

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 15.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

VOL. XII.

MISCELLANEOUS EASTERN ITEMS.

At the late election in Dacotah Territory for Delegate to Congress, Gen. Todd, the present Delegate was, as per report, re-elected by a small majority over Gov. Jayne, who seems to have made a gigantic effort to secure a majority of votes by means of "stuffing" the ballot-box and other tricks, which has rendered him quite unpopular with many of the settlers. The *Nebraskan* says his rascalities have exceeded anything ever practiced in Kansas or Nebraska in relation to elections. If so, the frauds perpetrated upon the people by the imported functionary must have been enormous.

At the recent State fair, held in Rutland, Vt., Mr. Greeley delivered an address, in which, it is said, after reviewing the history of agriculture in that State from the days of his boyhood up to the present time, and predicting its future, he advised the farmers to use manure produced on their farms, and not commercial fertilizers, and then gave tobacco and rum-soaked farmers a rough handling; but, says a reporter, he could not avoid, in a closing peroration on the "state of the nation," giving free utterance to his "emancipation nonsense."

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Oneida county, was put in nomination for Governor by the Democratic convention of New York, recently held. The Democrats in the Empire State are moving in opposition to the powers that be, as well as in most of the States of the North, and, according to reports, democracy has, of late, been "looking up," but the abolitionists and republicans intend to "repulse" their opponents at the polls. The several political parties are so mixed up, and the people have imbibed so freely of the spirit of confusion, that they seem not to know how to extricate themselves from the difficulties in which they have become involved. The Secessionists in Southern Illinois have, of late, become considerably emboldened, according to the reports in circulation, and occasionally trouble their neighbors to that extent that they have, for safety and protection, applied to Gov. Yates. The shooting of all seceders on sight is recommended by some of the ultra republicans of the Sucker State, and Gov. Yates says "No sympathiser with treason should be suffered to live in Illinois!"

Shocking tales are told about the suffering of the wounded soldiers of Pope's army who were left on the battle-fields in Virginia after the late conflicts, between the Rappahannock and Potomac, some of them having remained there till they were famished and their wounds were filled with worms. It is alleged that thousands died who might have been saved with proper care.

The Confederates exchanged one thousand Federal prisoners for a like number of their own men who, by the fortunes of war, had fallen into the hands of the Federal army. The swap was effected at Harrison's Landing, on James river, on the 23d of Sept.

After all the emigrants for the Pacific, who passed over the routes through the country of the hostile Indians, had either been killed or got so near their journeys end as to be out of danger, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from "reliable" information which he had received, deemed it his duty to notify all persons contemplating crossing the continent through the country of the Shoshones, Bannocks and other Indians, that their were good reasons to apprehend hostilities from those bands, and that it would be well for them to be on their guard.

Uncle Sam's officials are generally very slow in their movements, and seldom act in such matters till all necessity for them to do so ceases to exist.

A difficulty having existed for some time between Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis and Major-General Nelson, the former is reported to have asked the latter to apologize to him, which General Nelson answered by a slap in the face and the use of oppro-

rious language, the result of which was, Davis procured a pistol and shot Nelson, killing him almost instantly. The murder was committed at the Gault House, Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult. What was done with Davis has not transpired.

John Cradlebaugh, late a Federal Judge for Utah and now Delegate to Congress from Nevada, has been commissioned Colonel of the 114th Ohio Infantry, and taken the field against the enemy. His friends expect great things from him and his regiment.

ARRIVAL OF CHURCH TRAINS.

The third Church train, Capt. Horn, arrived on Wednesday the 1st inst. This company left Florence, on the 29th of July, and consisted of about five hundred and seventy persons, with fifty-two wagons. They had a very prosperous journey, but little sickness and no serious accidents.

The fourth Church train, Capt. Ansel Harmon, arrived in this city on Sunday evening. There were some five hundred immigrants in the train, most of whom, as represented, were in good health on their arrival, but there was considerable sickness among them during the first four or five weeks after leaving the Missouri river, principally the measles, which unfortunately prevailed among the children, as we are informed, to a great extent, and proved fatal to some ten or fifteen. A wagon or two upset, by which two children lost their lives, and one or two adults were injured. There were no other accidents worthy of note, and all seemed joyous on their arrival; the teamsters particularly, who had driven ox teams to the Missouri river and back, exhibited much satisfaction on getting back home again. Most or all of them, were residents of Great Salt Lake City.

THIRD INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Capt. James S. Brown, with his company, arrived from the plains on Thursday, the 2d inst. There were about two hundred immigrants, with forty-six wagons, and about three hundred head of stock. This company left Florence on the 28th of July, and made the journey in fifty-seven traveling days. There was but one death by the way—a Mrs. Thompson, from England.

A complete report of the company was forwarded from Laramie on the 31st of August, and should have been received within a few days thereafter, but from some cause did not come to hand till last evening. The names of the immigrants were as follows:

James S. Brown, Levi Garret, and William C. Moody, returned missionaries; Simon Atwood, Eliza Lester and family, Roswell Scovel and wife, Hemman Kew, Henry Mills and family, Josiah Dixon, John Thompson and family, Wm. Bates and family, George Davis, Anna Dale, Ralph Wardle and family, Joseph Berisford and wife, Elizabeth Gentry, Elizabeth White and family, Elizabeth Claybourn, John Farnsworth and family, Margaret Courad and family, Thomas Patrick, Matthew Jordan and wife, Chas. Williams and family, Sarah, Henry and John Musson, Andrew Mortimer and family, John Ru yan, Edward Cash, Henry Rudy and family, Jane Evans and family, Joseph Davis and family, Edward Evans and wife, Samuel Purdy and family, R. A. Russell and family, J. C. Orton and family, Henry Ne son, Dr. A. Hood and family, John Horspool and family, Edward Bat-chelor, David Davis, Frederick Wesinba h and family, Thomas Harris and family, William B. Wilkin-on and family, George Slaw, Tillia Greenswith, Chas. W. Johnson and son, John Strook and wife, James Ratcliff and wife, Andrew Millward and wife, Seth Wat-kin and family, Brower Pettit and family, Edward Sawyer, Joseph Ev-rett and family, James Cochran and family, Samuel Marmoy and family, Simon Stewart and family, John Stuart and family.

COMPANIES EN ROUTE.

Among the companies on the road from the east to this city are, Capt. Canfield's, which will be, as supposed, among the first that will next arrive; Capt. Kimball's freight train; the fifth and sixth church trains, and a freight train in charge of Capt. W. H. Dame. The

fifth church train, Capt. H. W. Miller, is supposed to be somewhere between Fort Bridger and Green river. Capt. Hight, with the sixth church train, is believed to be nearly one hundred miles in the rear of Capt. Miller, and Capt. Dame's freight train, heavily loaded, in the rear of all, and may not yet have reached the South Pass.

It will unavoidably be late before the last company will get over the mountains, and more than one of them may encounter snow storms before they get into this valley, but it is hoped that the weather will continue favorable and that no heavy storms nor extreme cold will occur till after the last immigrant or freight wagon this fall shall have reached this city.

PROGRESSING.—The work of constructing the levee on the west side of Jordan for the retrieval of the Tcoele road from the dominion of the flood, preparatory to its being repaired and reconstructed so that it may again be usable, is progressing, and has been so far completed that teams, not heavily loaded, can pass on the embankment, and it will soon be completed if no unforeseen obstacle shall be presented to cause delay. It has been, more of a job than supposed before it was commenced, but when finished will be a permanent improvement, which those who have suffered so many inconveniences from the operations of the long-continued flood will appreciate.

METEORS.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st instant, there were two very brilliant meteors seen in this city. The first at 8 p.m. was a grand ethereal phenomenon, but being above the common air, was bright without any report.

The second, at nearly 9 p.m., was lower down in the atmosphere, so that, besides its lucid stream of brilliancy, it gave a heavy rumbling noise, like distant thunder, as it made a vacuum in the air—nothing strange in these heavenly occurrences. Bodies displacing air make a noise, and those higher up like heaven, are still and grand.

PHELPS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Before, during and since the Exhibition, several fruit-growers in and about the city, seemingly reposing especial confidence in our judgment and "taste" in relation to the kind and quality of their pears, apples, peaches, grapes, plums, etc., have requested us to test the excellence of so many varieties, that we have not time to report specially in each case, but to the best of our judgment, not having taken time to arrive at conclusions mathematically, the specimens to which attention has been so agreeably called, have been excellent with no exception. The typos concur.

[From the London Times.]

AMERICAN PAPER CURRENCY.

The United States have lately made several great discoveries, some of which will henceforth form part of the national stock of knowledge, while others will be superseded by future discoveries. They have discovered that an uncompromising domestic policy and an arrogant bearing produce civil war; that a great war produces enormous debt and taxation; that these produce paper money; that this in time becomes inconvertible—for the present at least; that, therefore, the precious metals rise to a high premium, then disappear. All this is A B C to us, but A B C is hard learning to those who have not learnt it.

America is the child of original genius, which insists on learning everything for itself, and will take nothing on trust. Till convinced by experiment, it will not believe that the fire burns, that edge tools are dangerous, that too many lollpops induce sickness, or that it is better to keep out of the way of a horse's hind legs.

The present stage of American information is represented in the fact of the largest, and at the same time the smallest, inconvertible paper currency in the world. The Union is flooded with paper. It descends like snow, in flakes worth a hal penny a-piece. Cart-loads of paper cents issue daily from the Treasury, and are soon broadcast over the Federal States.

Not only gold and silver, but even the greasy, little nickel cent-pieces have disappeared, and it is paper, or rather cardboard, everywhere. In some of our charity schools the children have tickets of merit for each day's attendance, which on presentation at the end of the half-year count up into a prize. They are nearly as valuable as the American currency.

But the value of each cent piece is itself a calculation from day to day. Every time you require small change you will have to learn first the exchange of the day. Say the premium on silver is 14 1-2, and the charge upon you is a dollar and thirty-five cents, estimated in metallic currency, the sum will be as follows: 100:: 114 1-2 or 200; 229:: 135:: the figure required, viz.: 154 115 1000. The result will be that, after getting a headache by the sum, and buying a paper dollar and fifty-four paper cents, there will remain a fraction to be settled between you and the shopman.

It is now only a very few years since the United States, having everything else they could possibly want, suddenly discovered that they possessed an inexhaustible treasure of gold. We may all remember how they exulted in this new confirmation of the flattering theory that the world was made for the United States, and that they were to go on prospering, growing, multiplying, increasing, adding, and annexing, till they comprised the willing world. Even in gold, first and oldest idea of wealth and the fiercest object of old world enterprise and ambition, they now took the lead. Yet in this short time all the gold has made itself wings—for such, indeed, are the myriads of little paper promises never to be fulfilled. Every ship brings away gold and silver, never to return until the states are either once more united or amicably separated. Even then, unless the deck be cleared by one gigantic act of repudiation, it is hard to see how the Treasury at Washington can ever be in a condition to resume a metallic currency. Thus it now stands. California is on one side, Washington on the other. Fast as the diggers can extricate their handfuls of dust in California, a mightier engine at Washington is showering paper over the states, and involving the whole people in one matted mass of indebtedness.

DESTINATION OF DISLOYALISTS.

The Burlington *Argus* is responsible for the following:

D. A. Mahoney and D. Sheward, editors of Democratic papers in the State of Iowa, who were arrested on a charge of disloyalty, and left Burlington on the 18th of August in charge of government officers, bound for some point, they knew not of, and when en route for that house from which no traveler returns, save at his own expense, while at a place on the railroad where they had to change and wait an hour, were taken to a hotel. The officers in charge registered their names with the office of "Capt. Line, of U. S. A." Mr. Mahoney registered his name, D. A. Mahoney, Dubuque, Iowa, and the other, D. Sheward, Fairfield, Iowa. The officer in charge, seemingly to torment his prisoners, remarked to the landlord, "Make those men register their destination." The landlord gave the order, and Mr. M. stepped forward and added to his name as follows: "Bound for Hades, sent there by the Devil, in charge of some of his angels, for speaking the truth!"

Mr. S. came forward and added: "Bound for the same place, and for the same reason."

THE PRAYERS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—At a meeting of several hundred women of various denominations, held at the Park-street Church, Boston, September 8, a circular was adopted to the women of the United States, suggesting to them to form circles of prayer throughout the land, and to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the entire nation; for the President and his councillors; for the officers of the army and navy; for our soldiers and seamen; for their families; for ministers of the Gospel, and for the oppressed of our land; and agreeing to observe Monday of every week as a day of especial prayer, assembling at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; each service to occupy two hours.—[N. Y. World.]

Will their prayers be of any avail?

MINISTER CORWIN'S RETURN FROM MEXICO.—Gov. Corwin's friends at Washington, says Overland correspondence, states that he is likely soon to return from Mexico, and are talking of a plan to have him returned to Congress again. He only went to Mexico to negotiate a treaty, and as the Senate is thought to have virtually rejected that, his friends think he will regard his work there as ended, and come home at once. He said when he went out that he did not expect to be gone more than a year.