

Correspondence.

SHONESBURG, June 9, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir:—About eleven o'clock on the 4th inst., it commenced raining and continued about half an hour. Soon after the rain ceased, a great body of timber came down the mouth of Shone's creek, as if it was hurried along by some powerful monster. On raising our eyes a little, we saw about twelve acres of land covered with moving timbers, from the smallest brush to the largest trees that grow in the mountains. The flood seemed to drive everything before it. In fact we have never known any flood in this part of Dixie that would begin to compare with this.

As Shone's creek lowered, South creek, emptying into the Virgin a few rods below, came down with fearful rage. One stream after another continued to swell the Virgin (through the day and night, and in fact, at this late hour of writing, the river carries so much mud with it that it is quite unfit for use. About nine acres of early crops (mostly corn) were swept away by the flood. Our dam across the Virgin is gone. A portion of our ditches, which are about three miles long, in the sides of the mountains, was torn away and other portions were filled with rocks and gravel, etc. Fifty rods of fence was washed away, with a large amount of other timber belonging to individuals. The whole damage is estimated at one thousand dollars.

But three able-bodied men remain in the place to repair the damages, some having left entirely and others gone north to get breadstuffs.

S. K. GIFFORD.

SANDY STATION, June 17, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Late in the afternoon of June 12th we left the beautiful city of Salt Lake, wending our way westward. At the lake we witnessed one of those magnificent sunsets for which our valley is noted. Soon afterward a fine rain fell, which wet our jackets and hurried us into Clinton's, where we put up for the night.

Early next morning we came to one of those beautiful little villages (Grantsville) that remind one of the Garden of Eden, but, unlike the old garden this has many Eves and as handsome as the mother of all, but still without Adams. Thence to Stockton, which place is noted for Jacobs' smelting works, a large charcoal bed, and a huge swing. Journeying on we soon arrived at Ophir. As one goes up the cañon he comes in contact with some played-out whiskey mills, a few charcoal pits and Walker's mill. This was running and from the locks of the washings below the mill, (red tailings) one would come to the conclusion that Judge Haydon was crushing Mormons. (See his speech). Next is the toll gate, which makes me always feel solemn. The many roads up and around the mountains would make a first class place to play Mazappa.

Ophir City boasts of two butcher shops, one ten pin alley, many whiskey mills, one hurdy house, and a Methodist minister.

Silver City, in Tintic, is a place of some note. The landlord, not being able to get water, drank whiskey with the usual results.

We visited the Swansea and were shown around by the entertaining foreman, Mr. Fry. We saw the Mammoth Copperopolis in the distance, but had not time to visit it.

Arriving at Eureka City we put up for dinner. This place is principally noted for having a man for breakfast. The Eureka Hill is a grand sight and should have been called Silver Hill. This mine has the most labor performed of any I have seen in the Territory. Mr. Nesbit, the gentlemanly foreman, was kind enough to take us up the hill, which was a continuous deposit of rich silver ore for 2,000 ft., dotted with shafts and tunnels all over the hill, one shaft 120 ft. deep, and good ore all the way down. In many of the tunnels the ore is so rich that they have to lock them up.

Homansville, two and a half miles from Eureka, is the place where the smelting and crushing for the Eureka mine is to be done. The mill house is up and some of the machinery in. Judging from appearance, it is in keeping with the rest of the company's works, good and substantial.

From there we pursued our journey to Camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley. This

valley is noted for good grass and high winds. The few people that are left there appear to be good Saints. We attended meeting and heard a splendid discourse from Thomas Taylor. Bro. John Carson, the bishop of this place, who has resided here ever since the valley was first settled, has a kind spirit and speaks well of his ward, and as far as I saw I should judge they are a good people. While here a Methodist minister came to hunt up Confessor Hickman. He thinks he can get him to become an object of saving grace, whereupon a wicked miner standing by made a somewhat profane remark.

After meeting we traveled to Lehi. This is one of the first settled towns in the country and should be called Lehi of old, as it has a very ancient, unprogressive appearance. The county and people have built a new bridge over the Jordan. The city also boasts of two thriving stores. I did hear there was a City Hall, but could not find it.

From Lehi to this place we saw much of the Utah Southern. The work is being pushed.

DEMOCRAT.

PANGWICH, June 4, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Pangwich is assuming quite the appearance of a city. A number of the fort houses have been removed to the city lots and some new ones have been built on the city plot. There are about 80 families and 500 souls here. We have a well directed, well attended Sunday school, under the supervision of Bro. Cochner. I am informed that there are some fifteen hundred acres of land sown here this season, and that the crops never looked better, nor promised more fairly for a plentiful harvest. The recent rains cause the fields to smile with verdure, and the husbandman to smile with satisfaction. The old field contains 2,500 acres of land well adapted to farming. The new field, that has recently been taken in, contains about 1,200 acres. Good mechanics of all trades, I think, can do well here and farmers too. I think I have never seen a better place inside the Rim for an industrious, honest people to prosper, from the abundance of range and timber.

The Sevier is booming. Some of our citizens on their return from Sanpete with breadstuffs got completely blockaded with wagons in the canyon, 20 miles below here. They made the second attempt to bring their wagons, but failed and will have to remain till the river lowers.

There have been 23 births here since April, 1871, and 4 deaths—3 children and 1 adult, Brother Price, formerly of Harmony; cause, heart disease.

We had a two days' meeting on the 4th and 5th inst. The first forenoon Bishop Bunker, from Santa Clara, addressed the meeting on the duties of husband and wife, parents and children, to each other; Joseph W. Young followed, speaking at length on faith and the duty of man. In the afternoon several elders spoke.

The second forenoon Elder Joel Johnson addressed the meeting on the Word of Wisdom; Brother J. W. Young took up the same subject. In the afternoon Brother Bunker gave a good gospel sermon; Brother J. W. Young addressed the assembly very humorously on different subjects. We had a good time and every one felt glad.

WILLIAM H. PACKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.,
June 6th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

The rain of yesterday dampened but did not quench the enthusiasm of the delegates and their friends. To-day the weather is fine, and the sun shines with June power, and its bright beams are accepted as omens of victory for the candidates to be nominated to-day. Outside the Academy of Music the streets are crowded. Inside of the building almost every foot of available space is occupied. The heat of the weather combined with the heat of the lights, which burn brilliantly in every part of the building, is very oppressive. The men who occupy the upper tier have taken off their coats, as many have in the tier below. After the convention had opened, it was expected, by those not acquainted with the result of the labor of the committee on resolutions, that the first business would be the presentation of the platform. But that important instrument was not prepared. The committee had only separated at two o'clock this morning, and yet their work was in a very backward condition. The committee on

credentials had only one contested case before it—that of the delegates from Utah. Considerable excitement prevailed in the committee room among the members in deciding which were entitled to seats in the National Convention—the delegates elected by the republican non-office-holders, or those chosen by the office-holders. Several gentlemen took strong ground against the admission of the office-holders' delegates, denouncing their election as the work of a clique. Prominent in defending the rights of the Hon's. Frank Fuller and Geo. A. Smith to seats in the convention as the regular delegates, was a colored delegate from Arkansas by the name of J. J. Johnson. Though ignorant of the merits of the case until he entered the committee room, he grasped the details very quickly—his experience among carpet-baggers doubtless enabled him to detect the class more promptly than a man from another section would have done. He was very outspoken in his utterances, and stood up manfully for the regular delegates. The contestants had a printed statement, which they handed around to the members, and in which they set forth reasons why the gentlemen elected by the convention held in Salt Lake City should not be recognized by the national convention. This was read to the committee. Probably no document of its size was ever penned which contained so many falsehoods. Hon. Louis Hilliard of North Carolina, a member of the committee, heard this; but did not hear Messrs. Fuller and Smith's arguments. But he was so disgusted with it, especially with the endorsement of the office-holders which accompanied it, that he contended strongly for Messrs. Smith and Fuller's right to the seats, on the ground that the others were elected by the office-holders. He said he was with the people and against the office-holders every time when a conflict arose between them. Several other members held the same views, and voted for Messrs. Smith and Fuller; but they were in the minority. E. B. Stoddard, Esq., of Mass., said he would not exclude these men because they represented the "Mormons," as he did not consider the religious subject a proper one to introduce into a political convention; but as the other two men had the endorsement of the office-holders, he wanted them admitted. Thos. Fallon, Esq., of California, characterized the exclusion of Messrs. Smith and Fuller as an outrage. A proposition was made by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to admit Mr. Fuller and one of the contestants as the delegates. But this was promptly declined by Mr. F. "If Mr. Smith could not be admitted as a delegate," he said, "he should decline to be. If one was entitled to a seat, both were. To exclude his colleague would be an indignity which he would not permit."

I have alluded to the endorsement of the office-holders which formed a portion of the circular printed and circulated by their delegates.

The readers of the NEWS may take some interest in the perusal of this endorsement. I send it to you as it appeared in the circular, italics and all:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
May 25, 1872.

To the President of the Republican National Convention, Philadelphia.

SIR—At a regularly called Republican Convention, at Corinne, Utah, on the 16th inst., Messrs. O. J. Hollister and A. S. Gould were elected Delegates to represent Utah in the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June proximo. O. G. Sawyer and Dennis J. Tooby were elected alternates. These gentlemen represent the genuine Republican party of Utah. We understand that Thomas Fitch and Frank Fuller have been appointed Delegates to said Convention by the Mormons and a few Gentiles sympathizing with them. These men do not represent the Republican party of Utah. They have allied themselves with, and have been appointed by, the Mormon Polygamic Theocracy, which is hostile, not only to the Republican Party, but to the laws and institutions of the United States. Thomas Fitch has said "that he had no doubt but that the Supreme Court of the United States would decide the law of Congress against Polygamy unconstitutional and void, because Polygamy was a religious faith in Utah." Fitch and Fuller were selected by the Mormon Priesthood, who believe in and practice Polygamy, and who, hypocritically, just now pretend to be Republicans, to deceive the party in power, hoping there-

by to procure the admission of the State of "Deseret" into the Union; and Fitch and Fuller are their willing tools for the sake of the spoils of office, which the Priesthood have promised them, for their aid in this behalf.

We, therefore, unitedly affirm that these men do not represent the Republican Party, but that they simply represent a tyrannical Polygamic Theocracy, which is condemned by the Republican Party as a "relic of barbarism." We, therefore, respectfully request the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, to recognize as Delegates Messrs. O. J. Hollister and A. S. Gould as the true representatives of the Republican Party of Utah.

C. C. CLEMENTS, Surveyor General of Utah.

Geo. R. MAXWELL, Register of Land Office.

G. B. OVERTON, Receiver of Land Office.

M. PATRICK, U. S. Marshal for Utah.

GEORGE L. WOODS, Governor of Utah.

GEORGE A. BLACK, Secretary of Utah Ter.

J. H. WICKIZER, Special Agent of P. O. Dep't.

J. M. MOORE, Postmaster of Salt Lake City.

J. P. TAGGART, Assessor of Utah.

This document leaves no reader to doubt the position which the office-holders of Utah occupy. Over their own signatures they here publicly proclaim their deadly enmity; but this is not all. If I am correctly informed, the "few Gentiles" of whom they speak, as being present at the convention at Salt Lake city, "knew" though they might be, outnumbered the same class at their convention. This being the case, which did the office-holders, in signing the endorsement, intend to do? To write that which they knew to be false in saying that these gentlemen were not Republicans, or to convey the idea that no one can be a Republican in Utah who is not an office-holder? Charity would suggest that the possession of office is, in their view, the true sign of genuine Republicanism; for the perusal of the names of the non-Mormon gentlemen, who took part in the Salt Lake convention, would satisfy any person acquainted with them, that in every essential of true Republicanism, they are, at least, the peers of the office-holders, who malign them. Mayor Wells, who was one of the signers of the call for the Republican convention to be held in Salt Lake City, was, I know, before coming to Utah, an active, thorough-going, dyed-in-the-wool Whig politician. I have understood that he has always been remarkable in Utah for his strong sympathies with that party, and, since the formation of the Republican party, for his predilections in that direction. Men who know him laugh at the idea of such persons as the signers of this endorsement accusing him of pretending to be a Republican. They think that if there is any pretence necessary, it is on the part of those who sign this endorsement, and who are dependent for their bread and butter on that party.

The publication of this letter evoked considerable sympathy in various quarters. Numbers of delegates freely expressed the opinion that the rejection of Messrs. Smith and Fuller was a great mistake. And without doubt it was a great blunder. If the rejection of delegates elected by the Republicans of Utah was an inevitable determination, then they should be pleased that they were the two gentlemen who are here; for two men possessing stronger claims to consideration could scarcely have been found among that party in Utah. The last vote Hon. Geo. A. Smith cast in a presidential election before moving to Utah, was for General Taylor. One of the leading pioneers in locating Salt Lake City, and in founding and extending settlements throughout the Territory and even in the adjacent Territories, he has also been distinguished in political life as one of the most active in framing the laws and shaping the polity which have produced such magnificent and happy results in Utah, having for several years presided over the Legislative Council. He has been and still is a trusted and honored leader of the people.

Hon. Frank Fuller is of Whig parentage, and from early life his sympathies have been with that party. In the first organization of the Republican party he identified himself with it, and, with ability and zeal, has continued to act with it up to the present time. If he has had a fault, it has been his too entire devotion to his party in that he has allowed it to engross too much of his