

From Carson County.

The excitement concerning the newly discovered mines in Western Utah at latest dates was daily increasing and, from all accounts, after making a great reduction for exaggeration, the mineral wealth of Carson county is inexhaustible. The Washoe mines in particular are represented as being extensive and very rich.

The Sacramento Union of Oct. 29, says:—Edward Rubling, assayer in Harvey Harrison & Co.'s assay office in this city, exhibited to us yesterday some specimens of silver ore from the Washoe Diggings, which had been left for assay. He informed us that this ore would assay about \$4,000 per ton, viz: in the proportion of \$800 of gold and \$3,200 of silver. The general average of the ore is, however, about \$2,500 to 3,000 per ton. Mr. Rubling says he is considerably conversant with the silver ore of Mexico, including that of Sonora, and that the Washoe ore is much the richest.

In this connection we give the following extract of a letter from a merchant of this city, now at Genoa, Carson Valley, under date of Oct. 22d, to his partner here:

I met to-day a cousin of Tom Woods (Bill Morrison) who owns one-sixth of the Comstock claim (silver), for which he refused \$40,000. I have seen a number who have lately sold out; one, an old man (Mr. Hammock) is here, on his way to the Atlantic States, with \$21,000, which he got for his interest in a lead. He sold to B. Davidson, banker, of San Francisco. There is no doubt of the vast richness and extent of the mines. The specimens I have seen run about one-third of gold and two-thirds of silver, and some with a good per cent. of copper.

Most of the ore has been taken to San Francisco, and from thence is being shipped to Europe. Some are of the opinion that it can be smelted on the ground as well as to haul it over the mountains and then transport to some foreign country. If it can, it will save some expense in its transportation, but will not prevent either the gold or the silver from being taken out of the United States. It will go ultimately either to Europe or Asia, for the manufactures and productions of those countries.

The excitement throughout Upper California is great and many are going to the mines. We clip the following from the Union:

In order to show the interest taken in these mines, we would mention that six stage loads of people left Placerville yesterday morning for Virginia City; and Mr. Hughes, while on his way, met from sixty to eighty wagons loaded with goods for the same destination.—He also passed from twenty-five to thirty wagons loaded with silver ore, and bound to Folsom and Sacramento. A large amount of goods is also represented to be on the way from Marysville. These mines are destined to open a new country to settlement, and will prove a powerful aid in working out the problem of a Pacific Railroad, being on the direct line of the great Central route.

The Mountain Democrat says that a Carson Valley friend, who formerly resided in this place, writes us under date of October 23d:—"Come over and examine our silver mines.—They are fabulously rich—indeed you might question my veracity were I to tell you how rich and extensive they are. I have seen specimens of the ore that looked like the pure stuff itself. Would you credit my statement were I to inform you that one lead here is valued at five hundred thousand dollars, and that fifty thousand dollars has been offered and refused for a sixth part of it? Incredible as this sounds, it is nevertheless true, but those who were victimized by the Frazer river excitement may be excused for not placing implicit belief in my statement. But you know full well that I am not interested in these claims, and that I have no motive in deceiving any one. I do not ask you even to credit my statement, I ask you to come over and see for yourself and be convinced of their richness.

"Prospectors, capitalists, merchants, miners, and idlers are pouring into the Valley from every quarter and, if the excitement continue and extend throughout your State, if new veins are discovered and it is reasonable to suppose they will be, for the diggings are full of willing and hopeful prospectors, we shall soon have a population sufficiently large to entitle us to a State Government. The question arises, what effect will these discoveries have on our nominal Governor, the virtuous Brigham and his horde of fanatics. Suppose he should attempt to disposses us and drive us out of the valley—wouldn't he meet with a welcome reception? How long would it be before the Church would lose its head? But it is useless to speculate upon the future. I will only say this in conclusion, we anticipate the arrival of a number of Mormons from Salt Lake as soon as the news of the discoveries in these diggings reaches them."

The people of Carson need not have any fears about Brigham Young driving them out of that country, or in any way interfering with their mining operations. They can have their own fun at mining and no genuine Mormon will ever go there to molest them; and it is a

little singular that such mighty, brave fellows should be so afraid of a people so far from them as are the Mormons in this part of the Territory; but then, if it were not so, the words of the ancient prophets would not be fulfilled in relation to them.

From California.

The Western Mail arrived on Thursday evening the 24th instant, bringing Sacramento dates to Nov. 5.

Gov. Weller on the 26th of October appointed Hon. H. P. Haun of Yuba County as U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of D. C. Broderick.

The clipper ship Mastiff, Capt. Wm. C. Johnson, which sailed from San Francisco on the 10th of Sept. for China via Honolulu, having on board one hundred and seventy five Chinese and several other passengers with a crew of eighteen men, was burned at sea on the 15th, five days out. The passengers were all saved but one Chinaman who lost his life in trying to save his gold, by the timely assistance of the English ship Adelaide, Capt. Hart, which was near at hand. Capt. Johnson in his account of the burning of the ship says that in one hour and a quarter from the time the smoke was discovered, two hundred and eight lives, specie, the greater part of the cabin passengers' luggage, chronometers, animals, and some live stock, were saved. In two hours the ship was in flames fore and aft, and all three masts were over the side. At a quarter to 7 p.m. I left the burning wreck, having saved nothing but a few of my papers at a great risk.

The Mastiff is said to have been a fine ship of 2000 tons burthen, was built in East Boston, in 1846, and was owned in New York.

The newspapers are filled with the usual notices of crime, from murder down to petty pilfering, so characteristic of the age, and for which the fast State of California is so noted. Excepting those announcements there is nothing of consequence to be gleaned from our exchanges by the last mail.

The Steamer Northerner, on which Gen. Scott left San Francisco, Oct. 17th, arrived at Fort Vancouver at 2 a. m., and Portland, Oregon, at a 1-2 p.m. of the 21st; left Portland at 5 p. m. and arrived at Fort Townsend at 8 a. m., Oct. 26.

A correspondent of the *Alla* says that on the arrival of the Northerner at Port Townsend that Colonel Lay was ordered to Victoria by the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Capt. Mason, which sailed at dusk. The steamer Julia, Capt. Bushnell, arrived at half past 10 o'clock, with colors flying, having heard of Gen. Scott's presence via Portland and Steilacoom. Col. Norman left for San Juan on his inspection of artillery, and the Julia sped for Victoria, to inform them that the great Pacificator had dispatched his answer to Gov. Douglas. Gen. Scott remained on board and went up to Olympia, and will return to this post to-morrow, when he expects the Massachusetts, Capt. Fauntleroy, to be ready to receive him. His arrival was unexpected and his welcome was hearty cheers, but to-morrow he will receive a salute.

Gen. Harney was at Fort Vancouver, and accompanied Gen. Scott to Portland, but abruptly left the Northerner some two hours before she started on her return down the river, and taking a small steamer returned to Fort Vancouver.

The correspondent of the *Alla*, speaking of the conduct of Gen. Harney, says:

Much surprise has been created by Gen. Harney's abrupt departure from Portland.—He left the steamer Northerner about 3 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, remarking that he would shortly return, but took the river steamer to Vancouver. When we anchored at Vancouver on Sunday, nothing was seen or heard of him by Gen. Scott, and the inference is, that he is in high dudgeon. On Saturday, previous to his departure, he indulged in one of his characteristic outbursts, but he was swearing at himself, and little notice was paid thereto. The General is not popular, and although the officers under him do the best they can to hide their own impressions and feelings, I fear he is not even respected.

The next mail from the West will probably bring an account of the amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments, occasioned by the hot-headed course pursued by their respective representatives relative to the occupation of San Juan.

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN OSTLER, who has not been heard from by his aged father and sorrowing wife for more than two years. Address, Mrs. Elizabeth Ostler, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Eastern and California papers will confer a favor by publishing the above.

Organization of the Cache Valley Settlements.

G.S.L. CITY, Nov. 28, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS—DEAR BROTHER:

On Thursday the 10th inst., at about 11 o'clock, a.m., pursuant to instructions received from the Presidency of the Church, we proceeded to Cache valley, seventy five miles north, to organize the settlements.

A president was duly elected by the people, to preside over all the branches or Wards in that valley. Six Bishops were also ordained and set apart to act in their calling, in their several Wards. Twelve men were elected by the people to form a High Council and were set apart to their office. A proportionate number from each Ward was elected by the people of those Wards, that an equal representation might be given in the High Council, as nearly as we could ascertain.

We found about one hundred and fifty families there, and more continually arriving; houses in every state of progress, from complete, comfortable log cabins, down to the logs on the wagon, being hauled from the canyon. Many claims are taken, and the most desirable locations are fast being settled.

We labored faithfully in every settlement. The place heretofore known as Maughan's Fort we named Wellsville. Spring Creek settlement being situated in an elbow of the mountains and appearing to us somewhat of a providential place, we named Providence. The next settlement northward had been previously named Logan. The settlement on Summit creek, six miles north of Logan we named Smithfield, and told the people there to be spiritually what their location really was—a city on a hill, that could not be hid. Five miles northward from Smithfield is a settlement on Cub creek, which we named Richmond. The settlement five miles north of Wellsville, on the opposite, or west side of the valley, heretofore known as the north settlement, we named Mendon.

For beauty of landscape and richness of soil, Cache valley can be hardly equalled; yet its altitude being considerably greater than that of Great Salt Lake valley, renders it liable to deep snows and severe frosts, which may admonish the settlers there to provide plenty of forage and sheds, barns, etc., for the preservation of their stock.

We were highly pleased with the reception that we met with in every settlement, and the organization of the Stake met with universal and cordial approval by the people.

On Thursday, Nov. 17, we returned to Wellsville, our starting point and, in the evening, held a very interesting meeting, completed the organization by setting apart the president, who had been unanimously voted in at all the foregoing settlements. We faithfully instructed the officers and people according to our best ability in their various duties and callings; laid hands on the sick and prayed for them, committed them to God, and to the faithful watchcare of his servants; blessed the people in the name of the Lord and bade them farewell.

Friday, 18th, left the valley and came over the mountains to Box Elder, fifteen miles. Brothers Peter Maughan and Charles Shumway kindly piloted us over the summit in the midst of a snow storm. We arrived at Brigham city at one o'clock the same day, where we preached in the evening, and also subsequently in every town, village and settlement between Brigham city and Great Salt Lake City, dispensing the word in great plainness and with much assurance, as the Holy Spirit and the people will bear record.

We will not omit to say that, from Brigham city, brothers Lorenzo Snow, Bishop Alvin Nicholls and Abram Hunsaker accompanied us over the mountains to Cache valley and were with us and assisted in our labors a portion of the time.

At Ogden city we attended a general conference of that Stake, held on Sunday, 20th inst., with Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow, Bishop Nicholls and brother Reese, and with pleasure we mention the cordial good will shown to us by Pres. Lorin Farr, Bishop Chauncey West and also the people generally in Ogden. Br. West voluntarily tendered his services with his coach and four fine horses to convey us thro' the mud and storm to the settlements adjacent to Ogden city, while our own team rested, for which he has our hearty thanks.

We appreciate the kindness and hospitality of all our brethren and sisters during our labors and journeyings upon this present mission. We tender to them our sincere thanks, with an assurance that, so far as our prayers will prevail, prosperity and happiness shall attend them.

We arrived home in Great Salt Lake City on Sunday evening, 27th inst., having been absent seventeen days; during which time there was but one fair day. The remainder of the time we enjoyed a continued succession of rain, snow, hail and sleet, fog and wind.

We remain your brethren in the gospel,

ORSON HYDE,
EZRA T. BENSON.

Organization of the Militia of Cache County.

OGDEN CITY, Nov. 24, 1859.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS.—On the 13th inst., Gen. C. W. West, Col. Richardson, Maj. Monroe, and Adj't Gamel of Ogden, and Capt. Mallory, of North Willow Creek, left Brigham City about 3 p.m., for Wellsville, Cache County; the object of the expedition being to organize the Militia of that County. We were accompanied by Judge Farr of Ogden, and Judge Wright of Brigham City, by invitation

as civil attendants, their presence not being necessary to the full and complete organization of the Militia in that newly settled Valley.

The carriage conveying our party was drawn by four splendid bay horses, Col. Richardson acting as driver. As it was somewhat late before we left Brigham City, the sable curtains of night surrounded us before we reached the summit of the mountain dividing Box Elder and Cache counties.

Up to this time nothing had transpired worthy of special remark. The company was very agreeably entertained with anecdotes, narratives, experience of the past and prospects of the future, accounts of various missions, as Mormon Elders through the United States, in Africa, China, South Sea Islands, &c., when on a sudden our conversation was interrupted by a perceptible increase of speed; our driver sung out danger ahead; we discovered immediately that we were on the down hill road to Cache Valley.

The road being covered with ice the wheel horses fell to the ground, the weight of the carriage, and seven passengers with their camp equipage, &c., propelled the animals rapidly down the hill. Capt. Mallory seized the two off wheels of the carriage, one in each hand, and set them. Judge Wright eloped through the door lightening the carriage of 225 pounds freight, followed by Judge Farr who seized the leaders which were rounded to in order to take the back track, and turned them down the slope, and in a short time all landed safely at the bottom of the hill.

All on board again, and right side up, it was thought proper to have a little music, when Maj. Monroe tapped a little wooden-headed snare drum (?) and gave us one of his favorite airs, after which our former interesting conversation was resumed. We arrived safely at Wellsville, about 9 o'clock in the evening.

The next morning at 9 o'clock, according to previous notice, the Militia in that part of the County paraded on the public square in Wellsville, and were briefly addressed by Gen. West, after which they were drilled by Adj't Gamel for a short time. The election of commissioned officers then took place, and the Battalion was dismissed into the hands of William Maughn, Maj. elect, to complete the organization.

We next proceeded to the City of Logan, where the Gen'l organized another Battalion, after which we returned to Wellsville, where we arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening, and were hospitably entertained by our friends for the night.

On the morning of the 15th, at 7 o'clock, we took leave of our friends at Wellsville, and had a successful passage homewards through the rain and snow to Brigham City where we arrived at half past one p.m., and were hospitably entertained by Judge Wright. After feeding our animals, and feasting ourselves in epicurean style, we reluctantly parted with our Box Elder friend and arrived at our homes at Ogden the same day at seven in the evening, all in good health and spirits, and on hand for anything in our line; all of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servants.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock a.m., Elder Samuel W. Richards spoke of the carelessness of the Saints in regard to the value of their own words; argued that the whole world are dependent for their salvation on the words of men inspired of God; reasoned on the requirement, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you;" alluded to the establishment of the various forms of government among the nations, their policy and designs; said our religion is one of substance and is calculated to teach us to control all things, and to aid us in accomplishing the great work required at our hands, but contended that the final triumph of the Kingdom of God does not depend so much upon numbers as it does upon the union of its members.

President Daniel Spencer regretted that so few had come out to meeting and complained that the people generally came to meeting so late. He thought as the winter season was upon us, it would probably be advisable to have but one meeting each Sabbath in the Tabernacle during the cold season.

The question being put to the congregation, a large majority voted for only one meeting on Sunday; after which President Spencer announced that henceforth the meetings will commence at 11 o'clock.

President Heber C. Kimball made some truthful, pointed and appropriate remarks on the peculiar relationship that exists between the ministers of Christ and the people; likewise on the callings and duties of the Apostles and Elders of the Church; bore testimony to the truth of what Elder Richards said; spoke of time and eternity; explained that time is only a term used to express the present, that the past and the future are both in eternity; that in reality we are now in eternity, but custom has caused us to speak of the present differently and call it time. He then dwelt on the text, "Whatsoever measure ye mete to others, it shall be meted to you again." Prophesied in relation to the future condition of the people of the United States, their contentions, disunion, and their troubles and plagues.