

**Excursion to the Headwaters of Big Cottonwood.**

The twenty-fourth of July, the day on which the Pioneers entered this Valley in 1847, being a very important event in the history of the Saints, has generally been celebrated in every city and settlement in the Territory where they dwell, with as much or more parade and ceremony as any other holiday in their calendar, whenever circumstances favored its observance.

On yesterday, the thirteenth anniversary of that event, there was not much display in this city, as many of the citizens accepted President Young's invitation to join in a picnic excursion to the Headwaters of Big Cottonwood, and left by hundreds on Sunday evening and Monday morning for that high, cool region, to enjoy the mountain scenery surrounding the lake; to regale themselves in various ways and appropriately commemorate the day on which a resting place was found for the persecuted and the oppressed, who sought refuge in these mountain valleys from the murderous hands of the wicked, who desired to exterminate them from the earth.

It was reported that there were about two hundred carriages and other wheeled vehicles at the mouth of the canyon on Monday morning, before any started up and the number must have been greatly increased afterwards, as they were leaving the city and passing through it from other places during the forenoon, raising such a dust in that direction as is seldom seen.

The company will return this evening and a report of the excursion and the "doings" may be expected in our next.

**The Sheep Disease.**

Mr. Cordon, of Willard, Box Elder county, informs us by letter of recent date, that the singular disease that appeared among the sheep at that place and of which so many died had nearly or quite abated; that only five had died lately, and most of those that had been sick were getting better and the excitement had measurably subsided.

He says that, after taking his own sheep out of the diseased flock, he gave them a good dose of tar and salt—applying it freely to their noses and putting it down their throats. On the following day he gave each two large spoonfuls of charcoal and mountain sulphur, in equal parts, and has lost but one of the number thus treated and that was nearly dead when he took it away. He thinks that the balance will get well, as they were fast recovering from the effects of the disease.

T. J. McCullough, Esq., of Alpine, Utah county, in a communication under date of the 20th inst., says that some of his flock were attacked with the same disease, not long since, and that, as soon as he discovered that a sheep was effected, he gave it about four table spoonfuls of lard and salt, of equal quantities, mixed with water, which, in most cases, made them vomit and proved an effectual cure.

Such remedies are very simple and, no doubt, there are others equally as efficacious if applied in season. Many cattle, horses and other animals, as well as sheep, die when diseased for the want of care and the application of some simple antidote within reach of the owners or those having charge of such stock, but which they are ignorant of, because of their natural inattention to such subjects. If stock owners would make themselves better acquainted with the diseases to which animals are subject and the antidotes or curatives that are usually at hand, they would lose less stock and be more thrifty than many now are.

**SECRET ORGANIZATION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.**—The Fort Smith Times says: We noticed a week or two ago that there was a secret organization going on in the Cherokee Nation, and that it was among the full blooded Indians alone. We are informed by good authority that the organization is growing and extending daily, and that no half or mixed blood Indian is taken into this secret organization. The strictest secrecy is observed, and it is death, by the order, to divulge the object of the society. They hold meetings in the thickets, and in every secret place to initiate members. We are told that the mixed bloods are becoming alarmed, and every attempt to find out the object of this secret cabal, has thus far proved abortive. The lionesses are said to be the leaders in the work, and what these things are tending to, no one can predict. We fear that something horrible is to be enacted on this frontier, and that this secret work will not stop among the Cherokees, but will extend to the other tribes on this frontier. The Government should examine into this matter before it becomes too formidable.

**Something Wrong.**

Report says that Thomas J. Wheeler, of some considerable notoriety as an extensive horse and cattle dealer, who left this city a few weeks since, for Carson or California, with a small company, and took with him a large number of cattle and horses, which he had previously kept in Tooele county, was followed by a small detachment of troops from Camp Floyd and overtaken at some point on the road between Rush valley and Ruby and, some of the stock found in his possession taken from him.

The cattle or stock thus taken were claimed as government property, and brought back and turned into the government herd in Shambip county. Subsequently, Wheeler came back with about a dozen men and went to the herd, where the stock taken from him had been put, and compelled the chief herdsman, who was not, at the time, in sufficient force to make successful resistance, to return the captured animals to him, and drove them off.

Since Wheeler retook the stock in question suit has been instituted and the whole matter is about to undergo an investigation, which may develop some facts not generally known. If the stock rightfully belonged to Wheeler it should not have been taken from him by an armed force, without due process of law; and the retaking of it in the way as alleged, was a high handed measure, uncalled for in times of peace, where civil law is in force.

Our informant says, that there is much excitement about the affair in Tooele and Shambip counties—more than is called for under the circumstances. We hope the matter will be thoroughly sifted and that where wrongs have been committed they will be made right, and that the offenders, whoever they may be, will be properly punished.

There is very often too much excitement when occurrences of this kind take place, and men, who have no interest in the issue further than to have the laws honored and obeyed, manifest so much anxiety about the result that they appear ridiculous in the eyes of considerate men, and render themselves incapable of doing justice in the premises, in the event of being called upon by the commonwealth to assist in legally disposing of such cases.

If the people in Tooele and Shambip will follow our advice, they will keep cool, and not unnecessarily commit themselves by expressing opinions favorable or adverse to either party, till after the unhappy affair, under consideration, has been investigated and disposed of legally.

**Another Mournful Occurrence.**

On Monday last, Wiley Nebeker, a lad about eight years old, son of John Nebeker, Esq., of the 19th Ward, was drowned in the Warm Spring, just north of this city. The circumstances as related to us are as follows:

The lad was bathing in the basin or pool below where the spring comes out of the bank with several other boys, and after having been in the pool some little time he crawled up into the large hole or channel at the mouth of the spring formed by the action of the water, as it rushes from under the mountain, as boys often do when at the spring, enjoying a warm bath, for the purpose of getting some of the crystalizations, that are there constantly forming on the rocks. One of the small boys who were with him, hearing him make a noise soon after, looked after him, and found him in a lifeless condition lying in the channel, with his face downward, the water being only three or four inches deep. The boys hauled him out and went for assistance, but it was too late, the vital spark had fled.

Those acquainted with the spring and the amount of water running from it, say that it would have been impossible for the boy to have been drowned there if there had not been something occurred that deprived him of his physical powers, and are of the opinion that he was strangled by inhaling the gaseous effluvia that arises from those mineral waters as they are disembogued from the ground.

**Surviving Women of the Revolution.**

The following is a list of the surviving widows (out of about 5,000 admitted) who were pensioned under the first act that was passed by Congress, viz.: July 4, 1836, for the service of their husbands in the Revolutionary war. To entitle them to a pension, the act required that the marriage should have taken place prior to the completion of their husband's ser-

vices in that war. It is remarked that in nearly all of them they applied for and received their pensions up to the 4th of March last, the date of the last return, and still more, so that in several cases they should be living eighty four years after their marriage, and have enjoyed their country's bounty for thirty eight years:

Name of Pensioners.	Residence.	Age.
Mary, widow Mathan Beers,	Conn.,	96
Lucy, widow Samuel Davis,	"	94
Susan, widow Joseph Harvey,	"	99
Ann, widow William Davis,	Ky.,	92
Ann, widow Joseph Winca,	Maine,	98
S. Boney, widow Glem Drake,	Mass.,	104
Hannah, widow Giles Curtis,	"	92
Asenath, wid w Elisha Cole,	"	96
Amy, widow Ebenezer Spaulding,	N. H.,	100
Ruth, widow Alexander Bush,	N. Y.,	96
Margaret, widow J. M. Charlesworth,	"	94
Mary, widow Enoch Leonard,	"	94
Thankful, widow Jos. Enos,	"	95
Thankful, widow Ephraim Miner,	"	97
Mary, widow Phineas Bugz,	"	92
Jane, widow Isaac Slaughter,	"	93
Wintle, widow J. D. Van Patten,	"	102
Elizabeth, widow John Hr Post,	N. J.,	100
Martha, widow Joshua Elkins,	N. C.,	102
Ann, widow James Hutchins,	"	99
Whitford, widow Jacob Holly,	"	104
Elizabeth, widow William Lane,	"	96
Susannah, widow William West,	"	100
Sarah Benjamin, wid w A. Osborn,	Penn.,	103
Elizabeth, widow Robert Keller,	"	133
Martha, widow John Gee,	"	94
Martha, widow Michael Young,	"	108
Ruth, widow John Mathlot,	"	—
Nancy, widow Joseph Serena,	"	—
Sarah, widow John Fitzpatrick,	Tenn.,	100
Ann, widow Abner Perry,	Vermont,	96
Rebecca, widow Pierson Freeman,	"	93
Sally, widow John Goodall,	Virginia,	105
Sally, widow Furbush Stewart,	"	100
Ann, widow William Taylor,	"	102

**What we Pay to England for Hardware.**

The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of goods, manufactured from iron and steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860:

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.	
Anvils and anchors	\$64,315
Bar iron	1,185,441
Cables	174,701
Cutlery	1,761,103
Arms	314,509
Hoop iron	387,193
Muskets and rifles	16,851
Nails, spikes	84,874
Needles	254,934
Scrap iron	107,702
Pig iron	1,049,200
Railroad iron	2,274,032
Rod iron	332,801
Saws	26,495
Sweet iron	752,975
Side arms	5,716
Cast steel	1,141,871
Other steel	905,859
Wire	14,299
Manufactures of iron	2,150,675
Manufactures of steel	1,043,405
Total imports	\$14,048,895

Of all this vast value there was not, we presume, says the *Iron Age*, a single article, nor an ounce of raw material, except steel (for which we are still dependent upon Sheffield) which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skillful mechanics might not have performed. Does it not seem incredible that more than a million should have been paid for bar iron, more than a million for pig iron, and two millions and a half for railroad iron, when the machinery for manufacturing can all be found in existence within less than a hundred and fifty miles of the port where all these things were landed? But yet we can refer with pride to the above list, as indicating—as well by what it omits as by what it expresses—the triumphs and successes of American industry. Twenty six thousand four hundred and ninety five dollars' worth of saws seems an insignificant amount of this great staple article to be imported into this country in a whole year, and yet the fact is so. But an examination of the list will show that vast varieties of "shelf hardware" are entirely left out—no carriage bolts, no screws, no locks, appear among the list of imports; and our readers conversant with the hardware trade know that the great bulk of the Birmingham goods which used to be imported into this country, within the last fifteen years, is now almost entirely superseded by those of domestic manufacture.

**GAMBLING IN MEMPHIS, TENN.**—The grand jury of Memphis, Tennessee, recently sent in a paper to the board of aldermen of that city, calling attention to the great number of farobanks in open operation in that city. They say:

We understand, also, from reliable information, that at the present time there are as many as three hundred, perhaps four hundreds traveling thieves in the city of Memphis. This class of the community are outlawed and depraved persons, who follow in the wake of these gambling establishments and live by their predatory and unhallowed practices upon the innocent and unwary, and especially upon the strangers visiting the city. Many of these last class act as runners and inveiglers for these faro banks, and, when other devices fail, they resort to that most desperate of all other highway robberies, the power of the garotte.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**



LATEST FROM THE WEST.  
DEEP CREEK, July 22, 1860.

DR. JUDGE:—I was just trying to get up a short letter for you when the Express arrived. I can't write it now. Please excuse me. The Express brings word that the Indians are threatening Robert's creek station again—building fires at night, yelling, etc. One of the Express men who came in—Jas. Armstrong—was shot through the thigh—rode 30 miles after it was done. Dr. Kay is attending him. I have not learned particulars myself. Jason Luce and Bill Sterrett were shot at by Indians going thro' the canyon between here and Willow Springs, on the 20th inst. Jesse Earl was accidentally shot dead on the same day. The Pi-Utes stole two horses from the soldiers at Ruby the other day. The other end of the road is re-stocked as far as Smith's Creek, 100 miles west of Ruby. Lieut's Weed and Perkins were returning.

Very respectfully, W. H. SHEARMAN.

**DOINGS IN CONGRESS.**

WASHINGTON, June 22d.—In the Senate the House bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000,000 was passed, also the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Post-Route bill was taken up, but no action taken thereon.

In the House, Mr. Washburne, from the Conference Committee on the Post Office Deficiency bill, reported that the committees were unable to agree, and recommending the House to insist upon its amendment, with verbal alterations. Agreed to. The Loan and Treasury bill was passed. An agreement was reported upon the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, and the report confirmed.

JUNE 23d.—In the Senate, the President sent in a message vetoing the Homestead bill, on the ground that he regards the low price at which the lands are put—25 cents per acre—as equivalent to giving them away, which is unconstitutional. The question was taken on passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and it resulted as follows:—Yeas, 28; nays, 18;—two-thirds not voting, the bill was lost.

The Postal Deficiency was considered. After debate, the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock p.m. On re-assembling, the President sent in a message calling attention to the fact that there was no mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. This Postal Deficiency bill was again taken up. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected by yeas, 17; nays, 23.

The amendment restoring the discontinued inland mail service was also rejected. The House resolution reducing the price of public printing 40 per cent was passed.

In the House, Mr. Sherman asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for the mails between New York and San Francisco, via Panama, to the end of the next session; but subsequently withdrew it, on an explanation being made by Mr. Clark, Mr. Winslow then attempted to introduce it, but the House refused to receive the bill, by 62 nays against 52 yeas.

JUNE 25.—In the Senate, the Post-Route bill was taken up and passed. Also the bill to amend an act granting lands in Mississippi for the aid of certain railroads. The bill to pay the assignee of the late Senator Broderick the salary due him at the time of his death was passed. An agreement having been reported upon the Post-Office Deficiency bill, it stands passed.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President Breckinridge for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations at this session—(Mr. Foot presiding in the chair)—and it was unanimously agreed to.

At a few moments past eleven o'clock, business ceased, and the Senate remained in session awaiting the report of the Committee to wait on the President.

In the interim, a proclamation by the President was read for an executive session on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

A short executive session was then held, when a recess was taken until ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

At that time the Senate re-assembled, when the Joint Committee reported that the President of the United States had no communication to make to Congress.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the Vice-President tendered his thanks to the Senate for the complimentary resolution unanimously passed, and then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

In the House, the President sent in a Message, protesting against the appointment of Capt. Meigs to superintend the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, on the ground that the President has authority to send Capt. M. elsewhere to superintend other works. The President also sent in another protest, complaining of the testimony taken before the Covode Committee. The Message was referred to a Select Committee. On motion of Mr. Stanton, the House receded from its amendment to the Post Office Deficiency bill, and it stands passed. The Post Route bill was received from the Senate, and having so many amendments to consider, Mr. Sherman opposed taking the bill up. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was laid aside. At 12 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.