

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY EXPRESS.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Fort Kearney on the 19th, we have news from St. Louis and Washington to that date.

Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, called on the President on the evening of the 15th, and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Sumpter. The President requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider and communicate his reply. He commenced preparing the document next day, but was induced by Southern Senators to modify his views, and thereupon he telegraphed to Gov. Pickens, asking for further instructions. Those Senators, insisted on South Carolina doing no act to involve collision. The Cabinet had determined on holding no intercourse with any Carolinians as ambassadors.

Governor Pickens having a balance of \$5,000 dollars due him as late minister to Russia, sent to Washington for the money. The department adjusted his account by sending a draft on the sub-treasury at Charleston, the money of which had been seized by the State authorities.

The Crittenden resolutions were defeated in the Senate, on the 16th, by the adoption of Mr. Clark's amendment, the vote stood 25 to 23. Mr. Cameron moved a reconsideration. The secessionists were greatly rejoiced at the defeat of the resolutions, and immediately telegraphed the result south.

Mr. Holt had been appointed Secretary of War by the President, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate. Gen. Dix had also been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Thomas, resigned, and entered upon the duties of his office. Lamar had telegraphed to Washington that there was great danger in Mississippi, that the first false step would send them all to hell, and Johnson had said, that if ten mischief makers from the North and ten from the South could be hung, peace would be immediately restored. On the 16th, the Senators from five States, Georgia included, had withdrawn from the Senate, and the Representatives from four States had withdrawn from the House.

During the short time Mr. Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury, he removed two hundred thousand dollars from the treasury vaults in Washington to the sub-treasury in New Orleans, for what purpose was not known. The New York Delegation called on the President on the 17th, and tendered him men and money, if needed, for securing the peace and dignity of the Union.

The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 14th, adopted a resolution, requesting the Bank of South Carolina, to advance \$150,000 for military contingencies, and the officers of the Bank had expressed their willingness to comply. The whole expenditures, had, up to that time, amounted to \$140,000. Governor Pickens had written to the President of the Bank of the Republic, New York, to have it authoritatively published; that no flag nor vessel would be disturbed, nor prevented from entering Charleston harbor, unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumpter. All trade was desired, and all vessels of commerce would be gladly received.

Resolutions had passed the South Carolina Legislature, declaring that any attempt on the part of the United States to re-enforce Fort Sumpter would be considered a declaration of war; approving of the firing on the Star of the West, and promising to support the State government in all measures of defence. A bill was voted down in the House of the State Legislature, providing for the punishment of whites or others circulating incendiary pamphlets or other matter in the State. In the Senate, the military committee had reported in favor of raising four companies of artillery for military purposes and defences, as the exigencies of the times demanded, that the State should be put on a war footing, and have a permanent military establishment.

The collector at Mobile had refused to honor government drafts, until he had orders from the Governor of Alabama.

On the 17th, the Alabama Senators were notified by the President of the State convention, by telegraph, not to leave their seats till they were further informed. The Mobile delegation in the convention, had refused to sign the ordinance, unless the time for secession should be postponed till the 4th of March.

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, had been forced to contribute \$40,000 to the revolutionary Government, under threat of the confiscation of all his worldly substance.

Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, declared South Carolina guilty of high treason, in consequence of which, several South Carolinians, hurriedly left New York city. Gen. Thorn, agent of Alabama, for the purchase of fire arms, also left so hastily on the 16th, that he did not complete his contract.

In consequence of a great snow storm, there had been no communication by telegraph or otherwise, for several days previous to January 19th, between St. Louis and St. Joseph. The Railroad had been blocked up with snow so that no mail had been received at St. Joseph, after Saturday the 13th up to that date.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says, in a dispatch of the 18th, that Senator Iverson had received advices from Pensacola, stating that Fort Pickens had been recently garrisoned by federal troops, which had enraged the secessionists, and they had taken possession of Fort Barancas.

A bill was introduced by Mr. McKean, in the House of Representatives on that day, repealing the law making Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, South Carolina, ports of entry. On the same day resolutions were adopted in the Georgia convention, by a vote of 160 to 130, declaring it the duty of that State to secede, and a committee of seventeen was appointed to draft an ordinance of secession.

In the Senate on the 18th, a vote was taken on Mr. Cameron's motion, to reconsider the vote on Clarks substitute, which resulted yeas 27; nays 24. The further consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions was then postponed till the following Monday.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dates to January 4th, had been received from England. The king of Prussia was dead, and the Prince Regent had assumed the reins of government, as King William V. A serious disturbance had occurred at Keuckrempf, Hungary. The soldiers were called out, and fired on the mob, wounding several.

The bombardment of Gaeta continued.

Accounts from Berlin represent that the excitement in the States of the Germanic confederation, greatly resembled the agitation of 1848. Detachments of French troops that were under orders for China, had been sent to reinforce the troops in Syria.

### From Brigham City.

By letter from a correspondent at Brigham city, dated the 25th inst., we are informed, that the weather had been very cold and stormy there of late, and the snow was on an average from sixteen to twenty inches deep. The stock had been taken from the range and was being fed from the scanty amount of hay, straw and fodder that was not blown away in the hurricane last November; which, if the winter should continue many weeks longer, would be insufficient to keep the cattle, horses, sheep, etc., from starvation.

There were a few half starved natives in that vicinity, who were very anxious to receive a visit from Col. Davies, the Superintendent, especially, if he is prepared to supply them with a few blankets, some ammunition, hats, and something to eat. They were peaceably inclined, and had killed only eight or ten head of cattle, and stolen only five or six ponies since the commencement of cold weather, which the citizens considered no great cause of complaint.

**SUPREME COURT.**—We understand that several important decisions have been made by the Supreme court, within the last few days, in the Garson cases; but inasmuch as our reporter has been remiss in furnishing us with a proper report, we are not prepared to speak understandingly in relation to the purport of the decisions that have been rendered. We understand, however, that Judge Cradlebaugh's doings in the Second District have been declared void, as his courts were held without authority of law; and also that the legislature has no authority to delegate to the citizens of any county, nor to any portion of them, the right to require a judge to hold a court on petition—the time and place having to be determined by the legislature before a legal court can be held for the transaction of Territorial business.

### Our Postal Facilities.

The regularity with which the mails have been carried of late, on the eastern and western routes has been a great benefit to the citizens of this Territory and to the sojourners residing here, in these times of excitement, when great and important events are transpiring in the east. If no greater facilities existed for the transmission of news, this winter than in years gone by, the people would certainly have much cause for complaint; but as it is, so far as the carrying is concerned, all seem well satisfied; and it is hoped that nothing will hinder the mails from being carried hereafter with the same regularity as they have been, at least so long as the present excitement shall continue.

Should the revolutionary movements, now in full blast, continue to roll onward till the government of the United States shall be entirely subverted, and the nation be broken in pieces, other facilities than the present mail and pony arrangements will doubtless be provided, for the purpose of keeping the people of these valleys advised of the events transpiring among the nations, and especially in the new confederacies that will be formed out of the broken fragments of the great Union.—For the present, however, no change is desired, further than to have the mail carried weekly and have all the mail matter brought in and taken out each trip, as has been done this winter, with one exception, and that is said to have occurred through some carelessness of a conductor or driver. It is true that papers are occasionally missing, but there is no evidence to prove that the contractors or their employees are at fault. They are probably abstracted before they reach or leave the frontiers. It is thought by some that in consequence of Col. Russell's difficulties, the mail and pony express will soon be among the things that were; while there are others who are of the opinion that they will not be effected thereby. Be that as it may, the severance of the Union will of course, sooner or later, materially effect the present postal arrangements which are so very convenient just now, when all classes of people are so anxious to hear and know what is transpiring among the gentiles, whose lot has been cast on the Atlantic slope.

### TABERNACLE.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Ezra T. Benson contrasted the present situation of the Latter Day Saints with their former experience in Missouri and Illinois, and said that he never felt more passive and humble than at the present time, and believed that such was the case with the great mass of the Saints. Spoke of the gospel as the power of God unto salvation, to the honest in heart among all nations.

President George B. Wallace called the attention of the people to the necessity of being punctual at the hour of meeting; that people coming in late disturbed both speakers and hearers, and in future he hoped they would pay attention to this matter.

President Brigham Young said it was a great blessing to understand things aright, and to be able to communicate to each other those things that present themselves to our minds. He was of the opinion that we did not appreciate the gift of intercommunication as we ought. If he were to ask the congregation before him what they were willing to do for the building up of the kingdom of God, they would doubtless all say, "any thing that we are counseled to do." A great proportion of the people strive to do that which they believe to be their duty; they seek unto the Lord with all their hearts. The first, the most important, and one of the greatest requirements of our Savior, is to believe on him, to strive and open a communication with him. This will lead to the ordinances of the House of God. His mind was always led to urge the people to strict obedience to the laws of God, and faithfulness to all their duties, more than to call their attention to the great things that we see, in the distance, are coming upon the earth. If we have the mind of Christ, then every thing coming naturally. Every gift, possessed by man comes from the Father of Lights, with whom there is no variableness, nor shadow of turning. Made some pointed remarks on the pusillanimity of the creature and his great desire to cling to the things of this world. Observed that it is very different with the Latter Day Saints now from what it was three years ago. Admonished the

young brethren and sisters to live so that there would not be a stain upon their characters; assuring them that, in a future day, a good influence and a spotless character will be far better than the sight of the eye.

Sunday, Jan. 26th, 11 a.m.—Elder J. V. Long preached on the subject of tithing.

Afternoon.—Elder John Taylor delivered a discourse on the origin and history of nations their revenue, and the uses to which it was generally applied.

### South Carolina Convention.

THURSDAY, December 27th.—In the secret session, some of the proceedings of which were made public next day, Mr. Memminger, to whom had been referred the resolutions of the convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of the secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence is established, or notice of intention be given of expatriation. Also, that all free whites born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizens; also, persons from any one of the United States, who, within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within a Territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, that citizens of other States, coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession, and actually residing seven months, with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, all free whites entering the military, naval, or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Carolina in respect to the executive department," was also passed, providing:

First. That the governor have power to receive ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and agents of foreign powers; to conduct negotiations with foreign powers; to make treaties, by and with the consent of the Senate; to nominate all officers, by and with the advice and the consent of the Senate; to appoint ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls, and the general assembly may previously direct, and also all the officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law; to fill vacancies, during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary: Provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the convention, that all treaties, directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, etc., be subject to the advice and consent of the convention.

Second. That the governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the convention, who, with the lieutenant governor, shall form a council to be called "The Executive Council," whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

### ELEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY 28th.—There was but little business before the convention. Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee which had had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern confederacy. He said the object was to ensure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last active in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of representatives to the general convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of confederation for a provisional government.

### TWELFTH DAY.

SATURDAY 29th.—The President of the convention received from Governor Pickens, through his private secretary, a communication nominating Hon. D. E. Jamison, of Barnwell, A. G., McGrath, and C. G. Memminger, of Charleston, and A. C. Garlington of Newbury, his Counselors of State, as provided for by the ordinance of the 28th, which nominations were confirmed by the convention. A secret session was then had.

DEEP SNOWS.—From the extreme northern settlements, to Iron county, snow has fallen, this winter, in large quantities. In Cache valley, the snow was, as reported, a few days since, from eighteen inches to two feet deep in some of the settlements; in other places not so deep. In Box Elder and Weber, the earth has a thick covering of crystallized vapor. In Davis, Great Salt Lake and Tooele, it is not very deep in the valleys, but in the canyons and on the mountains, we are informed by those who have been there for wood, that there is as much or more than was ever deposited there at this season of the year, since the settlement of the country by the whites. In Utah and Juab, there is no want of snow, it being two feet deep in many places in Utah valley. Between Salt creek and Fillmore, it is reported as being three feet deep on a level, and the prospect for an abundance of water for agricultural purposes next summer, is certainly very flattering.