



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,....November 12, 1862.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The great battle which military men and civilians supposed would soon be fought, after the army of the Potomac moved across that noted river into Virginia, and southward up the east side of the Blue Ridge, on the western side of which, in the Shenandoah Valley, were the Confederate hosts under Gen. Lee, has not as yet, so far as known, transpired. Several of those minor conflicts, commonly called skirmishes, have occurred between the van guard or advance division of Gen. McClellan's army, and portions of the Confederate cavalry, and small detachments of artillery and infantry at or near the several Gaps, where roads or passes exist, leading through or over the mountains from one side to the other, of which an exceedingly large number have been reported, the result of which encounters have invariably been in favor of the Federal arms, and Gap after Gap has, as reported, been occupied by detachments composed of a greater or lesser number of Federal troops, as they have been "marching on" towards the South.

The number of casualties reported as the result of the daily skirmishings have been exceedingly small, indicating that the fighting has invariably been of the most scientific kind, and that the forces engaged were not ignorant, unskilled Dutchmen, who, when they fight, know no better than to kill their opponents.

There has but little been made known concerning the number of troops put in motion, to bring on an engagement with Gen. Lee, to force him to evacuate the Shenandoah Valley, or prevent his retreat to Richmond, whichever was the intent of General McClellan. It has been understood that Gen. Burnside's corps was in the advance, followed by Gen. Porter's corps. The cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton is said to have done most of the reconnoitering and skirmishing; but for the want of horses, of which McClellan's army is said to have been of late greatly deficient, that brave officer, as represented, has been unable to feel after the enemy as effectually as desired, and when met and repulsed the retreating foemen have escaped without receiving much chastisement. To supply the deficiency of cavalry horses existing in his command, Gen. Pleasanton is said to have made great exertions, and wherever animals suitable for the service have been found, he has taken them without regard to the opinions of the owners, as to the right, and without reference to loyalty. It is reported, however, that the secessionists in the country through which the Federal troops passed took good care to have their horses removed further south, or to some place which the "Yankees" would not be likely soon to occupy, before it was too late, consequently, most of those obtained were the property of professed Unionists, but the number had, at latest dates, been comparatively small.

The exact location of the main body of the Confederate army under General Lee had not been ascertained, and it was not known whether a retreat towards Richmond by way of Gordonsville was being made, covered by Stewart's cavalry and General Hill's command, no other troops having been seen; or whether it was the intention of the enemy to contest the occupancy of the Shenandoah valley and fight General McClellan on a field of their own selection, which, from the cautious manner in which his columns advanced he evidently intended to avoid.

Among the most important skirmishes reported is one at Barbourville, on the 5th of October, in which some of the best disciplined troops of Pleasanton's command fought three thousand of Stewart's cavalry and routed them, with the loss of thirty-six men left dead on the field. The Federal loss was stated at

five killed and ten wounded. Pleasanton and Stewart commanded their respective troops engaged in person, and the conflict is represented to have been one of the most spirited and brilliant of the war.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have spent the afternoon of the 4th at the top of Ashby's Gap, taking observations and endeavoring to discover the enemy, but without success.

Gen. Sickles was detached by Gen. Heintzelman with a strong force from Alexandria, soon after the army of the Potomac was put in motion to reconnoiter the country through which the Confederates advanced on their way northward from the Rappahannock towards Maryland, through the Bull Run region. The service required was promptly and satisfactorily performed, and the expedition returned safely to Alexandria, without having made any very important discoveries. The enemy was seen in several places, their scouts and pickets driven in and a few prisoners taken.

Much anxiety seems to exist throughout the North in relation to the advance of the army of the Potomac into the enemy's country, which will, of course, continue until some decisive action takes place or more is known concerning the object of the campaign which, in consequence of the lateness of the season cannot be of long duration. Many rumors are also in circulation concerning the movements of General Lee, and changes in the organization of the several army corps, and their commanders, etc.; but most of them, probably, have no foundation in truth. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, if the army of the Potomac does any more fighting before cold weather sets in, it will be done shortly.

From what has been reported, it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, what the Federal armies of the south-west have been doing of late. Some few "brilliant" skirmishes have been announced, in which a few casualties have been reported, but no battles have been fought for over a month.

The guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee seem as active as ever, and evidently determined to make desolate those portions of country which have not as yet been laid waste, and why the Federal armies have not arrested them in their work of destruction and desolation, none can tell, only those who measurably comprehend the causes which produced the war, and understand the signs of the times.

## TEAMING EXTRAORDINARY.

Early last Spring, Mr. J. M. Bollwinkel fitted up a train of thirteen Chicago wagons, with fifty yoke of oxen, for the purpose of freighting, which in the first instance he sent to Fillmore, and then to Ruby Valley. On his return from Ruby he went to Carson, from thence it came back to Ruby, then returned to Middle gate, where it was loaded with Government Stores for Colonel Connor's command, and is expected to arrive here to-day, each wagon having upwards of two and-a-half tons of freight. These teams will have traveled this season, on their arrival at Camp Douglas, by estimate, upwards of two thousand five hundred miles, heavily laden the greater part of the time. The oxen are said to be in good condition, and when Mr. Bollwinkel left his train on this side of the desert, a few days since, but three oxen had been lost—two by drinking poisonous water and one drowned, indicating good care on the part of the wagon-masters and teamsters.

## SENATOR MILTON S. LATHAM.

This distinguished Representative of California arrived here last Wednesday morning on his way to Washington. The City Council, in its session on the evening preceeding his arrival, adopted a Preamble and Resolution, tendering to him the hospitalities of the City during his sojourn among us. The Senator was waited upon by Councillors Little, Felt and Groo, to whom he returned his thanks for the complimentary resolutions of the Council, but his short stay prevented his acceptance.

The Senator appeared in excellent health, was pleased with his overland trip, seemed to look around the city with considerable interest, and doubtless thought the contemplated building of the Pacific Railroad not an impossibility after our successful attempt at building a city out of nothing. He left on Thursday afternoon with his companion de voyage, A. J. C. re, Esq., the Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company.

## "THAT CAT."

Some wrongs are vicious, detestable and execrable; others foolish, silly and ridiculous; the former the issue of corrupt hearts; the latter, the offspring of brainless heads. For neither kind of wrongs are we apologists, have never been and hope never to be. If men sustain injuries or have dislikes, let them act openly—if they wish to act at all—freely and above board, and assume the responsibility of their actions, and not by furtive sneaking throw suspicion upon the innocent. We are not particularly sensitive over any person's opinions of this community, and care but little how much they misrepresent us; but we feel keenly any charge against us that has foundation, and feel the worse that charge when we have no power to prevent the repetition of the offences that are saddled upon us, against our will.

Every sensible, thinking person who passes through the Territory of Utah, and becomes acquainted with existence here, though "prejudiced" against some matters, regard us "the most orderly, industrious, moral people in the world, whose progress is a wonder and astonishment." We have reason to be proud of the facts in the past, and look forward to the future with much satisfaction, and, because of this, are we the more jealous that the fair name of our fellow-citizens shall not suffer from the folly of the thoughtless mischief workers without our protest being heard and understood.

The circumstance suggesting this article would be to some trifling, but taken in connection with others of a similar character deserve, it seems to us, public exposure. The police authorities inform us that one evening last week, His Excellency Governor Harding was grossly insulted by a live cat being thrown through the window of his sitting-room by some person unknown. His Excellency and his son ran to the door to see who were the guilty parties, but they had fled, and two young men in the street, a short distance from the place, afterwards told Marshal Little that they saw two boys throwing at each other in their fun. While it is not improbable that two boys were throwing at each other in that neighborhood just at that time, the residence of His Excellency is too far from the sidewalk to admit of the cat being thrown through the window accidentally. We believe the act was direct, and the meanness and cruelty of it, point to the class of persons capable of such sport. We take here occasion for ourselves, and for the community to protest against such proceedings and kindred others, which, we are proud to say, have been of rare occurrence among us. We wish our warning words to be felt and remembered, for should the police authorities be successful in tracing out the guilty party in this instance or in any other such villainy, they will feel the weight of the law.

## FROM CACHE COUNTY.

We have within the last few days seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Cache County, who give favorable reports of the progress of improvements in that valley, and told "big tales" in relation to the amount of wheat and other crops grown there this season; so much having been produced that the farmers hardly know what to do with it, as their granaries are not of sufficient capacity to contain one-half of it, and more and larger granaries will have to be built before the grain can be thrashed without danger of waste, which would be a serious wrong not to avoid.

Among our special and personal friends with whom we have so recently met with from Cache is Major, or perhaps more properly, Judge Blair, of Logan, who seems much attached to that Valley, and will no doubt so long as it may continue to be a frontier county and the granary of Deseret. The Major continues to be a great advocate for improvements and among those he proposes is a telegraph line from this city to Logan, a distance of about one hundred miles. The citizens of Cache might easily furnish the means to construct the line in the event of their exchanging the products of their soil for the "dust" obtained on the headwaters of the Missouri, distant from thence less than three hundred miles. Should the people of Cache valley wish to open and carry on trade with the Grasshopper, Deer Lodge and Beaver Head mines, which bid fair to take the lead of all others in that region, they are better situated than any others in Deseret.

## SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

On Friday evening, President Joseph Young delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the rise, progress and persecutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. After a brief and appropriate introduction, well suited to the occasion, he stated that our history was so well known to all men of education throughout the civilized world that, to some, it might seem that his lecture was uncalled for; but, although our history as a people has been published by our own editors in Missouri, Illinois, England, in this Territory, and many other parts of the world, yet there were many incidents of interest and importance which had come under his own observation. He then spoke of the appearance of an angel to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, the revelation of the fulness of the gospel to them, the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, the restoration of the priesthood, the manifestation of the gifts of the Spirit to believers, and the rapid increase of the church by the constant additions of new members.

The lecturer next spoke with solemn emphasis of the burning rage of sectarian zealots who rose up in opposition to the truth, the persecutions that followed, dwelling at some length on the inhuman butcheries by the mobs in different parts of Missouri, especially the massacres at Haun's Mill in 1838, at which he was present.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. David Candland was invited to address the audience for a short time, which he did in an encouraging manner.

## SOMETHING NEW IN DESERET.

Within the last few days it has been reported that a new species of currency has made its appearance in this city, of the kind of "promises to pay" commonly known as "shin-plasters"—in other words, little pictures of which, as set forth on the face of some of them, if any person should become seized of a certain amount, will be received by the maker for other pictures or "promises to pay." Some of the merchants of this City are said to be the inventors of the new currency, which they are seeking to palm off on community; if so, we hope that no one will be so foolish as to receive them in exchange for any thing of value, for if they do they may expect to be bitten to the full extent of the expressed fraud.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of WASHINGTON MARSHALL, who has a brother named Marquis De La Fayette, will confer a favor by informing us or Pres. Brigham Young.

Also, Mr. John Stewart of Blackhill, Dunkeld, Scotland, wishes to know the whereabouts of his son Robert. Inform as above mentioned, or write direct to Mr. John Stewart.

SHOULD BE REMOVED.—Complaints are constantly being made about the drift wood which has accumulated in the river above the dam constructed by the Jordan Irrigating Company, and loud calls are made for its removal; a matter, if things are as stated, which should receive the earliest attention of the officers of the Company. Corporations having the right "to sue and be sued" as well as private individuals, should be exceedingly careful not to infringe upon the rights of others.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company will be opened to-day at the office of Ex-Governor Young in this city, and will, as per his announcement in another column, remain open two weeks or more, but those intending to take stock and aid in the construction of the road—the greatest enterprise of the age, and in which every citizen of the Territory has a deep interest, should walk up to the office at once and subscribe, and as fast as required "down with the dust."

FALLING SLOWLY.—Within the last few weeks the amount of water discharged from Utah Lake has been decreasing slowly, as indicated by the Jordan, the waters of which have receded several inches, but as yet are far from being confined within the channel of the stream, excepting where the banks are more than of ordinary height.