

Latest from Carson Valley.

The only thing that attracted much attention in that part of the Territory, at latest dates, was the Indian war. Col. Jack Hays was in command of some five or six hundred volunteers, who had selected him for their commander, in the vicinity of Williams' station on Carson river. There was a skirmish on the 29th of May, between a portion of his troops and a party of Indians, in which seven red men are reported to have been killed, and four white men wounded.

The number killed in the first battle, or at Ormsby's defeat, was much greater than supposed from the many vague reports that were put in circulation concerning the disastrous affair, twenty nine bodies having been found and buried by the company that was sent out to look after the slain—supposed to be nearly or quite as many as were engaged in the fight; the balance of Ormsby's force fled from the field at the commencement of the battle. Of Col. Hays' command the majority, as reported, were from California.

Capt. Stewart, in command of company H, Third Artillery, with companies A and H Sixth Infantry, numbering in all some two hundred men, was also at the same place, having been ordered thither by Gen. Clarke, and was considered as chief in command.

The volunteers, under Col. Hays, were represented as not being very well drilled—all captains when in camp and no order or discipline was observed, and the more considerable were strongly of the opinion, that if they were brought in contact with as large a number of Indians as were represented as being in force at Pyramid Lake—3,000 strong—many of them would seek safety by flight, as did the majority in the first battle that was fought; and it was confidently believed that they had not provisions enough to last them many days and, unless they pressed beef cattle into the service as they did horses and mules, the force could not sustain themselves in the Indian country for a single week.

Some of the California volunteers, and others belonging to the Carson troops, had deserted already, taking with them their horses, arms and ammunition which had been furnished them for the war—the arms, ammunition, etc., by California, and the horses either pressed into service in Carson, or seized by those lawless beings wherever they could be found. Before leaving Virginia city some of the men, who had thus mounted themselves, were dismounted by the owners of the horses that had been, without leave, taken by those patriots for the public (?) service. They even demanded the mules that had been hired by Capt. Stewart, in California, to transport his supplies over the mountains, with a promise to the owners that they should be faithfully returned to him as soon as that service had been performed. How many of the animals thus taken will be returned to their owners and how many of the arms furnished by California will be returned to that State, remains for the future to make known.

The Union in speaking of the course that had been pursued in Carson, says:

"A system had been adopted for securing horses and mules rarely resorted to except in a conquered country, that of pressing into the service all the stock they could lay their hands on, giving a receipt for the same. Such high handed proceedings are not creditable to volunteers."

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* writing from Carson city says:

"We are relieved from the Indians, yet a new danger threatens us. The volunteers, unable to march to the war on foot, have concluded to press into the service of the army every horse, mule, saddle and wagon that can be had in the country. Owners of this species of property are banding together to defend their property at the point of the pistol and dagger. The consequence is, the spunky, fighting chaps retain their animals, while the orderly, law abiding citizens surrender to the demands of impressment and forced loans, to avoid strife and bloodshed. In all this 'noise and confusion,' I am unable to draw the exact line where horse stealing ends and military impressment begins. The distinction, if any, is very nice and very slight. As for myself, I denounce the whole affair. This is supposed to be very unpatriotic by the militia. The citizens and property holders are with me. They insist that if, without arms, we could protect the country for a week, there can be no such pressing danger just now from the Indian quarter as to warrant violent seizure, without pay, of animals, provisions, guns and ammunition, as contended for by the citizen soldiers from California and elsewhere. The militia adopt the Napoleonic maxim, that 'war must support war.'"

When Captain Stewart employed a packer

in Placerville to transport on horses one hundred and fifty United States troops to Carson city, he pledged himself that all the animals should be returned. The volunteers, however, demanded the animals, or some of them. Captain Stewart, I am told, promptly tendered to the owner a military guard to protect them back across the mountains, if necessary.

If it becomes necessary to condemn and take private property to successfully carry on the Pah-Ute war, nothing is easier than for General Clarke to issue an order to that effect. This is the course the United States pursues in emergencies. The Government then pays for its despoliations. The property is taken openly, and vouchers given. It is now taken and driven off in the night."

The Indians were represented as being very bold and defiant, and were supposed to be maneuvering to draw the forces of Col. Hays into some position, where they could fight them best in their own way.

It seems nearly impossible to arrive at the facts in relation to the causes of the war, there are so many contradictory reports in relation to it; but from statements that have been made, although the Indians in that region were not pleased, of course, with the presence of the miners who were searching for gold and silver, and others who were herding stock all through their country, it is but reasonable to suppose that if the whites had not committed any diabolical acts, and had let their women alone there would have been no war. Such is the opinion of many who have watch the movements of things closely, and have investigated the causes which have led to the present difficulties with the Indians in Carson and along the line of travel, between the eastern and western portions of the Territory.

The following from the *Sacramento Union*, of May 26, will give some idea of the causes which are alleged as leading to the war:

"Osmer Darst, who resides at Gold Hill, near Virginia city, sends, under date of May 10th, to his partner, Mr. Harris, who lives on the Stockton road, about ten miles from Sacramento, the following facts, which disclose, as he alleges, the whole truth as to the real cause of the late massacre at Williams' station, in Carson valley. The number of white men said to be burned differs slightly from the accounts first given, but these accounts also differed from each other.

Osmer Darst states that an old Indian went to Williams' house with a squaw, when four white men tied the buck Indian and then each committed an atrocious outrage upon the Indian woman. They then let the buck go. He afterwards came back with other Indians, and put a white woman, who was in the house, out of doors, and also three white men who had nothing to do with the outrage. They then bound the four white men who abused the squaw and burned them in the house.

Mr. Darst gives the above facts to his partner on the authority of the white woman, who is now stopping at Silver city. They show that the Indians were more sinned against than sinning from the beginning; and it is very probable that the Indians at the fight near Pyramid Lake first held out the flag of truce in order to relate the facts as they occurred at Williams' station. The bearer of the flag was wantonly shot down against all the rules of civilized and even those of barbarous warfare. The story of an unwieldy battle ax being exhibited by an Indian is too ridiculous for comment. This weapon might have figured in the hands of Robert Bruce, at Bannockburn, but hardly at the battle of Pyramid Lake."

From all accounts there has been more murders committed by blacklegs and gamblers in that ill-fated country since the mining operations commenced there, this spring, than by the Indians, twice told, and yet there is but little or no notice taken of those things. A correspondent writing from Genoa to the *Sacramento Bee*, says, "there is more trouble from the gamblers than with the Indians." Men are killed "scientifically" according to the rules of modern civilization, which are strictly observed there, and no notice is taken of such occurrences further than that the murderers have more invitations extended to them to "drink" after they have killed a man than before.

Cradlebaugh was expected to open his court on the fourth of June at Carson city. A remarkable judge, he, and a great country that.

THE COMET, which so many astronomers have predicted would make its appearance this summer, or some other nebulous member of the solar system, came in sight about one week since. It can be seen in the north west early in the evening.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Elizabeth Slade, of this city, wishes to know the whereabouts of Mrs. Georgiana C. Osmond, as she has a parcel for her from her aunt, Mrs. Hyatt, in London.

News from the West.

Mr. Morrell, Postmaster in this city, who arrived on Wednesday night last, from California, where he has been on business for some two or three months, reports, that he met Col. Thos. S. Smith and company, a short distance this side of Carson city, all well, having met with no losses by the Indians, and were then out of danger. Mr. Wood, who passed the winter in this county with a flock of sheep on his way to California, had safely arrived in Carson before Mr. Morrell left on his return.

Mr. D. Wilkin and company was met on the Carson desert, near the east side, having got along that far very well. In the rear of Mr. Wilkin was Mr. Lewis, who left here with about nine hundred head of cattle and some horses. He had been very unfortunate, having lost four hundred head of cattle and twenty-seven horses, stolen by Indians. Two hundred head of the cattle were driven off in broad day light, about one hundred miles west of Robert's creek, by a small band, at the head of which was an Indian well known in California and Carson, commonly known as Buffalo Jim, who speaks good English, and gave Capt. Lewis and his men an invitation to come up into the canyon, where he took his booty, and fight, which, of course, under the circumstances was respectfully declined.

Mr. Morrell came from Carson to Robert's creek in company with Mr. Bolivar Roberts, and a party of thirteen men, who brought through the mail and the express, which left California May 25. Mr. Roberts being well acquainted with the country, by traveling some in the night time and taking every necessary precaution, succeeded in bringing the party through safely, contrary to the expectations of many at Carson city, who predicted that they would all be killed.

At Robert's creek they, on the 16th, met Major Egan and party, with the mail, which left this city on the 6th inst. He was attended by Lieut. Perkins and part of his command as an escort. A large number of emigrants mostly from Kaysville, Davis county, were traveling with the company or camped there. All were going on the next day, the soldiery to protect the mail and the emigrants, to clear the road of the Indians, who were represented as being very hostile, and to punish them if caught, and the emigrants towards their destination in some fairy land towards the setting sun.

The Indians were following in the rear of the troops and close to them, destroying the rebuilt stations, or whatever was left behind, before the soldiers were out of sight, after leaving, but some think that they will soon be quiet again, and that the mail and express will be carried through regularly and safely before long. We think differently, unless other measures are taken to dispose them to peace than those that have thus far been instituted since the commencement of the present difficulties.

Late from the West.

An Express arrived here on Monday evening with letters from Robert's creek, but nothing from stations further west. Lieutenants Perkins and Weed, with their commands, had started westward as an escort to the emigrants on their way to Carson. There is nothing of particular interest by this arrival, beyond the report of a second attack upon Schell Creek station. The mail attaches there made a good defence for a time, during which three Indians were killed, but ultimately the whites had to vacate to their more numerous and savage antagonists.

Major Egan, accompanied by Mr. Sherman, arrived here at early dawn yesterday. The Major, we are given to understand, purposes returning in a few days with a reinforcement of men of his own selection to protect the station between here and Robert's creek.

STUPIDITY.—A young man living in this city, on his way to the canyon for a load of wood or stone, a few days since, some where in the eastern part of the city, came across a person who had a pair of stolen mules in his possession, belonging to one of his neighbors who is absent on a mission, from whose family they had been stolen a few weeks since.

Taking no further interest in the matter than to ask the fellow where he was going, the young man went to the canyon without taking any measure to inform any one of what he had seen or to secure the animals and, on his return, made no report for some twenty-four hours afterwards.

BY PONY EXPRESS LAST NIGHT!

VERY LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The Pony Express from the east arrived in this city about 8 p. m., last evening and by the politeness of Mr. Henry Sherwood, Express company's agent here, we are able to lay before our readers the latest news, gleaned from a slip from the office of the *St. Joseph Daily Gazette*, of June 21.

"Telegraph reports no nomination at Baltimore. Big fight to-day in convention. Supposed they would break up in a row."

There had been a committee of conference between the Senate and the House on the Homestead bill; and the report made by the committee was concurred in by the House—ayes 112, nays 51—and in the Senate by a vote of ayes 36, nays 2.

The latest dates from Liverpool were to the 9th of June.

WESTERN PONY EXPRESS.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Pony express arrived last evening at ten minutes past eight o'clock, from Ruby valley. By it we learn that the Indians attacked and burned Bute valley station, 23 miles this side of Ruby valley. This occurred within an hour after Major Egan left that station.

While Mr. Wm. Rogers, who was sent out about two weeks ago by Supt. Forney, was distributing his store of blankets and shirts at the front of his wagon the Indians were stealing behind. Mr. Rogers and his associates shot two of the Indians and, when the express left, were defending themselves as best they could.

The Weather.

This month, on account of the coolness and light rains, has been highly propitious for the growth of wheat and vegetables. Very little irrigation has been needed thus far. On Sunday last there were two or three light showers, producing about one fifth of an inch of water, which, with what had heretofore fallen, gives "our Mountain Home" a fountain of green, truly delightful; and a prospect, if nothing happens, of plenty to reward the husbandman's toil, as well as replenish the empty granaries.

During the month, thus far, the thermometer has ranged from 50 to 80 degrees, with a moderate pressure of winds, in eight case out ten, following the course of the sun through the day.

FROST.—There was a frost in some places in the lowlands south of the city, particularly in Farmer's precinct, on the morning of the 21st instant, injuring vines and other tender vegetables and nipping corn. The change from the warm weather, which had been experienced during the week previous, to the cool, chilling breezes of that and the following morning was great and reminded those who were out early of the cold blasts of winter which had but recently passed away.

RUN AWAY.—On Thursday last, a mule team belonging to E. Ellsworth, Esquire, which had been left standing in the street, near the Court House, took fright and, after running through several others, entered East Temple street and ran in among a lot of teams, that, as is too often the case there, were standing without being hitched; but fortunately no damage was done further than to the frightened mules and the wagon to which they were attached.

TABERNACLE.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 10 A.M.—President Joseph Young spoke of the goodness of God towards the Latter Day Saints, that he regards them as the seed of the chosen, the elect of God, and the children of the promises. Made cheering remarks upon the subject of universal salvation, and reasoned on the possibility of enjoying happiness and peace in every circumstance of life, for the gospel lays the foundation for permanent happiness. Alluded to the inconsistency of the conduct of mortal man in carrying everything he does to excess; that he eats, drinks, and labors to excess and thereby shortens his days upon the earth; argued that if the Saints wish to be fully prepared to enter into the rest of the Lord, they must curb their appetites and control their passions, live lives of chastity, purity and virtue.

President H. C. Kimball preached from the text: "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."—James 2nd chap., 26th verse.

Afternoon.—The sacrament was administered as usual, after which Elder Orson Pratt preached on the "Divine authority of the gospel and priesthood of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."