

carriers have been at fault, we shall take pleasure in making that announcement to our readers and to community generally. Should the impositions of former days be repeated and continued, we may of course be expected to express dissatisfaction at such treatment, but whether in the present dilapidated condition of the Government, it will do any good or not, is a question that the future will, of course, have to decide.

WESTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

CALIFORNIA.

The mail from California arrived on Wednesday evening last, bringing papers from San Francisco to the 1st, and from Sacramento the 4th of December. The news is not very important. The secession movements of the South were creating some excitement, and confidence in the Government was becoming somewhat impaired, so much so, that Quarter Masters' warrants, which had been freely circulated among merchants and brokers before the dissolution of the Union appeared so near, were refused by capitalists immediately on the reception of the news that South Carolina and other States would probably secede in a short time.

The election in California, also in Oregon, had been ascertained, by the official canvass, to have resulted in favor of Lincoln. Douglas was the second best in the race in California, and Breckenridge in Oregon.

Major John B. Scott, of the Third Artillery, U. S. A., died in San Francisco, Nov. 22d, and Gen. J. P. Haven, of the California Militia, while taking charge of the funeral obsequies on the following day, was taken violently ill, and had to leave the procession and hasten home. He died the next evening. The former was 57, the latter 43 years of age.

There was a severe gale or hurricane on the 15th and 16th of November, from the east or north-east, which swept over a large portion of that State, causing much damage and loss of life. At Mendocino, the brig J. S. Cabot, lying at anchor in the harbor, was capsized and became a total wreck. Capt. Gage only succeeded in reaching the shore. A boat manned by the mate and four of the crew of another vessel, put out to render assistance, but was upset and all on board drowned.

One of the group of big trees, known as the "Miners' Cabin," was blown down. It was one of the largest of the group, being about thirty feet in diameter. It has been estimated that its age was about 3,000 years. In Nevada county the gale was very severe, from reports; houses were blown down, others unroofed, nearly all the mining flumes in the county were destroyed, fences were prostrated, and several persons killed. In nearly every county in that part of the State the extent of the destruction by the wind is reported to have been very great; the damage was estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

On November 9th, at Don Pedro's Bar in Tuolumne county, a fire occurred, which destroyed twelve houses, involving a loss of some thirty thousand dollars.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in many localities in Humboldt county, on the 12th of November.

The losses sustained by the citizens of Columbia county, in consequence of felonious interference with the ditches conveying water for mining purposes, has of late been estimated to amount to \$150,000 per month.

John Shannon, editor of the *Visalia Delta*, died on the 15th of November, from the effects of a wound received in a rencounter with a man named Morris.

Many other acts of violence are reported, showing conclusively that modern christianity and civilization are not on the decline in that country.

The weather in most parts of the State is represented as having been very dry of late. The anticipations of a wet winter had not been realized, and farmers were manifesting considerable anxiety in consequence of the absence of rain. In Los Angeles county there had been some late showers, followed by warm weather, which had given an impetus to vegetation.

A vessel had arrived in San Francisco from Japan with 10,000 pounds of black tea, the first invoice of fine teas ever imported from that country. A cargo of sugar had also arrived at San Francisco direct from Cuba; the vessel carrying it is said to have been the first and only ship that ever arrived from that island in that port.

Lieut. Mowry, the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, was to leave Los Angeles for Fort Mohave on or about the 1st of December, for the purpose of establishing the initial point on the Colorado, accompanied by Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor General of California. A great deal of importance seems to be attached to the boundary question, and some of the papers speak of the subject of ascertaining the dividing line between "the two governments" as one of much interest, and involving the rights of individuals as well as of that State.

There was considerable interest manifested on the west side of the Sierra Nevada, in the organization of a new Territory out of the western portion of Utah. What benefit is expected to accrue to California from the measure does not appear. The *San Francisco Herald* is greatly exercised in the premises, and urges the immediate attention of Congress to the subject.

OREGON.

The steamer, Brother Jonathan, from Victoria to Portland, Oregon, had recently encountered a gale as she reached the bar at the mouth of the river, so violent that she did not make the attempt to cross. The next day the steamer succeeded in getting over the bar, but, as reported, not till the ruffled waves of the sea were smoothed by the pouring overboard of a vast quantity of oil. Capt. Staples, of the Jonathan, who had spent seventeen years of his life on the briny wave, had never encountered a more boisterous wind storm at sea.

On the 10th of Nov., the steamers Jennie Clark and Express came in collision near Oswego, Oregon. The Express was so badly damaged that she sunk as soon as she reached shore, to which she was immediately run after the collision.

Hon. Delazon Smith, who had been very sick, was, at latest dates convalescent, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A serious riot occurred in the Victoria Theatre on the evening of November 3d. Some negroes were ordered out of the parquet, and, as they refused to go, an attempt was made to expel them by force. They resisted; a fight took place; other negroes came in; a general riot and fight occurred between the negroes and whites. The latter were defeated, and the former held possession of the place.

There were thirteen persons drowned at the China Bar Ripple, Frazer river, on the 7th of November, by the swamping of a canoe.

There had been a severe gale at Victoria, during which Mr. Broderick, a late pilot at San Francisco, was drowned in going to the assistance of a ship off the port, by the upsetting of his boat.

ARIZONA.

The *Mesilla Times* of November 15th gives the returns of the election for a delegate to Congress for Arizona, which indicate that Edward McGowan had beat his opponent, Steck, nearly 1000 votes.

The *Times* says:

Arizona is probably equal if not superior to any other part of the United States as a stock country. We have an abundance of gramma grass, which is universally admitted by competent judges to be the best food for stock known on the American continent, while our almost entire exemption from winter snows and severe frosts enable them to graze the year round.

Corlew, of La Mesa, twelve miles below this place, bought three cows and one calf in 1857. To show the rate of increase, we have only to state that he has now twenty-one head of cattle; eight of them are from one cow, while another has only had one calf during the time.

CHINA.

News from China had been received to the 8th, and from Japan to the 29th of October.

The allied fleet left Tysing for Pekin about September 8th, and before reaching Tongchan was attacked by a large fleet of Tartars, who were repulsed with great loss. Tongchan was then given up to be sacked. Several Englishmen of rank had been taken and imprisoned by the Chinese.

The British brig of war Camilla was lost in a typhoon off Kanagawa, September 9th—all hands perished. Most of the store houses at Yokahama were destroyed, and a Prussian brig and a Japanese man-of-war were lost in the same gale.

The Japanese had refused to treat with the Prussian Minister.

From Western Utah.

There was nothing very interesting received from Carson county, by last mail. A new paper has been started at Carson city, called the *Silver Age*. The editor is either one of that class of men who are always behind the times or presumes too much on the ignorance of those who may chance to read his miserable sheet. At all events, his position in relation to some things is not well taken. The principal object of the concern seems to be the advocacy of the immediate organization, by Congress, of Nevada Territory. It calls Waters, the deputy census marshal, well known in this part of the Territory, and we have no doubt in Carson, also, all sorts of names, for not making the population of the mining regions of Carson amount to no more than about 6,000; says that he was one of Brigham Young's tools and falsely swore the number of the people in the proposed Territory from 16,000 down to less than 7,000, and insinuates, that by the same process, the inhabitants of eastern Utah would probably be doubled, and that hereafter, as heretofore, the interests of the western part of the Territory will be represented by a cypher. We do not believe that such is the opinion of a majority of the people in that part of the country.

Several of the California papers sympathize greatly with the oppressed and down-trodden "christians" of Carson valley, between whom and the Mormons, they say there never can be any bond of cordial union; and allege, that "the antagonism of interests, social habits and religion" between the dwellers in eastern and western Utah, "has been the cause of the ill-success of the Federal Judges in administering the laws" in the region sought to be disenthralled from Mormon oppression.

As further reasons for the organization of a new Territory, the immense national barrier—a desert region of six hundred miles—is referred to, and that aside from the inconvenience and expense to which legislators, and parties, who may have appealed cases in court, will be subjected in coming to the seat of Government, it will require "the entire revenue of a wealthy count" to transport their criminals to the Penitentiary near this city, if the Territory shall remain undivided. The great danger to be encountered from hunger, thirst and hordes of hostile Indians is mentioned among the "irresistible arguments" in favor of the organization of Nevada. They complain of the action of the Probate court in Great Salt Lake county, which, according to the showing, exercises supreme control in all matters of a criminal as well as of a civil nature, and refuses appeals to the United States courts, all of which is very offensive to the christians, and by them grievous to be borne. Other considerations are also set forth, and if the entire attention of Congress shall not be required in attending to matters of secession during the winter some relief should be extended to the people, who are so much afflicted and so unrighteously deprived of their liberties. The cause of suffering christianity would also, no doubt, be greatly aided in that region by Congressional interference, tho', according to the *Sierra Democrat*, the "institution" is in a flourishing condition in some localities, Virginia city for instance, where the editor during a late visit, discovered from the grave yard record, that of thirty-six graves made there, thirty-five were occupied by bodies "whose lights had been put out by violence."

The trial of Carr and Rudsill, by Cradlebaugh, for the murder of Cherry, resulted in the conviction of Carr, who was sentenced to be hung on the 30th of November, but no account of the hanging came to hand by mail. Rudsill turned States evidence, and as soon as the trial was over, put out to parts unknown. If the murderer was hung, Cradlebaugh may think that he has arrived at the summit of his ambition, and yield the bench to Flennikin, and get a report in circulation that he has hung one Mormon, as did Sinclair, after passing sentence of death upon the murderer Ferguson, who never professed to be anything but a christian.

There is nothing said concerning Judge Flennikin, and he probably has not made much of a stir yet. After being informed of his assignment to that District, by the Legislature, he may commence operations, and if Cradlebaugh holds on there will be Federal Judges enough there to hold a Supreme court, if they can agree. They could hold such a court just as legally as any other that has

been held since the arrival in the Territory of the predecessors of the present incumbents, according to the showing, which we have no disposition to dispute nor to question.

Dedication of President Young's Private School House.

The private school house of President Young, which we noticed in the last number of the News, was completely finished on Saturday last, and yesterday, in the presence of his family and relatives, the building was formally dedicated.

Being strictly for family and relatives, there were only present outside of that position, Presidents Kimball and Wells, and Bishop E. D. Woolley.

The proceedings opened by the company singing "The spirit of God like a fire is burning." Several other hymns were sung, and President Young delivered a short address on the circumstances which had called them together. He expressed his gratitude to the Lord for the favors which had been bestowed upon him and upon his family.

His remarks were particularly directed to the relationship between children and parents, setting forth that by pursuing a righteous course, children would, as they grew in years, increase in attachment to their fathers and mothers. He had experienced this in his family, and knew to-day that the youth was more heedful of his instructions than the boy, and the man of years more respectful and attentive to his every word than the youth. With that experience he was satisfied. All, however, could improve, yet he was thankful, and praised the Lord for the progress they had made in the ways of their Creator.

It was a subject of deep interest to him continually to know that he was doing that which was well pleasing in the sight of his God, with all that he had gathered around him and possessed. He never had fears of want.—The Lord had always blessed him, and though in preaching the gospel to the world he had experienced poverty, and had been hungry, and had experienced privation for the kingdom's sake, yet nothing of that character had troubled him as much as his anxiety to know that he was making a proper and becoming use of that which he possessed. He did nothing but what he wanted to know that it was right to do. All that he had, and ever should have to the end of time was from the Lord, and was continually at his command. He desired to see his family grow up with a full understanding of their position, of the favors and the blessings which they enjoyed, and the responsibility resting upon them of properly appreciating and using those favors and blessings, so that they might increase upon them, and that peace, joy and salvation might be their everlasting portion.

In speaking of the School House, he enquired "What shall be done with this place?" He set forth with great plainness that it should be dedicated to the Lord, and that no man or woman—teacher or taught, that profaned the name of the Almighty, should ever enter there a second time. Everything that could advance them in education would be furnished, but evil would be sharply looked after. He built it for his family, but the Bishop of the 18th Ward should have its use for whatever he might require, for councils, lectures &c.—With exhortations to kindness and faithfulness, the President concluded his discourse, which was listened to with earnest attention by all present.

President Kimball made some very excellent and spirited remarks, expressing his affection for the President, and for his family, and in the abundance of his heart blessed them and all who were faithful to him. Exhorted the eldest sons of the President to walk in the footsteps of their father,—and prophesied that they should live to a good old age, and be blessed of the Lord in so doing.

The company kneeling, President Young then offered the dedicatory prayer.

President Wells followed with a short review of the progress of the kingdom, and of the increasing faith that was concentrated in the President, and invoked the continued blessings of the Almighty upon him. He expressed his great joy in the prosperity of President Young, and it was his daily and continual prayer, that his blessings might increase, that he might be able to lead on, consolidate, and build up Zion, and that Zion might increase, and extend till she occupied that position which the Almighty had designed she should occupy in the world.

Bishops Young and Woolley expressed the pleasure they had experienced in being present to hear the remarks of the Presidency, and spoke very highly of the fine building that was dedicated to education, after which President Kimball dismissed the assembly with his benediction.

In the evening, the President and his family, had a pleasant party in the same place.