



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday,.....June 14, 1865.

## GOLD AND SILVER?

Yes. Where? North, south, east and west. But is there none in Utah? There are both gold and silver within our borders, but up to this writing we have not learned of any prospectings or workings that have paid expenses.

Some may imagine there has been but little hunting here for what are termed the precious metals, and this is true, so far as the attention of the great majority is concerned; but there has been much more and more practical and thorough searching than many suppose, and thus far, as already stated, without the so much desired paying results.

This fast age may deem it rather enigmatical that a numerous population, located here such a length of time, should have been so little curious about the large amount of gold and silver supposed to be hidden in our mountain ranges. We would remind them that nearly all the residents came here with other objects for other purposes and under other requirements than the mere accumulation of wealth, which, in view of those objects, purposes and requirements, is a very secondary consideration. And, aside from that chief point of distinction, they came a long distance into a barren, untried region—comparatively speaking, with nothing to nothing—and of necessity had first to plow, plant and provide shelters. And that necessity, through the force of circumstances, and with constant stringency, still continues.

But waiving the reason of our being here, the requirements upon us and the peculiar condition of our Territory and the circumstances of our settlements, it was early and well learned that mining for gold and silver was an expensive and precarious business. So far as known, the first gold in California was discovered by members of the "Mormon Battalion," while laboring for means to enable them to reach this city. As soon as they had gathered enough for their outfits, they started, and reached here in the Fall of '47 and Winter of '47-48, some having brought small quantities of gold dust with them. This created little or no excitement, though a few each season, for a while, left to try their fortunes in the newly discovered gold fields. Their course was observed, and upon each successive return it was learned that, on an average, one who had remained at home steadily pursuing his usual agricultural, mechanical, or other avocation, had accumulated property worth more than the gold obtained by five of the fortune hunters. This lesson was very uniform, readily understood and to the point, and nearly all have remembered and profited by it, staying at home and trying to accomplish what we came here to do. We are sure this is a Constitutional course, and equally sure that it is still the best course.

Understanding these things, understanding that quartz veins and silver bearing lead ores and copper leads require capital and certain skill for their working, and understanding that even then they too often cost more than they are worth tended to keep the public pulse pretty free from the quickened beatings of the "gold fever," even while for years the lead veins of both

slopes of the West Mountain have been known, and known to have a per cent. of silver, while long ago in another place almost pure copper had been picked up, and while the silver mines of Meadow Valley and its neighborhood have been talked of nearly from the date of our earliest settlements. And contrasting these facts with the greater profit, happiness, certainty and necessity attendant upon agricultural and other kindred pursuits, will probably keep the "gold fever" within reasonable bounds, even should valuable surface or placer diggings be discovered.

When all, or at least quite a majority, have comfortable dwellings and out-buildings, fields, gardens and orchards, and provisions in store against a time of need, is soon enough to permit oneself to be imbued with the mania for gold hunting. Until then we are of opinion that coal and iron mining, with the manufacture of iron and steel in all its branches, are more deserving the fostering care of capital and skill, and will be much more profitable, in the main, to both the public and those investing.

## THE INDIAN TREATY.

As will be seen by perusing the correspondence on Prest. Young's trip to Utah county, quite a large body of Indians were assembled at the Indian Farm near Spanish Fork, last week, to meet with the President and Col. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to consider the terms of a treaty involving their title to the reservations in this Territory. Meetings were held with the Indians on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 7th, 8th and 9th inst. On the first-named day a prepared abstract of the treaty was read by Col. Irish, which is very liberal in its conditions and provisions. The Indians are required to move to Uintah Valley within one year from the ratification of the treaty, giving up their title to the Indian lands in Utah Territory; they are required to be peaceful, not to go to war with other bands or tribes except in self-defence, not to steal or molest the whites, to assist in cultivating the lands and to send their children to schools to be established for them. On abiding these conditions, the protection of the U. S. Government will be extended to them. Government will pay them \$25,000 annually for the first ten years, \$20,000 annually for the next twenty years and \$15,000 annually for the thirty years thereafter. Farms will be made, a grist and lumber mill built, schools established, houses built for the principal chiefs, annuities paid to the chiefs, and other provisions of a beneficial character are guaranteed.

The Indians are likewise to have the right of hunting, digging roots and gathering berries on all unoccupied lands, to fish in their accustomed places and erect houses for the purpose of curing fish.

Several bands of the Utes, the Pahvants and the Timpanogs were present and represented by their chiefs, as was also the Cum-um-bahs. Fifteen chiefs signed the treaty on Thursday, after a very interesting "talk" with them that morning and on the previous day.

On Thursday afternoon, Col. Irish distributed a large quantity of presents to them, having them seated in three rows opposite the Farm House, the braves in one row, the squaws and papooses in another and the children in a third. Blankets, leggings, knives, tobacco, dresses, shirts, pants for the chiefs, etc., etc., were received with child-like eagerness by many, and with a sort of stoical apathy by some of the chiefs, who seemed to feel they should rest on their dignity to a certain extent.

Good feelings prevailed among them, and many expressions relative to their amicable relations in the past with the

settlers were indulged in. The only chief who was averse to signing the treaty was San-pitch, brother to Walker and Arrapeen, but subsequently it appeared more as if he were standing on his dignity as a "big chief" than anything else, he being willing to sign on Saturday, but the paper had then gone. He will have an opportunity of attaching his mark to the document.

The chiefs manifested a strong sense of the justice of punishing the guilty for their crimes and misdemeanors, and not punishing the innocent for the evil deeds of the guilty, whether white or red. As a faithful observance of their treaties has ever been a characteristic of the Indians here as well as elsewhere, we have no doubt of their honorably keeping this, if it is not infringed upon by reckless whites.

Black-hawk and his band, who have been perpetrating the late atrocities in that neighborhood, are still in the mountains, but effective measures are being adopted, we understand, to prevent a recurrence of them. Those who signed the treaty appeared favorably disposed to render assistance in that direction.

The provisions of the treaty, and the opportunity of signing it, will be extended to the Indians throughout the entire Territory as early as possible.

## HOME ITEMS.

CHANGE.—His other labors precluding, Elder J. V. Long has been released from his additional labors upon the NEWS, and Elder E. L. Sloan has kindly consented to act as Assistant Editor.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—In the forenoon Elder George Goddard made some excellent remarks in regard to the duties and obligations of parents and children, and was appropriately followed, to the same effect, by Elders David Fullmer and George B. Wallace.

## AFTERNOON:

Elder Samuel W. Richards delivered an interesting discourse on the principles of the Gospel, and briefly mentioned instructive incidents of his experience and travels during his missions to Europe.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. William Bross, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, of the New York Tribune, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, were, on the 11th inst., welcomed to the hospitalities of this city by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and by them escorted through the city to the rooms prepared for their reception in the Salt Lake House.

On Monday evening Professor Thomas' Brass Band serenaded these gentlemen, and Speaker Colfax, Governor Bross and Mr. Richardson, introduced by Judge Kinney, addressed a large audience in front of the Salt Lake House. The audience would have been much larger if it had been more generally known that addresses would be delivered, as but comparatively few of the citizens were aware of the fact. Speaker Colfax was gratified and pleasantly surprised at the evidences of industry, prosperity and taste which were presented throughout the city. There are some things which we have a right to demand from Government,—postal communication with other parts of our common country, and the great world, this we have measurably obtained; the electric wire, which now speeds intelligence from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which will be extended, our own citizens having taken initiatory steps to bind together the settlements of this Territory. The present slow mode of travel must be superseded by the railroad, the "iron horse" career over the vast plains and through the giant mountains which separate us from the east and west, and to this government will energetically lend its aid. The development of our mineral resources was touched upon; if we do not develop the gold and silver and other mineral deposits around us, others will come and do it for us. He treated on several other topics which lack of space precludes us from noticing, and paid many happy compliments to the appearance of the city, the reception of himself and friends and their appreciation, especially of "those strawberries," so freely and abundantly tendered and partaken of. Governor Bross and Mr. Richardson followed on similar topics, many of their remarks calling forth hearty applause.

Yesterday, the party, accompanied by the committee of gentlemen appointed to receive them, paid a visit to Great Salt Lake at Black Rock, to enjoy a sight of our great natural curiosity, the small inland sea which gives the name to this valley.

Goods at Auction can be purchased at the Corner of East Temple and Second South streets, on Thursday and Saturday, 15th and 17th. See advertisement.

MURDERS.—Information by telegraph states that, on the 8th inst., at Sage Creek mail station, in the neighborhood of Bridger's Pass, Indians killed 2 stock-tenders and 3 escort soldiers, and badly wounded 2 others.

On the 9th three men were found murdered near Schell Creek station (west), and on the 11th one of the two murderers was caught at River Bed station; he confessed. The other one escaped, but persons were in pursuit and expected to catch him.

THE HON. J. F. KINNEY, our late Delegate to Congress, arrived on the 10th inst.; his brother E. M. Kinney came with him.

Saturday evening, Prof. C. J. Thomas' Brass Band serenaded Judge Kinney, to which he replied in an appropriate speech, briefly stating, among other items, what he had done at Washington, and what he had not been able to accomplish and why.

REPORTED GOLD discoveries in Provo Valley are creating quite a stir among some. Their value has not been determined.

PROBATE COURT.—The regular June term of the Probate Court commenced its session on Monday at 10 a. m., the Hon. Elias Smith presiding. The case of Ann vs. James Carrigan, in divorce, was called, and, for want of service was continued till Saturday next, 10 a. m.

The chancery case of J. Funkistein et al. vs. L. Nassauer, et al. was called, and a continuance was granted.

In the case of Z. Snow vs. George Rosenbaum in assumpsit, on application it was continued till the 26th.

A venire for a grand jury was ordered, returnable on the 26th inst.

J. M. Joilson vs. Charles Davy, in assumpsit, was heard, and held under advisement.

The case of Admena Maria Dickerson vs. Thomas Dickerson, in divorce, was continued till the September term.

3 P. M.:

Judge Smith gave judgement for Mr. Joilson in the sum of \$8.

Adjourned till Saturday, at 10 a. m.

COOL AND PLEASANT.—We were pleased to see a dust-layer in operation yesterday forenoon in front of our office. The "institution" is owned by Mr. J. M. Richardson, who studying the wants of the citizens in these hot and dusty days, has provided a capital sprinkler, to be supported by public subscription.

We wish success to the enterprise. To walk through our business localities without inhaling mouthfuls of dust at every breath, is a blessing we can appreciate with the rest of our fellow citizens.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG and company returned from their trip to Utah county Monday afternoon, 12th inst., pleased with and benefitted by their excursion, as were also those whom they visited.

In the evening Prof. C. J. Thomas' Brass Band welcomed the President's return with the sweet strains of music they so admirably discourse.

THEATRICAL.—A special performance, in honor of the arrival of the Hon. S. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his friends, will be given in the Theatre this evening. The two very popular and successful pieces, Camilla's Husband and Magic Toys, will be presented, in the latter of which a gorgeous tableau will be introduced for the first time. We expect a crowded house on the occasion. The bill is attractive enough to draw one.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED, recently, near East Weber, Levinos Jones, aged 34 years, 6 months and 9 days. He was from Lancashire, England, and left a wife and two children.

FRIENDS DINWOODEY AND BEST proffer to accommodate the public with articles in their respective lines, at reasonable rates and of good quality. Read their advertisements, and give them a call.

MESSRS. CHISLETT & CLARK tell you they will sell goods at cost for cash. Call and see.

## ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE!

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.

## GREAT DISCOVERY OF GOLD!!

P. Rockwell's, 9th. Being started out of my usual apathetic propriety this morning at half-past twelve, by intelligence of heavy auriferous deposits having been discovered in Provo valley, I thrust my hands into my pockets long minus the "ready," pulled out a porte-monnaie that had once done heavy duty, mournfully glanced at its empty cavities, and frantically rushed off, mounted on that "an-I-mille" so famous in the "Forty Thieves."

The crowds flocking along the road, laden with pitch-forks, hay-forks and forks of every kind except table forks, to stir up the golden soil, with an immense supply of frying-pans,—"panning" being an operation much indulged in at "diggings," precluded the possibility of loneliness. No time to write more. We are off again.

LATER.

Lehi, 9th.

We are here. The people don't seem to understand what is the matter. We're not inclined to tell them.

STILL LATER.

Battle Creek, 10th, 1 a. m.

Have just overtaken L. F. Express, with the Provo and Southern Mail. The multitudes here from the city are enormous. If that place in the 14th Ward is still for sale, offer \$35,000 for it. I will be back next week and pay for it.