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EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The latest advices from the States by Friday evening's mail were to the 23d from New York and other Atlantic cities, and to the 25th from the frontier.

There was nothing transpiring in any part of the United States out of the common course of things. Storms, hurricanes, fires, and other disasters and accidents were of as frequent occurrence as at any time during the summer and the average loss of life by violence and other means had not diminished.

The political world was as much in a state of uncertainty as ever, but judging from the tone of the partisan presses generally, it seems that it was almost universally conceded that the "Little Giant" was a gone "sucker" in the Free States as well as at the South, and that unless by some fusion operation of the three parties opposed to the Republicans could be made to bear upon the elections in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the success of Lincoln could not be avoided. Vigorous measures were being taken to bring about a coalition of the Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell factions, and on the evening of the 17th ult. a monster union meeting was held at Coopers' Institute, New York, and several orators of each faction made speeches denouncing Lincoln and the Republican party, but said nothing about their differences with each other in relation to the questions involved. As is usual when such assemblages meet for similar purposes, "great unanimity prevailed," according to report, and there were said to be twenty thousand people on the outside of the Institute that could not gain admittance for want of room. The "noise and confusion" made on the occasion was tremendous, but the Republicans did not seem terrified by the display nor the contemplated coalition, asserting coolly that they could carry the State over all combinations that could be made. The 6th of November will settle the facts, and till then the question may be considered somewhat in doubt.

A new planet was discovered on September 15th, at the National Observatory, Washington.

No definite action had been taken on the Pacific Telegraph proposals, but it was believed that Mr. Sibley would have the contract awarded to him. His bid was the highest, being the maximum limit of the act of Congress. The other bids had all been withdrawn.

Mrs. Harney, wife of Gen. Harney, U. S. Army, died at Paris, August 27th, and was buried with all the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic church.

Col. Steptoe, of the U. S. Army, who had a severe stroke of paralysis at Lynchburg, Va., a few days previous, had so far recovered on the 22d ult. as to be able to converse with his friends.

Sergeant F. Miller, of Company G, Fifth Infantry, lately posted at Camp Floyd, shot a woman who accompanied the regiment to New Mexico, and himself recently. They were engaged to be married before their arrival in that country, but she "bolted" afterwards, and while they were sitting in a tent together, he drew a pistol and shot her through the neck, then shot himself through the heart; both died instantly. The name of the woman was not given in the published account of the tragic affair.

There was a destructive fire at Albany, N. Y., on Sept. 15th, destroying an extensive piano factory, with one hundred and fifty pianos; loss about \$60,000; and one in Philadelphia on the 19th, destroying a camphene, alcohol and turpentine manufactory; loss \$20,000.

The Gulf of Mexico was visited by a furious gale on the 13th of September, in which many lives were lost and a vast amount of

property destroyed. Nearly every house in Balize was carried away. All the wharves and boat houses on the shore of the lake between New Orleans and Mobile, were demolished. Milneburg, the terminus of the Ponchartrain railroad, was submerged and the wharves seriously damaged. The town of Biloxi, Miss., was entirely destroyed. The storm was severe at Mobile, submerging the wharves and doing great damage; there were also several fires during the storm. Five steamboats were sunk and several vessels driven ashore there, and at other places along the coast, but the full extent of the losses on sea and land had not been fully ascertained at latest dates. The loss of property at Mobile by wind and fire was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Trewsbough, Chautauque county, New York, had recently been visited by a tornado. A singular ringing noise preceded the hurricane; those out of doors compared its advance to the fierce driving of many lumber wagons. The lights in many houses were all at once extinguished, without any visible cause. Several houses were unroofed, others were moved from their foundations, and others still were thrown down and demolished. Trees were torn up by the roots and blown about like things of little weight.

There was a heavy storm at Newark, N. J., Sept. 20th, which completely flooded the city, filled the cellars and basements with water, and destroyed much property.

The steamer *Gazelle* on entering Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, Sept. 10, ran on a ledge of rocks and became a total loss. On the 15th the steamer *City of Louisiana* snagged and sunk at Hat Island in the Mississippi.

On September 11th, a passenger train, having on board a party of excursionists returning from a fair at Elk Horn, was ran into by a freight train at Delavan, Wisconsin, and five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded.

By latest dates from the Kansas gold mines the vigilance committee was waging a war of extermination against the gamblers and thieves. Two men were hung by them on the 6th ult., one of whom was taken from the stage while on his way to the Missouri river. There had been a great scattering among that class of beings, and several, who in their flight took down the Platte, had reached the frontier towns of Kansas and Nebraska, where they were not cordially welcomed, and the probability was that they would have to go lower down before finding a resting place. The miners had generally declared in favor of the old provisional government.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Niagara on the 14th ult., and remained there, witnessing the demonstrations that were made on the occasion, and seeing the sights around and in the vicinity of that magnificent water fall, till the 18th. He did not accept of Blondin's offer to take him across the river on his rope, on a wheelbarrow, but he witnessed a transit across the river by the wonderful performer, and sundry other feats exhibited by him, which so pleased the Prince of Wales that he afterwards sent the prince of rope a present of \$300.

On the morning of the 18th the Prince and his party went to Queenston, where he laid the top stone of the Brock monument and received an address from the veterans of 1812. He then went to Hamilton, and was received with the usual demonstrations and parade. The next day he opened the provincial fair, and on the 20th he went to Detroit, and assumed the name of Lord Renfrew.

From Detroit, according to arrangements, he was to go, via Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, to Washington, where he would arrive about the 3d inst.; thence to Philadelphia, where he was expected on the 9th, and from thence to New York, where a grand ball was to be given on the 12th, at which the heads of departments from Washington were expected to be in attendance, and great doings were anticipated.

The steamer *Star of the West* arrived at New Orleans, on the 17th ult., from Havana, and it was reported that the Spanish war steamer Francisca Dasis had arrived at Havana from Omoa on the 6th, and Truxillo on the 7th, with the news that the British war steamer Icarus, with a transport and troops under command of Alvarez, had proceeded to the Rio Negro, where Walker's army was encamped, and captured Walker, with seventy of his men, all of whom were taken to Truxillo and delivered to the authorities of Honduras.

Walker's men were very destitute, and many

of them being sick were permitted to return to the United States, on the condition of never engaging again in an expedition against Central America.

General Walker and Colonel Rudler were to be shot.

Later dates confirmed the reports, with the addition that Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men had been permitted to depart. Thus the "grey-eyed man of destiny" closed his filibustering career without accomplishing much for the benefit of the human race.

Official despatches confirm the defeat of Miramon. The battle was at Silao, not Lagos as reported, and lasted only one instead of five days. Generals Pacheco and Hernandez were killed. Gens. Alfaro, Ortega and Andrade were taken prisoners.

The overthrow of Miramon's army was rather an extinction than a defeat. Miramon himself, General Cuevas and four of his aids are said to have been the only persons who escaped, and the rest of the Reactionist army of 5000 men were either killed, wounded or made prisoners.

The Reactionists had abandoned the cities of Codova, Jalata and Orizaba, where the Liberals were raising troops to attack the enemy at Puebla.

The Liberal army of the interior were in Queretaro, making preparations to advance on the city of Mexico.

The latest news from Vera Cruz was to Sept. 2d.:

Twenty thousand liberals were marching on the capital.

Miramon was in the city of Mexico, with 8,500 men. The attack was expected to commence on the 8th.

A new loan to be exclusively levied upon Mexico, was expected to be soon proclaimed. The Bishop of Guadalajara had been released from imprisonment by G. n. Degollado. It is reported that Gen. Maga had made good his escape.

The correspondent of the *Progresso*, at the capital, says that the liberal army had left Queretaro, and they were expected to reach the city on the 8th.

Three thousand men were advancing from Cuernavaca.

Gen. Ortega was expected to arrive soon from Guadalajara.

Mill Creek Canyon Road.

Various plans have been, and are yet being pursued in opening roads into the canyons and mountains in this part of the Territory, where fuel can only be obtained, and in keeping them up afterwards, (the work having ever been attended with great expense, as all know who have had experience in such matters,) none of which have given general satisfaction, and the probability is, that no plan can be adopted that will please all and prevent some from finding fault, because things are not differently arranged.

During the present season there has been much dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the operations on the road up Mill creek, where a toll gate has been kept for the purpose of defraying the expenses of keeping the road in a passable condition, which those going there for wood and timber allege has not been done according to contract.

That being a county road for some six miles up from the mouth of the canyon, it was deemed expedient by the County Court, at the adjourned session yesterday, to dispense with the toll gate operation, and devise other means for keeping up the road in future, which may on trial be more satisfactory to the public generally, as much of the wood used by the citizens of the county residing on the east side of the Jordan and north of Little Cottonwood is, at present, obtained from Mill Creek canyon and its tributaries, and from one to two hundred cords of wood are said to be brought from thence in a day, not unfrequently.

Persons immediately interested in having that road opened free to the public, for the time being, may be gratified to learn that from and after the 20th instant, there will be no toll exacted from those going there for fuel, poles, &c., and they can go and come at their leisure without restriction, further than the observance of the laws of the country in respect to private rights.

UNION ACADEMY.—The Winter term of that popular institution commenced on Monday last, and those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from attending, will do well to make application before the number of students that will be admitted shall have been made up.

From Kamas Prairie.

A few days since we had the pleasure of meeting with our old friend, Thomas Rhodes, Esq., who has a ranch at Kamas Prairie, some fifty miles east-south-east from this city, where he keeps a large stock of cattle, horses and sheep, the range there being equal to any in the Territory.

He informed us that he did not put in much grain last spring, his principal object in going there, being stock raising; but what little he did sow, or plant, produced a good crop. He has been very busy during the summer in making improvements, enclosing fields, building houses, stables, corrals, sheds, and other erections, necessary for the comfort and protection of himself and those with him, and for the security of his stock from the attacks of wild beasts, and from the storms of winter that may be expected to be somewhat severe occasionally in that high section of country.

Among other provisions made for his cattle, and other stock in the event of their being so much snow, that they cannot live on the range the entire winter, he has cut and put up a large quantity of excellent hay, which if not needed, can be kept over summer, without material injury or waste; and if stock raisers and herdsmen generally in this mountainous region, would take the precaution to make provisions for their herds, in case severe storms, cold weather or deep snows should make it necessary to feed them at times, the business would be more profitable, and not attended with such heavy losses as are frequently sustained.

The nearest settlement to Rhodes' Ranch, is on the Weber, at a point, six or eight miles north, where a settlement was made under the supervision of Judge Phelps, in May, 1857, and called by him PECA. The settlement however, with others was abandoned the next fall in consequence of the belligerent demonstrations of Uncle Sam. Since peace has been restored in the land, other adventurers have gone there and recommenced the settlement, but we have not been informed whether the original name has been retained or not by the present occupants.

Bears, and other wild beasts of the mountains are not unfrequently seen in that vicinity, but they had better keep away from Mr. Rhodes' ranch if they do not want to be killed, as he is an old hunter, and a visit from a bear or an elk would not annoy him as much as the visit from a buffalo does the Echo man on the Platte.

Pulling Hemp.

An exchange announces upon rumor, that Sproue, Rucker, Ward and Harrison, well known in this Territory in the days of "civilization," and who left some months since for Pike's Peak, have "gone under," which may be true, but if they have not already pulled manufactured hemp inversely, as reported, they will unquestionably do so before long if they follow their profession in that country, where the enforcement of the "civil code" is not attended with much delay nor expense.

The Kansas and Nebraska papers make mention of the execution of sundry blacklegs and gamblers in the gold regions of late without giving the names of all, and those referred to may have been of the number; but we do not understand why they are taken as a text from which to deliver a lecture to the young men of Utah about staying at home and making an honest living; for they were not apostates nor "Mormon renegades" as correspondents assert, but army followers, and never had a permanent home in this Territory; and moreover, if there are any residing in this country who call themselves Mormons, who naturally prefer the vocation and life of a gambler, to that of a Saint the sooner they put out for Pike's, or some other Peak, the better it will be for them and community, and in our opinion it is useless to urge their reformation.

THE GRAIN CONTRACTS.—The contract for furnishing grain for the use of the army in Utah has been awarded to Livingston, Bell & Co., as we are informed, at the following rates: Wheat, —; corn and barley, \$1.25; and oats, \$1 per bushel. Won't the farmers of Utah who have produced the grain by indefatigable industry and perseverance, get rich by selling it at those prices?

REMOVAL.—The Post Office in this city was removed on Monday last to Groesbeck's new buildings, on the corner of East Temple and Second South streets, opposite the residence of Miles Romney.