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## EASTERN NEWS.

By the mail on Monday, New York papers to June 11, were received, but not by us, our exchanges that came to hand were of a much older date, and should have arrived from three to six weeks ago. Nothing positive relative to the adjournment of Congress was known, but it was generally believed that the session would close on or about the 18th of June.

The delegates to the Richmond Convention were assembling, yet not more than half that were expected had arrived on the 10th, but were looked for that evening or next morning.

The South Carolina and some of the other delegates were in favor of nominating a candidate at once, without reference to the action of the Baltimore Convention; but the delegate from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas were in favor of claiming their seats at Baltimore.

The general opinion seemed to be that the Richmond Convention would adjourn till after the action of the Baltimore Convention was ascertained.

Lane and Dickinson were the only men spoken of, and they had both gained immense strength at the South, since the doings at Charleston.

General Thomas S. Jessup, Quarter Master General of the U. S. Army, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., June 10, at the age of seventy.

On May 22, the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, died at Columbus, in the 66th year of his age. On the 26th a violent storm passed over Washington City and unroofed the mansion of Judge Douglas. The rain, which was pouring in torrents, damaged nearly every room in the house. Elegant carpets, furniture, paintings, &c., were completely ruined. The matter was made worse owing to the fact that Judge Douglas was lying very ill with a throat disease.

There was a heavy rain storm at Oswego, N. York, May 26, which did much damage. It was said to be the greatest storm that was ever known there.

A terrible thunder storm occurred at Louisville, Ky., on the morning of May 27, unroofing houses, prostrating trees, &c.

The same day there was a violent hail storm at Lexington, Mo., which did much damage to the fruit in that vicinity, and broke nearly all the glass in the city. Some of the hail stones weighed seven ounces and split the shingles on the roofs of houses in their descent.

At Boston, May 30, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck the schooner Roxbury, of Philadelphia, at the Baltimore packet pier, shivering her mast to pieces, setting the vessel on fire, and piercing several holes through her hull. The damage by fire was considerable.

On the same day, a tornado passed over Cattaraugus, N. Y., sweeping everything before it, entirely destroying six dwellings, unroofing part of the railroad depot, and blowing the woodshed of the railroad entirely down. Four persons were dangerously injured, and several slightly. The amount of damage was not known. The storm passed northeast, through the village of Waverly, killing a man by the name of Burrows, dangerously injuring two other persons, and several others slightly. Almost every building within reach of the storm was injured.

Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, died on the 31st ult., at Richmond.

The Huntsman's Echo (N. T.) of May 31, says that a few days previous about one hundred Sioux Indians made a descent upon Genoa and killed three, wounded five and drove off thirty head of horses.

On May 20, the bridge of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, at Rock Island, was blown down by a violent gale of wind. It was 700 feet long, and the loss is about \$20,000.

The cattle disease that has made such ravages in Massachusetts, had made its appearance in New Jersey.

The Great Eastern was expected in New York on the 18th of June.

The number of fires reported are almost without number.

The village of Mansor, Piscataqua co. Me., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 27th of May, and, on the 28th, the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown, was burned with three engines and ten cars.

The losses by that devouring element throughout the United States, of late, has been great, almost without a parallel, and the number, extent and destructiveness of storms and tornadoes, during the month of May, far exceeds every thing of the kind witnessed before in the same length of time. Drouth also in New England, N. York and in some of the North Western and Western States, has caused the people much inconvenience and sorrow and will greatly reduce the amount of grain that was expected to be raised, and will be needed for their subsistence in those localities.

On the 3d inst., Clinton county, Iowa, was visited with an awful tornado, which entirely destroyed the town of Camanche, and spread death and destruction on every side. Some thirty persons, as far as known, were reported killed, and nearly two hundred wounded.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, on June 5, there was one of the most violent tornadoes that ever visited that region, which did great damage to the shipping lying in the harbor as also to the stores, churches, bridges, etc., in that vicinity.

The Japanese Embassy, who were lionized in Washington, were grossly insulted in Philadelphia, on their way to New York, by a lawless rabble.

The late news from Europe is somewhat important. Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily, with 2000 troops, on the 11th of May and pushed on to Calata, Fimi and Alcamo, where the insurgents were concentrated.

After various successes, he attacked Palermo on the morning of May 22, as reported, and succeeded in entering and taking possession of the town. The bombardment lasted several hours. The number killed was large.

A severe storm had prevailed on the English coast. Much damage had been done to the shipping at Liverpool.

The ship William Tapscott had sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of 811 Saints, bound for Utah.

The war in China is reported to be at an end—the Chinese having concluded to pay the English government the expenses of the war and to accede to all their demands.

We have not room for further extracts in this number.

## Eastern Mail.

The eastern mail arrived at half past ten a.m. on Monday, bringing twenty-one sacks—all inside the coach.

The conductor, Mr. Charles F. McCarty, states that the mail matter has always been so carried when in his charge, and that if any newspapers or other documents in this or any previous mail carried by him have got wet, it has been occasioned by the water in the numerous creeks along the route being so deep as to strike through the bottom of the coach.

## Fourth of July Celebration.

Inasmuch as the City authorities have heretofore generally taken the lead in commemorating the anniversaries of our national independence in Great Salt Lake city, and have, to some extent, borne the expenses that have accrued on such occasions, the officers of the county, at the adjournment of the county court on Friday last, resolved: the municipal authorities, and the citizens generally concurring that, in celebrating the eighty-fourth anniversary of our nation's birth day, in a proper and becoming manner, they would anticipate the action of the City Council in the premises and appointed R. T. Burton, A. Cunningham, W. C. Staines, John T. Caine and John Sharp, Esquires, a committee to make and superintend the necessary arrangements for that day; and tendered to them the use of the County Court House, as well as other facilities, to enable them to discharge the required service acceptably to the public. See programme, last page.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—It has been announced that Mr. Grice, the newly appointed marshal of the United States for Utah Territory, may be expected to arrive here shortly. It has been surmised that his expected arrival has had some tendency in hurrying up the taking of the census, as it was begun before the time set for the marshals to commence operations in that business.

## Horse and Cattle Stealing.

Since the people rose *en masse*, and insisted that the laws of the Territory should be enforced against the thieves that infested the country, and other offenders, as far as possible, with the power and influence of the federal judiciary in favor of transgressors and against the enforcement of the statutes in such cases made and provided, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that have been made to render the action of the territorial courts nugatory, thieving and especially horse stealing, has been on the decline; but there is too much of that business going on yet for good horses and mules to be very safe unless they are closely watched or kept where such rascals cannot easily gain access to them, which some of those who have suffered losses by having their animals stolen, and some who have not, are wise enough to do.

Many of the thieves have left the country, following off the army, and some who were suspected of complicity in such matters, in consequence of their idle habits, have betaken themselves to labor, which is indicative of their intentions, if they have done wrong to do so no more, and which is certainly commendable; but there are a few roaming about yet, who ought to be nabbed and trotted thro' on the fast line; and it is the duty of all good citizens, lovers of law and order, to watch such fellows closely and aid the officers of the law in bringing them to justice.

It is quite generally believed that some of those professional villains, instead of stealing animals themselves, hire Indians to do the work; or, in other words, purchase horses and other animals of them which have been stolen—paying them comparatively trifling amounts for first rate animals; thus, if not employing them directly to steal, inducing them to take horses, mules, &c., whenever they have a good chance, having a ready market for all they thus obtain, at prices which, though small—a rifle, perhaps, for a valuable horse—are satisfactory to both parties.

Several instances of persons having stolen horses in possession, with evidence at hand to prove that they were purchased from Indians, have been reported to us within the last two months; and there has been more horse stealing done within that time, by the natives, than before, since the market that was opened to them for stolen animals by the army at Bridger, in 1857-8, was measurably closed.

The number of horse thieves remaining in the country is comparatively small; and a little exertion on the part of the citizens, in those counties where they make their headquarters, would soon make those who were not captured, emigrate to some other country.

It is said that if they cannot be otherwise distinguished from honest citizens, they can very generally be known, by their natural proclivities for beef.

They should be watched closely and, when detected, made to suffer the penalty of the law.

## Statement fully Confirmed.

Mr. Hennefer, who was so brutally assaulted and whipped, in Col. Morrison's camp, at Yellow creek, on the evening of the 30th ult., by Assistant Surgeon Covey, and his associate, Lieut. Gay, aided by the command, having recovered from the effects of the inhuman treatment then and there received, so far as to be able to come to the city last week from his ranch on the Weber, called at our office on Saturday afternoon, and gave us his version of the unhappy affair, which was not materially unlike the statement of Mr. Appleby, as published in the *News* of the 6th inst., though, in some respects, the conduct of those miserable specimens of humanity was more diabolical than represented by Appleby, who was not an eye witness of the finale.

After he had so far recovered as to be able to walk, on being untied, he met with the wretch Gay, who gave him a parting blow over the head with the butt of a whip, and the under officer and soldiers sent to escort him out of camp, were armed with black whips instead of muskets—a new-fashioned and beautiful weapon, to be furnished with and used on such service by the officers and men of the army of the United States.

LATE FROM THE COAL MINES.—Mr. Spriggs, one of the principal operators in the Weber Coal Mines, was in the city a few days since, and reported that they were getting along finely, and had plenty of coal ready for delivery at the mouth of the tunnel, at six dollars per ton.

## Latest California News.

The mail from the west, which arrived on Thursday evening, brought dates from California to the 2d inst. There does not appear to be much of interest transpiring in the Golden State; crime having ceased to attract much attention.

The weather there, as in this Territory, was cold during the month of May, and there had been more rain there than usual this season. In Sacramento the amount of water that had fallen was as follows:

May 2d, 0.072 of an inch; May 3d, 1.131 inches; May 4th, 0.411 of an inch; May 5th, 0.008 of an inch; May 11th, 0.125 of an inch; May 18th, 0.225 of an inch; and May 23d, or up to Wednesday night, 0.320 of an inch. The total for the month is, 2.322 inches, and for the season, 21.819 inches.

Snow also fell in Sacramento on the 25th ult., and frosts had destroyed much of the fruit in the higher portions of the State.

The great prize fight in England was the subject of much gossip and excitement in all parts of the country, and at Benecia, on the night of the 17th, one hundred guns were fired in honor of Heenan whipping Sayers.

Eight hundred and twenty Celestials arrived in San Francisco on the 17th, in the ships Eliza, Ella and Black Warrior.

Insanity in that State is evidently on the increase. It prevails to an alarming extent.

A large number of Washoe adventurers had returned to San Francisco, and many of them gave hard accounts of that country.

The *Union* says it is stated in a dispatch from San Francisco, that the Hudson Bay Company have notified General Harney of their abandonment of San Juan Island under protest. The movement is evidently one of policy.

Recently at Los Angeles, high winds blew from the west, loading the air with clouds of sand and dust, which entered every crevice, and filled rooms and recesses. Much damage was apprehended to the fruit crop.

The grape crop in Southern California was never more promising, it is said, than it is this season.

The *Petaluma Journal* says: From nearly every section of the State we have complaints of an almost total destruction of the peach crop, in consequence of the "curled leaf." A gentleman from Oregon informs us that the fruit growers of that State are very generally cutting their entire peach orchards down, declaring it useless to attempt to raise peaches.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt a few minutes before six o'clock a.m., May 25th, in San Francisco. The oscillations were from northeast to southwest.

There was a sensible shock of an earthquake at Victoria, on the 7th. Course of the shock, northeast.

Professor Morse and his associates have applied for and obtained a temporary injunction against the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph Company in the matter of an infringement of the former's letters patent.

## Something New!

One of the most prominent members of the Utah Bar, as currently reported, refused to take a fee, or to render professional services, in a suit at law, wherein one of the parties wished to employ an advocate a few days since.

If such be the fact, which we have no reason to doubt, the fee must have been too small, the case too insignificant for his consideration, after having been engaged for a time in matters of greater magnitude, and perhaps being a little surfeited, or he must have concluded to quit the profession, and betake himself to some business more lucrative than that of a barrister in this Territory, excepting when occasionally a client is found who will give all that he hath to gain a suit, or to save his reputation, if at stake.

REPAIRING THE STREETS.—The City Supervisor of Streets has been magnifying his office of late, by having some of the streets repaired that have been for a long time in a bad condition—nearly impassible, and it is hoped that he will continue, inasmuch as he may have the means at his command, to direct his attention to that business, till the main ways through the city can be traveled with more safety than they are now.

We do not wish to complain unnecessarily, but it is extremely annoying and unpleasant to have a carriage to which first rate animals are attached, mire down in one of the principal streets and have to get out into the mud and water, and lift at a wheel to get it in motion again. We speak from experience.