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## PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

The secession movement in the South, up to latest dates, continued to excite considerable interest. Those in favor of the movement were as boisterous as ever, and seemed determined, as far as words could express their intentions, to absolve all allegiance to the United States, and establish a new confederacy. There was a diversity of opinion in relation to the result of the movements in South Carolina, Georgia and other cotton states. Some thought that the excitement would be only temporary, while others were firmly of the opinion that the fire which had been kindled would continue to burn with increased rapidity, till the object desired, by lighting the torch of secession, should be fully accomplished.

At Washington city, among the foreign legations, there was some considerable alarm manifested, and communications to the effect that they considered the days of the republic nearly numbered, had been forwarded by some to their respective governments.

The legislature of South Carolina, passed a bill by a unanimous vote, on November 12th, providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to convene on the 17th of December, to agree on some course to be pursued in carrying out secession. A bill passed the same day, authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State. Trade was almost at a stand; the staple products of the country were selling at low prices, and the community was excited alarmingly at the prospects of the future. At that date Senators Hammond and Chesnut had resigned, and it was asserted, and generally believed, that South Carolina would have neither senators nor representatives in the next Congress. Senator Toombs had tendered his resignation to take effect on the 4th of March next, and the legislature of Georgia had refused to elect a successor to Mr. Iverson. It was believed that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas would follow South Carolina, and it was a settled point that she would secede—the only thing to be decided was the question of time.

The Bank of Charleston had agreed to take bonds of the State for \$100,000, in accordance with an act of the legislature, raising a loan for arming the military.

The Washington artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns at daylight, in honor of the visit of a number of the friends of secession from Georgia. The *Courier* office displayed the palmetto flag, with the words: "South Carolina has moved; other states will follow." On the reverse was a single star, with room for others to come in.

The banner was run up amid a salute of artillery and the cheers of the crowd. The *Courier* had bid adieu to its Union principles, and had gone with the popular current.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Institute hall in the evening, at which Judge McGrath presided, and made a speech, in which he said, that "the hour of deliverance had come."

In the legislature of Georgia also, on Nov. 12th, a resolution was introduced, declaring that State out of the Union, and calling a convention, which resolution was referred to a committee. A resolution was also offered, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the electoral votes of those States which nullified the fugitive Slave law, and another was offered, contemplating a call for a Southern convention in February at Atlanta.

One of the provisions of the retaliatory bill exempted all foreign goods and merchandize imported to the Georgia and other Southern ports from State, County and corporation tax after the 1st of January next.

A bill had been introduced into both Houses calling a convention, to which all federal affairs were to be referred.

On the same day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Henderson, Kentucky, at which several anti-secession speeches were made, and strong Union resolutions passed.

On the morning of the 13th, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, took possession of the United States arsenal in that city, in which it was said there were twenty thousand stand of arms together with large quantities of ammunition. It was believed, that there was an understanding between the President and Governor Gist, of South Carolina, in the matter, and that, in the absence of the United States troops to guard it, the arsenal was placed in charge of the Charleston Light Infantry by federal request or authority.

The *Constitutionalist* published at Milledgeville, in its issue of the 13th, argued that a sovereign state had an unquestionable right to go out of the Union whenever her interests and honor prompted her to do so, but said that Georgia should act with coolness and deliberation. The editor further said, that the breaking up of the government would effect, for some time every material interest, occupation, or investment throughout the country. It would vibrate through every fibre of the social system of every state. The downfall of the confederacy, even if peaceful, unopposed and unaccompanied by tumult and violence, would produce a shock to every public and private interest, even in the South, and as a calamity, it should not be precipitated upon an unprepared people.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 13th, till the 26th of November; but before the adjournment took place Mr. O'Connor, introduced a resolution that a million of dollars be forthwith raised for the defense of the State.

The proposition to raise so much money was somewhat of a damper, and caused some of the more considerate to question the propriety of taking such a rash measure. Mr. O'Connor was astonished that anybody should hesitate. "Let it not go forth to the papers," exclaimed he, "that South Carolina hesitates to raise a million of dollars. 'Remember Cicero' exclaimed he, 'he did not deliberate when Cataline was at the gate of Rome; and why should South Carolina deliberate now?'" Other members echoed his sentiments, but the resolution was tabled nevertheless.

The next day, November 14th, as reported, there was considerable discussion in Charleston about the selection of delegates to the Convention. It was advocated by some that no person should be elected a delegate who was not fully committed in favor of secession. It was a general time of excitement, as arrangements were being made to receive the members of the legislature on their return from Columbia. A large number of banners, with the device of a palmetto tree and lone star were raised in various parts of the city during the day. Feeling in favor of secession hourly grew stronger. Many were afraid that Alabama or Georgia would secede before the South Carolina convention would assemble, and thus rob her of her long cherished glory. Some hoped it would not be a peaceful secession. They desired blood to be spilt to cement it forever.

At the State Military convention, held at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 14th, which was called a year ago, sixty-seven delegates voted two to one in favor of secession. The others only voted against the expediency of the declaration. It was predicted in Washington, by a large mercantile firm, that within sixty days business operations, which were very materially deranged by the secession movements, would be resumed, and progress as formerly, as within that time South Carolina would come to her senses on beholding her trade and business operations prostrated. It seems however, that there were many who did not believe that the prophecy would be fulfilled.

On the 15th, as reported, the excitement that had previously existed in Charleston, had somewhat abated, but it was positively asserted by men who were looking on, and watching the progress of events that South Carolina would not back down from the position she had taken; that she was virtually out of the Union then, and that the United States flag was not recognized in any part of the State.

At a torchlight procession in Columbia, on the evening of the 15th, there were, it was said, five thousand men, including five hundred minute men present. Mr. Orr made a speech, in which, as reported, he said that ten years ago

he could not believe in State secession, but he had recently become a convert to the doctrine; and if he was a member of the convention that was shortly to meet, he would certainly cast his vote for separate State action immediately. He was quite sure of the co-operation of the entire South, in the event that South Carolina would act promptly.

In Georgia, Senators Toombs and Iverson, and Howell Cobb lead the secessionists, by far, as reported, the largest faction, while Herschal V. Johnson and A. H. Stevens lead the Union forces.

Governor Moore, of Alabama was waiting the election of Lincoln by the electoral college on December 5th. On the 6th, he was intending to issue a call for a convention, the election to take place on the 24th inst., and the convention to meet on January 7th, 1861.

The leading men of all parties held a meeting at Milledgeville, November 15th, and unanimously agreed to a State convention. Resistance was recommended—the time and mode to be determined by the convention. On the 16th, there was a lengthy discussion in the Senate of Georgia, on the motion referring the million appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the finance committee. The bill provides that the money be subject to the control of the governor. Many senators objected to placing the sword and the purse in the same hands, when the proposed reference failed.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the governor, in case of federal coercion being employed against a seceding state, to employ the effectual military resources of Georgia to resist such coercion. It was thought that the resolution would pass.

There was a meeting on the evening of the 16th, at which Senator Toombs made a violent speech, followed by Mr. Barton, who urged the establishment of a Southern confederacy, with sovereignty in the federal power, and that all state lines be obliterated.

In all the Southern States similar feelings are reported to exist, but in no State were the movements of the people as ultra as in South Carolina. Georgia however, was not far behind. To the meeting of the convention at Columbia, on Monday next, many were anxiously looking as it was thought its action would determine the fate of the Union.

## New School House.

We are much pleased to notice, among the attractions of the 18th Ward, the addition of a fine substantially built private school house, to the east of President Young's residence, and enclosed within his walls. Everything about the new building has the air of substantiality, and the architect informed us that it was so in fact, as the best labor had been bestowed upon it.

It adds greatly to our appreciation of the building, to learn that President Young not only intends it to be used for the education of his own family during the day, but purposes it to be thoroughly devoted to further educational purposes in the evenings.

We have been informed that among other objects to which it will be consecrated during the present winter, is the teaching of vocal music, upon the "Tonic Sol Fa method," now so popular and so universally taught throughout Europe. For the introduction of this system of teaching, President Young has been preparing for some time back, and has had brought from England, during the summer, charts, elementary works, exercises, etc., peculiar to that style of teaching. So soon therefore, as the school-house is entirely finished, which is expected to be before Christmas, under the direction of the President, Mr. David O. Calder will open therein two classes for young persons of both sexes, in order that a competent number may be thoroughly taught this simple and beautiful science, and each rendered thoroughly qualified to form classes and instruct others, so that a uniform system of teaching may be adopted throughout all the schools of the Territory.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with any of the systems of teaching music, to add any criticism on the Tonic Sol Fa method; but from the attention which we have been able to give to it, its simplicity was the chief feature which claimed our admiration. We have not space at present to cite the numerous commendations of the new system that have been published in Europe nor yet time nor ability to add what we think it deserving; but as the cultivation of the science of music among the Saints has been long desired, we shall open our columns to essays or communications on the subject, and specially do we invite Mr. Calder to favor us with a communication on this system, and on any matters connected with the opening of the classes to which we have alluded.

## SALT LAKE CORRESPONDENTS.

If any country, State or Territory has had a more numerous, worthless, lying corps of correspondents within its borders, during the last five or six years, than the Territory of Utah, that fact has not been announced to the public. From the day that it was resolved to get up an excitement to induce the government to send an army to make war upon the people of Eastern Utah for the benefit of speculators, thieves and gamblers, till within the last few months, a host of scribblers, who either volunteered their services gratuitously or were especially employed for the purpose and paid therefor by those who sought to make something out of the excitement by publishing and circulating falsehoods about the Mormons, have been flooding the world with their foolish and wicked lies, in order to accomplish the designs of the ungodly, in making fortunes out of the Utah expedition and to effect, at the same time, the overthrow and destruction of the Saints.

Among those thus engaged have been several government officials who, having degraded themselves in the eyes of all honest men by their lying and other wicked and abominable acts, have measurably sank into oblivion and became outcasts in the earth. Of the murderers, horse-thieves and gamblers, who constituted a large proportion of the motley crew who have manufactured untruth, to order, or otherwise, for the extensive market furnished by the christian world, whose love and taste for whatever did not savor of truth, for many years past, has been exceedingly great, some have been killed by their fellows, others have been hanged, a few have been incarcerated in prison to atone for crime, and many have followed off the army, or gone hence to more congenial climes, where they can carry on their villainies to better advantage than they could here, after the protection that was afforded them had ceased to exist. The speculators, sutlers, merchants and clerks who occasionally, and not unfrequently, acted as "special correspondents" for such journals as required their services in the production of libellous articles, have mostly left the Territory; and there are but few, if any, remaining of that contemptible scribbling corps, who toiled faithfully to accomplish their purposes, but signally failed in their efforts to destroy and scatter the Saints, though they succeeded admirably in humbugging the world, and in depleting the treasury of the United States.

The farce having terminated in the complete victory of the Saints over everything that was brought to bear against them by the allied powers of earth and hell, a more rational plan seems to have been adopted by some of the successors of the late "Utah correspondents," since the civilizers have given up all hopes of moralizing and christainizing the Saints after the manner of the world and according to the peculiar notions of the gentiles in relation to religious rites and ceremonies.

Who compose this new class of correspondents, we are not fully advised, but they are evidently of a superior order of letter writers and actuated by different motives than were their immediate predecessors in letter writing, and if they do not ultimately find it a more profitable business to deal out truth than to send forth lies only, we shall be mistaken in our conclusions. Be that as it may, the outside world will receive far greater benefit from the communications of those who are now writing for public journals, than from those that have been uttered and published during the last few years in such profusion that those who naturally prefer falsehood to truth and for whom the libellous productions were fabricated, have been surfeited by their superabundance.

So far as the people in this part of the Territory are concerned, it makes but little difference whether correspondents residing here deal in truth or not. They have survived the flood of lies that has recently been poured out for their destruction, as also all others that preceded it; and seldom has the most atrocious falsehood that their enemies have put in circulation concerning them, been deemed of sufficient importance to call for a special denial. Their adversaries have had all statements their own way, and have most effectually worked out for themselves a complete discomfiture.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—Although the weather has been rather unfavorable for the last few days, the work on the new Jordan bridge is progressing rapidly.