

THE CENSUS.

The taking of the census by Marshal Dotson and his deputies has created some excitement in this city during the last two or three weeks among those who do not seem to fully understand the matter, and many things have been said, as reported, which we do not endorse, notwithstanding, we feel as indignant, no doubt, at some things which have transpired as those who have said more than we have in relation to those matters.

With Mr. Dotson, in the discharge of his official duties, however much we may have differed with him as to the extent of his jurisdiction, as a ministerial officer of the United States, we have never made war, nor placed any obstacle in his way to prevent him from doing what he believed to be his duty in any matter whatever, whether we considered it legitimate or not. We know that, as the Marshal of the United States for Utah Territory, it is his duty to take, or cause to be taken, the enumeration of the people in every county, city, town, village and settlement in the Territory and to visit every nook and corner where a white or black person resides, whether in the deep ravines or on the mountain tops, however distant from the main settlements—a service which may or may not be faithfully performed; but no obstacle should be placed in his path to prevent him from doing what he of right ought to do in the premises.

We regret that, in the selection of Deputies, the Marshal has been so unfortunate as to appoint so unpopular a man as Mr. Burr to take the census in this city and we do not blame the citizens for considering it an insult; yet we do not endorse the course that some have taken and equally regret, with the unfortunate appointment, that our neighbors of *The Mountaineer* have condescended to say things in relation to the matter from which no good can be expected to flow, if their suggestions are carried out.

In our opinion, if Marshal Dotson could not have found in each of the counties in the Territory suitable and responsible persons among the permanent citizens who would have faithfully performed the duties of assistant marshals in numbering the people and obtaining the required statistics, he ought, in justice to himself, to have so far respected the feelings of the citizens generally as to have selected men from among the sojourners who were measurably unexceptionable to the majority of the population for that service; and, if he had taken that course, all would have been right. As it is, we advise all to say as little about the concern as possible and to do nothing that is illegal and unjust in relation to a matter in which all have more than a passing interest. We know full well and are ready and willing to admit that such things are grievous to be borne; but the day will come when that which is wrong will be made right and when things will be better understood than they are now.

Disreputable if True.

A report has been in circulation for a few days past, that in one of the villages in San Pete, there has been during the winter, as in nearly or quite every settlement in the Territory, one of those wheat-catching concerns called 'stores,' where imported fabrics and other things that many think they must have, could be bought for wheat at a reduced price; and that some of the people there, being wiser than their counselors, sold themselves short of the staff of life, before it was known that there was not a sufficiency of wheat left in the settlement to last the inhabitants till harvest.

When the true state of things was made to appear, according to a well authenticated report, a mass meeting was got up, the matter discussed, and a demand made of the person who sold them the merchandize, including much tobacco, tea, coffee, &c., as an agent for a firm in this city, that the wheat which he had thus bought, that had not been taken away, but was yet in his possession, amounting to several hundred bushels, should be loaned out to them till wheat harvest, at a prescribed rate which would have been deemed reasonable, if the owner had wished to have disposed of it in that way. The sub-merchant, however, not having any instructions to that effect, did not choose to accede to the propositions that were made, whereupon they went to his house and took out the wheat and distributed it among those that were in want of it.

Such things have been done elsewhere, but never in Utah before, and it is hoped that another occurrence of the kind will never trans-

pire among those who profess to respect the rights of their fellow beings and know, or should, full well, that the measure that is meet out by them, will have to be measured back before the matter can be legally cancelled.

All with whom we have conversed in relation to the matter, disapprove of the proceedings and regret that a course of that kind was taken, when no apparent necessity existed, as there is wheat enough in the country that can be bought without resorting to force to obtain it.

For men who have not bread stuffs sufficient for the sustenance of those depending on them for their daily bread, to barter away their wheat for those things that, in reality, do them but little or no good, is deplorable; but to take it back again from the man to whom they had sold it, without his leave and consent and upon their own terms, is worse and more reprehensible; but it is with a degree of satisfaction that we are able to state that the authorities and leading men of the place had no complicity in the matter, but highly deprecate the transaction.

Latest from the Southern Route.

Mr. E. K. Fuller, who arrived from California on Friday evening last via the Southern route, reports that Major Carlton, with a company of dragoons from Fort Tejon, was in the vicinity of the Mohave to keep the Indians in awe and prevent them from committing depredations upon the emigrants passing that way and occasionally killing them, as in the case of Williams and Jackman, and that fifteen or twenty soldiers belonging to his command were at Bitter Springs, having thrown up or prepared some rude fortifications for their protection against a hostile attack from the few Indians that occasionally roam over that barren region.

To intimidate those natives of the desert and keep them at a respectful distance from their frail fort, and also as a trophy of victory, the squad stationed at the Springs had brought two Indians, which they had killed, not far from there, and hung them upon a gallows near Williams' grave and close to their defenses. They had also hung up on the gallows the skulls of three others, killed on the Mohave, thirty or forty miles off. With those precautions the soldiers felt quite safe in their position.

The Indians, not fancying the presence of soldiers in that vicinity, and the gallows with its Christian adornings having no particular attractions for those untasteful denizens of the desert plain, were gathering this way at the Vegas and on the Muddy, where they would be more secure than in the vicinity of the troops, being somewhat frightened by the demonstrations of Maj. Carlton's command on that part of the desert.

At the Vegas an Indian informed Mr. Fuller and those with him, including Mr. Calisher, of San Bernardino, that the soldiers had killed about forty Indians, including women and children, at the Resting Springs, on the old road, some seventy miles beyond the Vegas; but our informant was of the opinion that nothing of the kind had transpired, as the soldiers at Bitter Springs made no mention of such an occurrence, and thinks that, in narrating their exploits, they would not have omitted such an important item.

There will of course be no more Indian depredations committed on that part of the route occupied by the troops, so long as they remain there, as there were never many natives in that region, and what few there were, who have not been killed, have left; but what those on the Vegas and Muddy will do hereafter, remains to be seen.

Movement of the Troops.

Major Howe, with the three companies of dragoons that have lately been stationed at Camp Floyd, passed through the city on Thursday last en route for Fort Hall, where, report says, the troops are to be stationed during the season to protect the emigration passing on the northern route.

If the dragoons ordered to the north are to be stationed at any one point during the time that emigrants will be passing across the continent by that route, no better place for safety could be selected than the vicinity of Fort Hall, as they will be less liable to come in contact with or be attacked by Indians there than they would further west, where they are troublesome.

As they were passing, a person on being informed as to the destination of the troops,

asked what they were going there for; to which another replied, "there are no hostile Indians in that vicinity to make them afraid."

By the movement of the dragoons northward, in the absence of the artillery company on the mail and express route, Camp Floyd is nearly deserted—there being but two skeleton companies—E and I, 10th Infantry—left there to guard the stores; and some who have come from there since the departure of Maj. Howe with his command, report that the post, with its surroundings, has a very desolate appearance.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republican National Convention assembled at the "Wigwag," at 11 a.m., May 16th, the delegates and substitutes numbering nearly one thousand. A vast concourse of people were in attendance, and it is reported that there were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, including many hundred ladies. Eighty of the principal editors and reporters had seats assigned them in the center of the building; smaller stars had seats assigned them in the gallery.

At twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by Geo. Morgan of New York, and Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania was appointed temporary chairman. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas were not represented.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, also a committee on credentials, and a committee of one from each State and Territory represented to report the order of business for the convention. Horace Greeley of New York and Eli Thayer, M. C. of Massachusetts were delegates to the convention from Oregon.

The convention adjourned till five p.m., when it again assembled, and the "Wigwag" on the doors being opened was almost instantly filled to its utmost capacity.

The committee on permanent organization, through their chairman, Mr. Horton of Ohio, reported the name of George Ashmun of Massachusetts for President, which was received by applause, and he was conducted to the chair by Hon. Preston King of New York and Carl Schurz of Wisconsin.

Mr. Ashmun on taking the chair was greeted with immense applause, the delegates giving him sixty cheers. When order was restored he delivered a short but pertinent address.

A Vice President and Secretary from each state were also reported and received with loud cheers.

Mr. Judd of Illinois, on the part of C. D. Thomas of Chicago, presented to the chair a handsome gavel made of a piece of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence, bearing his motto "don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of the campaign the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

A committee on resolutions consisting of one from each State and Territory represented was appointed, and the convention then adjourned.

A GOOD JOKE.—A Charleston correspondent of the Savannah News gives us, as a specimen of the Palmetto jokes cracked at the expense of Democratic delegates, the following:

Speaking of jokes reminds me of a 'sell' practised on a number of the delegates here, by a well-known wag, now a member of the city council, named John Kenifick, the man who was introduced to Mr. Webster as 'Dr. Gruffins of Graball county, Georgia.' It seems that John furnished a large number of delegates with free passes over the various railroads, which, on closer inspection, were found to read as follows:

"South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, Stage and Omnibus Lines."

CHARLESTON, S.C., —, 1860.

The bearer, Mr. —, and his friends are entitled to sneak around town and

WALK over any of the above roads, and back, until January 18, unless otherwise disposed.

JOHN KENIFICK,

General Traveling Agent."

The following appears on the reverse:

"The person, accepting this Free Pass assumes all risk of personal injury and loss or damage of baggage, while walking on said roads, and further agrees to keep the track clear of cows and other beasts, and whistle three times on approaching each station."

N. B.—Sundays and other public days excepted. (Not transferable.)

—A manufacturing company in Philadelphia has proposed to supply that city with water-gas, at an annual saving of \$200,000 as compared with gas made from coal.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

As we were going to press, Bishop Rowberry stepped into our office and informed us that Mr. Hudson of Grantsville who has been, in company with some others, making a settlement at Ibepah on the central route, arrived in Rush valley on Saturday last, with his effects, having abandoned the settlement in consequence of the Indian hostilities. He reports that the others who have been making farms there will soon be in as they cannot live there in safety till the war is over.

The troubles there as reported by Mr. Hudson are greater than heretofore represented, and the presence of the few soldiers on the road has made them worse than they were before. The Indians that were previously friendly fled to the mountains and were as hostile as the others, shooting at the whites whenever they saw them.

L A T E R S T I L L ! !

The Pony Express from the West arrived here last evening about fifteen minutes past seven o'clock. There is no communication yet open with Carson and California, and prospects of continuing the route open between this and Ruby valley rather doubtful.

The following received by the express will give our readers some idea of what is passing on the eastern portion of the route.

RUBY VALLEY, Saturday, June 10th, 1860. }

EDITOR NNWS—DEAR SIR:—

Major Egan, accompanied by Lieut. Weed and his command of twenty men arrived here on the 2d inst. Lieut. W's orders were to remain at this place until the arrival of Lieut. Perkins; but as he was several days in advance of the latter, and was anxious to render all the assistance in his power towards re-opening the mail route, he consented to go as far as Robert's creek, fifty miles beyond this place, as he could return from there before Lieut. P. would be here. They reached that station on the 4th inst., but found it a mass of smouldering ruins. The probabilities are, from appearances, that it was set on fire about the 2d inst. They remained there one night, and a small scouting party was sent out to endeavor to discover the whereabouts of some of the savages. But the night was stormy and foggy, and even if there were Indians near, they were unable to discover them.

On the 6th, they returned to this place.—The same night, the Indian who was taken prisoner at Deep creek tried to make his escape. There were two sentinels guarding him. He requested one to fetch him a drink of water; while he was gone, he (the Indian) gathered a handful of hot ashes and threw in the eyes of the other sentinel, and then trusted to his heels. The bullet from a Minnie, however, proved too quick for him, and brought him down, about thirty yards from camp. The ball passed through his thigh; after which he received three through his head, yet strange to say, he is in a fair way to recover! When first shot, he pretended to be dead, or would doubtless have been at once put out of his misery.

The mail from the east arrived about 1 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Mr. Peter Niece from Schell creek station. It seems, on the evening of the 8th inst. about 4 o'clock, some thirty or more Indians came to his station and demanded the surrender to them of all the provisions in his charge. There was a large amount there—between four and five thousand pounds of bacon, about twenty hundred of flour, etc., etc., as Mr. Oldham had but a few days previously stored there, the stock of provisions purchased from Russell, Majors & Waddell for the use of the Express Co. Mr. Niece, of course, declined to accede to this proposal, when they informed him they would kill him and the two other men that were with him. A fight was the result, in which several of the savage scoundrels were killed, four of their rifles and a number of their bows were taken, which were sent to Deep creek. Mr. N. and his men then gathered up all the stock and started towards Deep creek, as they well knew the natives would soon return with increased force. On meeting the mail, in charge of John Smith and Nathan Slater, Mr. N. turned back with them, sending the stock on in charge of the two other men. On arriving again at the site of Schell creek station, they found it in ashes, and three of the natives lying dead yet on the ground. Mr. N. certainly deserves the greatest credit for his conduct in this affair. By his coolness and courage, he not only saved the lives of himself and his men; but also saved all the stock and secured considerable "trophies of war." The names of the two men who were with him, are J. W. Denist and M. Hoalton.

The next station beyond—Antelope Springs—is deserted, and has probably shared the same fate. The mail also brought a letter from Mr. Faust at Rush valley, stating that the Indians have commenced shooting at our men there also.

The express from the east which was due last night, has not arrived. Fears are entertained that it has been cut off.

8 p.m., express waiting to start. No time to particularize. Lt. Perkins arrived to-day. Will probably send a detachment back. Trouble in front and rear. But hope to be able to straighten matters.

In great haste, Yours,

WV.