favor by every law-abiding citizen in the Territory; and it is the duty of every person who has knowledge of such unlawful transactions to make complaint thereof to the proper court. Persons who have violated the laws of the United States within the Third Judicial District, should be complained of before the District Court, when setting for the transaction of the United States business, which will commence at the Court House in this city on the 3d Monday (15th day) of April next, the court now sitting being for the trial exclusively of causes arising under the laws of the Territory.

In referring those having grievances, caused by the non-observance of the laws of the United States in relation to trading with the Indians, to Judge Kenney's court, now being held, Col. Davies has fallen into the same error that others have before, not being fully advised in the premises, or forgetting that cases to which the United States is a party, cannot be adjudicated by a Territorial Court, and vice versa.

Municipal Courts.

There have been several violations of municipal rules and regulations, within the last eight or ten days, which have been investigated by some of the officers having "exclusive jurisdiction," and the broken ordinances have been mended by the imposition of heavy fines. Not having any reporter present we are unable to give details.

As there has not been much rowdiness in the City, for some time past, we have not paid much attention to the courts of the Mayor and Aldermen during the winter, but hereafter, persons arraigned for municipal offenses may expect to have their names and deeds publicly exposed.

THAT LOST BUNDLE.—The small bundle lost in the street on Monday last, has been left in our office for the owner.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH
AND
PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express with eastern advices, up to the fifth of March, arrived here yesterday morning at ten o'clock: bringing the anxiously looked for inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln; but no account of ceremonies. The telegraph agent at Kearney leads us to expect full and more comprehensive details, by next Pony.

CONGRESS.

A St. Louis dispatch, of the 28th of February, states that in the House of Representatives that day:

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Corwin's prepared amendments to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two-thirds vote was announced as the first business in order. After speeches from Kilgore and Stanton, the former in favor of the proposition, and the latter against a reconsideration, it was carried 128 against 65. Great confusion prevailed. The question was then taken as yesterday, upon agreeing to the amendment, and it was adopted—133 against 65. The announcement of this result was followed by tumultuous applause from both the Republican and Democratic sides of the House, and from the galleries.

THE PEACE CONGRESS MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE.—ALMOST A ROW.

Mr. Crittenden, on the 28th, by consent of the Senate, offered a report from the select committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Conference, recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. Seward said the senator from Illinois (Trumbull) and himself formed a minority of that committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report; but the majority thought it was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution, in his own name, in which the senator from Illinois concurred.

Whereas, the legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey have applied to Congress to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, that the other States be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will upon the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

Mr. Hale objected to the consideration of the report that day. The report and amendment and joint resolution were ordered to be printed, and laid over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of other matters.

The dispatch adds: One o'clock having arrived, a discussion arose whether the consideration of the report of the select committee was then in order.

Messrs. Hale and Fessenden contended that it was not.

Mr. Crittenden replied to Mr. Fessenden, saying the senator had no right to characterize anything, he said, as presumption.

Mr. Fessenden: I did not say any such thing.

Mr. Crittenden: You did, sir, if I understand.

Mr. Fessenden: Well, sir, I did not, but the senator can take it as he pleases.

Mr. Crittenden, turning towards Mr. Fessenden's desk, with his back to the chair, going close to Mr. Fessenden, said something which was inaudible in the gallery.

The Chair called the senators to order.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The adoption of Guthrie's proposition, modified, by the Peace Congress, on the 27th, gave general satisfaction, and stocks advanced from 3 to 5 per cent. Hopes of peace were greatly raised; but the proceedings in the Senate over the proposition from the Select Committee and the telegraphic report from Richmond of the speeches of ex-President Tyler and others brought a damper over stocks.

A dispatch from Richmond, of the 28th, says that Messrs. Tyler and Ledden had been serenaded that evening and in acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Tyler denounced the result of the conference, as a worthless affair and said that the South had nothing to hope for from Republicans.

Mr. Ledden said it was a delusion, a shame, an insult and an offense to the South.

Lieut. Montague made a secession speech. The dispatch adds the secession feeling is increasing.

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES WITH LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The committees appointed to notify the

President and Vice President of their election, reported to the Senate and House the following replies: Mr. Lincoln said:

With deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of confidence and with great distrust of my ability to perform the duty even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the existing national peril; but with reliance on the strength of our free government and the ultimate loyalty of the people, to the just principles on which it is founded, and above all with unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust and shall be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective houses of Congress.

Mr. Hamlin said:

Please communicate to the two Houses my acceptance of the trust confided in me by a generous people, and while the position was neither sought for nor desired, I am sensible of the obligation imposed. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge my duty in such a manner as shall subserve the interest of the whole country.

BUCHANAN REPROVED FOR HOLDING INTER-COURSE WITH THE COMMISSIONERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Select Committee of five on the President's course of receiving Commissioners from South Carolina reported to the House on the 28th. The committee regarded the mission itself as well as the manner in which it was treated by the President as among the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live. The committee could not perceive on what principle the President assumed to entertain or to hold official communication with the representatives of South Carolina.

The committee considered that, under the principle announced in the President's annual message, the commissioners could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the government, and it would have been the plain duty of the Executive to enforce the laws against individuals known or suspected of complicity in any movement of a treasonable character.

The committee failed to discover any circumstances justifying the President in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with that State, except on the assumption that she was an independent power; and that the President, in according them an official reply, involved to some extent a recognition of the assumed position of the rebellious State. The committee concluded the report by saying that they were not able to resist the inference that in the beginning of the movements against the government there were relations of an extremely friendly character between contemplating rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

John Cochrane, a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, sent in a minority report, virtually defending him, denying that the commissioners had been received officially, and attributing the censure of the President to party feeling.

MR. BUCHANAN JUSTIFIES HIS CALL FOR TROOPS.

Mr. Buchanan had sent into the Senate a message, in which he gave his reasons for assembling a force at the national capital. He says that it was designed to act as a *posse comitatus* in strict accordance to civil authorities for the preservation of the peace of the capital. He thought that circumstances justified that step, and that when troops were first ordered to the city, the excitement and danger almost instantly subsided. He thought the step a judicious one, and, that he would never have forgiven himself, had any unpleasant event occurred, in consequence of a failure to provide proper precautionary measures.

BUTTERFIELD MAIL TO CALIFORNIA, TRANSFERRED TO THE CENTRAL ROUTE.

After a great deal of wire working, and an abundance of talk in and out of Congress, the Post Office bill transferring the Butterfield mail to the central route, has at length passed the Senate and House.

The dispatch states that in the House on the 2d, the Senate amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill was taken up and concurred in, by 117 to 43. It was presented in the Senate by Wilson, and annuls the present Butterfield mail route to California by El Paso, which now costs \$600,000, for a semi-weekly letter service; but during the remainder of their time—three and a half years—gives them the central overland route in lieu of the other. They are to carry the mail daily for one million dollars, and to deliver the mails at Denver City, and Great Salt Lake City, tri-weekly, and to run a pony express semi-weekly, carrying five pounds each trip for the

government free of charge, and reducing cost of letters by said express one dollar per half ounce. If Butterfield & Co. fail to accept this before the 25th of March, the present contract is to be absolutely annulled, and the central route contract to be let to lowest bidder—not exceeding one million.

The entire letter mail is to be carried through daily in twenty days, and the residue in 35 days, with the privilege of sending the latter by steamer, in 25 days, at the expense of contractor: the latter to receive two months pay for damages for change of service from southern to central route.

The Butterfield Company were required by amendments in the House to enter into a written agreement, to be filed in Post Office Department, and to be incorporated into their contract, agreeing to carry six hundred pounds mail matter per trip, which is expected to take all the daily papers, besides letters: further, that they relinquished all claims for all damages provided in the Senate amendment bill.

This is said to reduce the cost of mail service to California from \$1,437,000 to \$1,000,000, while it increases the service to daily, concentrates mail carrying on one line, and abrogates the Butterfield contract without incurring any claims for damages beyond that for the change of service already stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 1st inst., the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Oregon war debt.—Same day, a bill donating land in Minnesota and Oregon for school purposes passed in the House.

Mr. Morris reported to the House a joint resolution appointing commissioners to make equitable settlement with Col. Russell on the account of abstracting of Indian bonds: rejected, 19 against 134.

In the House on the 1st, Washburne, of Illinois, moved to postpone the report of the committee of 33, till the 4th of June: No action had.

Capt. Pope, one of Mr. Lincoln's traveling suite, had delivered a lecture recently in Cincinnati on fortifications, in which he spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Buchanan, for doing which, he was to be court marshaled.

The Colorado Territorial bill had passed the House.

Correspondence on file in the War Department is said to show conclusively that Gov. Houston had been greatly instrumental in inducing Gen. Twiggs to surrender Government property in Texas. The General has been stricken from the Army roll as a coward and traitor.

Advices from Charleston state that a floating battery had been launched, and certain specified guns were hourly expected. All troops on furlough had been ordered to return.

There are rumors about Major Anderson being visited by Gen. Jeff. Davis, and another report of his being seriously sick—all unworthy of confidence.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MR. LINCOLN.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President, before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss matters of administration, about which there is no special excitement.

The apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution, which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order, and to control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance of power in which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the government of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, to be among the greatest of crimes.