



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has been but very little war news in circulation since the retirement of the Confederates from Maryland. The war, nevertheless, we venture to assert, has not terminated, and is and has been progressing as rapidly as ever, and will continue and not cease till those who initiated it and are carrying it on shall have been wasted away.

Several fights have occurred of late in Kentucky, with varied successes, the Federals sometimes and the Confederates at others having been the victors.

The most disastrous result to the Federal arms, reported, was the capture of Mumfordsville by the Confederates, on the 17th, the day of the great battle in Maryland. With the surrender of the place, after several days hard fighting, four thousand Federal troops became prisoners of war. The number of prisoners captured in Kentucky by the Confederates and Federals respectively from the 16th to the 24th of September, as stated, were about equal, and which had the most killed and wounded during that time is unknown.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The United States Marshal and the chief of police in San Francisco recently received orders from the Secretary of War to arrest and place in confinement all persons found uttering treasonable language against the government of the United States. Seceders in California will now have to bridle their tongues, otherwise, if the officers obey instructions, the prisons in that State will soon be filled up with those exercising the supposed right of free speech in times of civil war. Several are reported to have been already arrested and sent to Alcatraz.

Gen. Wright issued an order, on the 19th, excluding from the mails of the United States, and from Express, within the military department of the Pacific, the Stockton *Argus*, the Stockton *Democrat*, the San Jose *Tribune*, the Visalia *Post*, and the Visalia *Equal Rights Examiner*. The order is understood to mean something more than the mere exclusion of the offensive journals from the mails, as under the recent order from the War Department, the editors and publishers of treasonable papers, which could not with safety to the general government, be circulated through the country, by mail or express, would be entitled to board and lodgings at government expense.

The great influx of emigrants, of secession proclivities, into the State, has created of late considerable alarm, and vigorous measures are recommended by the press to be taken to prevent such persons from preaching and teaching traitorous doctrines publicly, thereby preventing, as far as possible, uprisings among the people, which seems to be not a little feared, by many of the Union-loving citizens.

The election returns at latest dates had not all been received; but so far as heard from, the result, although the Unionists, so called, were, with a few exceptions, triumphant, discloses the fact that there is a strong feeling in opposition to the views of the majority in California, and the southern portion of the State is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of secession. A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Los Angeles after the election, gave utterance to the following:

"To all intents and purposes we might as well live in the Southern Confederacy as in Southern California. The difference is mostly nominal. In point of fact, Union majorities are possible there; here, they are unknown. Loyal men this way are beginning to doubt if we belong to or are a part of the United States at all. We have not now, I believe, a single township or county official, not even a

constable, who is an unconditional Union man. Heaven help us! for I don't see how we are going to help ourselves and the Government that we supposed we belonged to, won't! For happen what may here, no notice is taken of it. It would seem that nothing but a thunderbolt will wake up the military authorities of this far distant and isolated Pacific coast."

A farmer of Grand Island, Colusa county, has raised this season, as reported, eight acres of most excellent tobacco, which he is manufacturing for market. He expects to realize a large profit on the time and money expended in its culture and preparing it for sale.

In the case brought before the Supreme Court to decide the question whether the government treasury notes were a legal tender for taxes due the State, it was decided that they were not, and that the State had a right to require the taxes due from her citizens in coin, because taxes were different from ordinary debts, and the law was specific on that point, providing that the tax dues should be paid in coin, which Congress could not constitutionally abrogate nor modify.

A large and spirited meeting was held in San Francisco on Sunday evening, Sept. 14, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the east; nearly one hundred thousand dollars were raised. Contributions for that purpose were being raised throughout the State.

COL. CONNOR'S COMMAND.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writing from Ruby Valley, before the return of Col. Connor from from Salt Lake, says that a fort is to be established at that point, according to orders received from the headquarters of the Pacific department, to be called "Fort Ruby," at which will be stationed two or three companies of infantry under Lieut.-Col. Pollock. The work of building quarters had commenced.

A later report represents that Pollock had returned to Stockton, Cal., to take command of the troops at that place, which were expected to remain for the present on that side of the mountains.

A rumor was in circulation a few days since that Col. Connor left Ruby with a portion of his command on the 22d, for Fort Crittenden, which has since been contradicted. It is understood that no movement of troops has yet been made east of that point, but will be in the course of a few days.

NEVADA ITEMS.

According to the *Age*, the snug little sum of two hundred and eighty dollars were paid to the Judges and Clerks of the election in Virginia City, and ninety dollars for extra Police service, on the day of the annual election.

The people of Carson City, are according to the *Enterprise*, turning their attention to church building, and two meeting houses, one belonging to the Catholics, and the other to Episcopal Methodists, the "church north," of course, will soon be completed. There seems from the announcements, to be no want of clergymen of various denominations, in and about the mining towns of Washoe, but there is but one place set apart for religious purposes, exclusively in the Territory.

The election returns, show that Judge Mott has been elected Delegate to Congress from that Territory, by a plurality vote, J. D. Winters being the next highest on the list.

It was reported in Carson a few days since by two gentlemen from Walker's river, that one hundred Pi-Ute warriors, made their appearance in that region, about the 15th of Sept. all well armed and about half of them mounted. They came from the Humboldt country. Their presence in that region, under the circumstances, caused some uneasiness among the settlers, but at that time they had not heard of the Humboldt massacres.

It is stated that Governor Nye has given orders, for the removal of all the Indians to Pine-Nut valley.

Several destructive fires are reported to have occurred in the Washoe country, within the last few weeks, one at Gold Hill destroying property, to a considerable amount among the number.

Great exertions were being made, to get up a Territorial Fair, and the prospects are flattering that the object will be attained.

COUNTY COURT.—An adjourned session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake County will be held to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND COMPANY.

St. GEORGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, }
Sunday, Sep. 14, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—Having reached a point from which I can mail a letter without fearing its detention for a week in a place, I improve the opportunity by writing to you another epistle. It may not be out of place here to say that the cause of my last communication being so abruptly broken off was, that the messenger who was going to carry it to Cedar city, came for it in a hurry, and hence I was obliged to wind up *instantly*.

We have not suffered any mental tortures in our travels from apprehensions of nocturnal visits from the wily red man, as is often the case upon such journeys. This, however, may be attributed by some to the fact of there being in our company such a liberal sprinkling of Gens., Cols., Majors and Captains, (I believe a First Lieutenantcy is the lowest military title any one will acknowledge holding,) and they are men, too, who unlike many of their contemporaries, have not been dubbed Col. by virtue of having killed a rattlesnake! no, sir, their titles have been legitimately conferred.

Toquer, in the Pahute language, signifies block, and was the name of an industrious Indian chief, who was found here when our first explorers traveled through this country. At that time he had a farm of five acres, on which he raised wheat, corn, pumpkins and melons. He was somewhat aristocratic, when compared with his brethren, living in a respectable sort of shanty covered over with the broad-leaved cane, which grows in great abundance in the bottoms adjacent to the river. From him this place derived its name. The first sight of this thriving village gives the impression said to be experienced by the traveler who suddenly comes to an oasis in an Arabian desert.

We held a public meeting at 7 p.m., at which President Young preached to the people upon the temporal and spiritual salvation of the honest in heart; called attention to the condition of the United States and the world at large, and the imperative necessity of our becoming independent of all foreign markets, ere the time comes that we shall be shut out from the commodities of the world. He wanted to see the brethren raise all the tobacco that is wanted in the Territory, inasmuch as the brethren will use it, and cease paying to outsiders from sixty to eighty thousand dollars annually for that one article; told them that what they were doing was just as much connected with their salvation and that of Israel, and with the building up of the kingdom of God as if they were preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Elders Lorenzo Snow, E. T. Benson, Geo. A. Smith and John Taylor followed, all reasoning to show that we have the ability to become a self-sustaining people in every respect. Benediction by Elder Stephen Chipman.

Thursday morning we put out for Grafton, which lies nearly due east from Toquerville. At this point we pass round the last link of the Wasatch chain of mountains and descend into a wild-looking abyss below, and then comes the almost interminable windings of Nephi's Twist, so called from the fact of Mr. Nephi Johnson leading the company that explored and made the road. We talk about mountains and valleys, hills and dales, ravines, gulleys and gorges, rocks, stones, gravel, sand, rivers and creeks; well, they are all here, and such a road, I think, does not exist anywhere else from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have seen twisted fires, twisted saws and twisted lumber, but I never saw such a twist as this. But we were rewarded for all unpleasant travelling when we reached the pretty little site on which is being built Virgin city, (the inhabitants complain that the vulgar call it Pocketville,) situated on the banks of the Rio Virgin. The Indian name of this river is Pah Roosh.

Talk about water-melons, sugar-cane and cotton, this is the country for them. The people all look cheerful, and appear to enjoy themselves finely in their new locations.

We held meeting in the Bowery. President Young delivered a short discourse, in which he said "We are here hid up in the chambers of the Lord; if these are not the chambers of the Lord I am sure I do not know where they are;" showed that the people are set there to accomplish a great and good work, in order that this people may, as the nations decline in power, wisdom and strength, and finally crumble to pieces, the Latter Day Saints may increase and grow stronger, learning to sustain themselves, and thus become an independent people. Elders Benson and Snow bore testimony.

The company jumped into their respective carriages and away we went towards Grafton, passing through "Duncan's Retreat," (a funny name for a place right on the public highway to Grafton, Rockville, Shubertburg, and several other villages), without stopping to look round or notice many of the improvements, (except the one belonging to the late recorder of G. S. L. County, which is a sort of diamond-shaped square, built of brush and canvass, with one sharp corner towards the street; but of course this is only a temporary "fixing," simply designed to stand until the field labor of this season is over.

The citizens of Grafton were already assembled when we arrived; therefore the President commenced the meeting immediately. Elder John Taylor addressed the Saints for a short time, upon the object of their being called to locate in those settlements. He was followed by Elders G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson and L. Snow. Elder Smith remarked that he could readily appreciate the feelings of the brethren who had lived in Salt Lake City, but he wished to state that when we get instructed in the doctrines of Christ, it must and will be the policy of this church to send us to different parts of the earth to do business for the kingdom of God. He also said that it should be remembered that in building a great house, it is necessary to do it by a variety of labor; hence the means appointed in this church.

President Young then gave counsel relative to building houses, planting cotton, fruit trees, etc., and to give the land a high cultivation. Blessed the people in the name of the Lord. Our friends entertained us to dinner.

This is a fine location, and better adapted for stock-raising than some others, and the brethren feel like going ahead, realizing the importance of the mission assigned them. The scenery around Grafton is quite picturesque and romantic; hence there is something that is both pleasing and attractive to the stranger.

I regret being under the necessity of recording the occurrence of a fatal accident at this place, on Friday the 5th inst., under the following circumstances: A boy named Joseph, son of Joseph Field, aged nine years, was leading two horses down to the river, when, on passing a man carrying a couple of boards on his shoulder, one of the animals took fright, in consequence of which, the lariet by which the unfortunate little fellow was leading one of the horses, got fastened around his wrist, and he was dragged two-and-half blocks before the lariet could be got off. He was dashed into the brush, thrown about and bruised so badly that he expired in fifteen minutes after he was picked up. Every possible effort was made by Mr. Baddeley and others to stop the terrified animal, but all proved unsuccessful.

Turning round we came down the road towards Toquerville, at which place the President had determined to spend the night. When we had passed through about two-thirds of Nephi's Twist, a fractious horse, attached to one of the President's carriages, in which Messrs. Hiram B. Clawson and David O. Calder were riding, took a notion to kick the other animal, and off they both started, broke the neck yoke, turned the carriage topsy-turvy, emptying out all the contents, animate and inanimate, literally smashing the upper part of the carriage, if not into ma chwood, at least into a great many small pieces. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. Br. Clawson's foot was slightly bruised, and Professor Calder's ear made to tingle by the too close proximity of one of the carriage wheels, spinning round in the air at a fearful speed. Tied up the broken vehicle, reached our destination without further trouble, and spent the night with our friends.

Friday, at 10 a.m., we resumed our journey, passing over the three-mile sand hills, we came to Harrisburg, a village situated about mid way between Toquerville and Washington, and which, until now changed by President Young, was called Cottonwood or Harrisville.

The people being already gathered in the bowery, the President gave them the necessary instruction, principally of a local character. He also told them for their encouragement that he had sent to the States for a number of carding machines, cotton gins, machinery for making hand-cars, all of which he intended for the southern settlement.

Went over to Washington, the county seat of the county being the same name, where we found the inhabitants anxiously looking for the President, all desiring to hear his instructions.

On the way from Harrisburg, our company stopped their teams, walked up the hill eastward and took a view of a singular-looking basin in the mountains, which bears indications of having been a lake, whose outlet has been closed by where the Rio Virgin now runs.

A public meeting was held in the bowery at Washington, most of the time in the dark, hence I have made my notes from memory of what I heard, and not from sight. The audience was first addressed by Elders Lorenzo Snow and Ezra T. Benson, after which the President gave the brethren much seasonable instruction. Told them to cultivate the Californian grape in preference to all others, it having been found to be the best adapted to this climate. He also advised them to procure the early rare-ripe peaches, the best variety of apples, and all other fruits that are suitable to the climate, for said he, "We want to make our own wine to be used at the sacrament; likewise a little good brandy and rum for medicinal purposes. Then we want indigo, (madder can be raised anywhere north as well as here), and thus supply ourselves with dye stuffs. It is not the less important that we raise the olive, for we need the pure olive oil." Elders John Taylor and George A. Smith bore testimony.

This is a good location and has facilities for the building up and supporting of a large town. We saw fine patches of cotton growing here, and that grown by Bishop Coington and his neighbors had attained a luxuriant growth. The brethren treated us to peaches, water-melons in abundance, and honey! Yes, sir; we had Deseret honey, fresh from the hive placed on the table, which was a new thing to most of us in Utah.