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PROSPECTIVE DISSOLUTION.

On Monday next, December 3d, the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress will commence, and shortly thereafter, interesting news may be expected from the Federal city; for, whether the South secedes or not, there will be jolly times at the seat of Government during the session, and the members of Congress will have enough business to attend to, in all probability, in which they will be more particularly interested and concerned than in the annihilation of the Saints; and may be expected to be otherwise engaged, than in providing for the suppression and punishment of Polygamy, or in plotting the overthrow and destruction of those, who by the spirit of inspiration, have long been advised of the calamities that were coming upon the nations, and upon the United States in particular, in consequence of the iniquities and abominations, of the people and their rejection of the gospel which has been proclaimed unto them.

Whether the Union will be dissolved by the secession of the South, before or after the 4th of March next, we do not pretend to say; but the indications are, that the day is not far distant, when the United States Government will cease to be, and that the Union, about which politicians have harped and poets sung, will be no more. The darkening storm clouds that now threaten the severance of the bonds that have hitherto held the North and the South together, may, for a season, be partially dissipated; but as revolutions never have retrograde motions, they will doubtless gather again, ere long, and not only burst those ties of union assunder, but sweep over the land like a tornado, carrying death and destruction wherever it goes.

Of the things that are now transpiring, the nation has been warned and forewarned, but the rulers and the people have heeded it not; and the finger of scorn and derision has been pointed at those who believed that the prophetic declarations of the servants of God, concerning the people of the United States, in consequence of their rejection of the principles of truth and the shedding of innocent blood, would be fulfilled. Many are the efforts that have been made to prove to the world that Joseph Smith was a false Prophet, and millions have been spent to destroy the Saints who believed in his words; but every act that has been done, and every scheme that has been devised to accomplish those ends, has had a direct tendency to the literal fulfillment of those things which he foretold, would come upon the ungodly, and which the rulers, priests, and people, with few exceptions, have been determined should not transpire.

What Congress may, or may not do during the ninety-two days intervening between the 1st Monday in December and the 4th of March, to avert the impending storm, remains to be seen; but there are many who have been watching the movements of the several political parties in the United States for years, who are strongly impressed with the idea that nothing will, nor can be done to prevent the threatened dissolution of the Government; that the Union will inevitably be dissolved, and that speedily.

How many nations will be formed out of the thirty-three States and the Territories when the bond, cementing them together, shall have been dissolved has not transpired; but whether few or many, the inhabitants of each State and Territory will, when the Constitution shall have been annulled by the action of disunionists, be at liberty to do as they please and to establish whatever government they may choose, and also to form such alliances as will suit them best, and be most beneficial to their future safety and prosperity.

The proceedings of Congress during the coming session will be watched with much interest by all parties, less probably by the

citizens of Utah than by those of any other Territory or State in the Confederacy. They have taken no part in the movements that have been made to bring about the existing state of affairs; but have been quietly looking on and watching the progress of events below from the tops of the mountains, during the last thirteen years, and with prophetic eyes, have seen all, and more than has yet been made manifest. They have undeviatingly adhered to the principles of the Constitution, and will venerate them after Congress shall have held its last session, and the United States as a nation shall cease to exist.

EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The last week's mail, which arrived on Sunday morning, brought a few papers from the Atlantic States to Nov. 1st, and from the frontier to Nov. 3d, but by far the greatest number of our regular exchanges did not come to hand, including the *New York Tribune*, *Albany Evening Journal*, *Boston Statesman* and other Eastern, Northern and North-western papers. There was something out of gear somewhere.

The news is unimportant. Things generally seemed to be more quiet on the eve of the election than for months before. Some of the "Fire-eaters" were talking loudly about what would be done in the event of Lincoln's election, but their threats were generally considered mere assertions for political effect, without any positive meaning. There were some, however, who considered that what was thus spoken would be literally fulfilled, and that a majority of the Southern States would surely secede, if the Republicans were successful in electing their candidate for the Presidency.

The following extract from the correspondence of the *New York Herald* of Oct. 29th, savors somewhat of "blood and thunder" and is quite in accordance with the general tone of feeling expressed by Southern orators, as reported in the journals of the day:

In Virginia they are enrolling men all over the State, and the regular volunteers drill daily. The four batteries of rifled cannon, twenty pieces, lately ordered by Colonel Smith, will arrive in Richmond next week, with five thousand revolving pistols and twenty-five hundred carbines. Eight hundred barrels of powder have already gone on. There is no exaggeration in all this. Governor Letcher declares openly that his object is to sustain any sovereign state against federal coercion. Letters from Georgia say all parties are united for secession on Lincoln's election. No doubt is entertained here that in less than sixty days several of the Southern States will have dissolved their connection with the government.

Mr. Toombs was very rampant towards the close of the canvass, and in a speech at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 26th, he urged resistance to the death in case of the election of Lincoln. Others were equally bitter in their declarations, and, if the people of the South can be sufficiently operated upon by such speeches, to follow their leaders, there is no question but that the Union will be shortly dissolved by the secession of most of the Southern States, and the formation of a Southern confederacy before the close of Buchanan's administration.

Mr. Douglas' pilgrimage through Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, to Mobile, was favorably mentioned by several Southern papers and correspondents; and if the enthusiasm, reported to have been manifested by those who assembled to hear the speeches of the "Little Giant," is any index to the public sentiment in the section of country through which he passed, he has some friends even in the Southern States.

It was reported that several conservative and highly respectable gentlemen called upon the President the last of October, and had a conversation touching the state of affairs. Mr. Buchanan expressed himself quite unreservedly to the effect that the skies looked threateningly, but he in no way intimated what course he would pursue in case of secession.

The President had made a decision in the case of General Harney. Though he was regarded as having violated the orders of Lieut. General Scott, he was, in consideration of distinguished military services, merely slightly officially censured.

A dispatch from Washington, Oct. 29th, says:

The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small. Renewed efforts will be made to procure an amendment of the law establishing this tribunal, so that awards not exceeding \$3000

may be final, instead of having, as now, to be definitively acted upon by Congress.

The executive committees of the four political parties are closing up their business, having ceased to issue any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass, is between six and seven millions. Nearly all of them were folded at the capitol.

Mr. Wigfall was at latest dates about to return to Texas and did not expect to go to Washington again, as he intended to resign his seat in the Senate. Other resignations were anticipated.

The record of disasters and calamities during the last week in October is quite limited compared with the published accounts during the preceding four months.

The storm on the Plains on the 26th of October (of which an account was published last week) is reported to have been very extensive and unusually severe. A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 30th, says:

By pony express this morning, we have advices from Julesburg, 450 miles from here, of one of the most severe storms that was ever known on the plains. On the 26th it blew a hurricane, accompanied by hail, until three o'clock p.m., when a heavy snow storm set in. The weather is rapidly growing cold. Emigrant trains line that station on every side, their cattle suffering more than in mid-winter. It was thought that the emigrants above and below Julesburg would also suffer severely, and great loss ensue. The pony was detained five hours in consequence.

It is blowing furiously here, and has the appearance of snow, and is growing cold.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, destroying property to the amount of \$20,000. The same night at Opelika, Georgia, a fire destroyed nine stores.

On Oct. 26th, a brewery was destroyed by fire in Chicago. Loss, \$12,000

Three hundred bales of cotton were burned in the Union Press yard, New Orleans, October 28th. Loss, \$15,000.

There were many other similar occurrences reported of less magnitude, in various parts of the country, with no diminution of the record of crime; but it would be next to impossible to give details, even if space would permit.

The schooner *Foaming Billow*, of Belfast, was totally wrecked on Oct. 6th, near Prince-Edward's Island, and all hands, thirteen in number, lost.

The British schooner *Humming Bird*, from Labrador to Halifax, was wrecked, Oct. 7th, off Anticosta. The captain, steward and one seaman were drowned. The others, four in number, were saved—two on a raft, and two were picked from the wreck, having been six days without food or drink.

Steamer *Dixie*, from Shreveport for Alexandria, struck a snag on the 20th and sunk. The boat was a total loss.

It was reported that a mackerel schooner of *Gloucester* was recently run down by a steamer, in a dense fog, near Cape Causo; and after floating two days, water logged, seven of the crew were washed overboard. The remaining seven recovered the boat, and two more died of exhaustion. The survivors were rescued by a Portuguese vessel, and carried to St. Domingo, where the American Consul treated them kindly and would send them home.

A train, from Fall River to Boston, ran off the track near Myrick's station, Oct. 25, by which several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The amount of grain that was waiting transportation from the North-western States eastward was represented as being very great, and the Michigan Southern Railroad Company had ordered one hundred new cars, in addition to their former large number, as it would be impossible to transport what freight was on hand without more cars.

Reports from Southern Kansas of a late date represent, that sixty dragoons under Capt. Sturgis, accompanied by Indian Agent Cowan, had been driving the settlers from what is known as the Cherokee neutral lands. Seventy houses had been burned and occupants turned out. It was thought the report was exaggerated. That is certainly an ill fated country.

JORDAN BRIDGE.—The work of constructing the bridge across Jordan river, at the foot of North Temple street, is progressing rapidly. The old bridge is being removed; the new one is nearly framed, and as soon as the abutments are completed, will be placed in position, which will be shortly, if the weather continues as favorable as it has been, during the last ten days.

Beef Thieves.

A few days since, as reported, a man who resides in the western part of this city, in coming from the west mountain with a load of wood, was unable to reach home, and camped out on the prairie, near the mound, six or eight miles west of Jordan river. Near him, four men with a wagon and three yoke of oxen were also encamped, but as he did not visit their camp-fire, he did not ascertain who they were, nor what their business was at that point on the prairie, where, as is well known, large numbers of cattle roaming on that range are generally seen grazing at this season of the year.

The woodman wrapped himself in his blankets, and laid down to sleep. Sometime in the night, he heard several guns, which did not at the time, particularly attract his attention. On rising in the morning, the four men who were encamped near him the evening previous, were gone, and, taking his gun, he went out to kill a few rabbits while his animals were feeding. He had not traveled far before he came upon a spot where cattle had been killed. Looking about he found where something had evidently been buried, and on examining, ascertained that three beeves' hides freshly taken from the animals had been deposited there. He did not remove them, but came home and reported what he had seen and heard. Who the men were, thus encamped, he did not know, as he was not near enough to recognize them, but says one of them was a very tall man.

We have also been informed that persons answering the description of the company seen at the mound, were met coming towards the city before daylight next morning, by a man going to the mountains for wood, having their wagon loaded with beef.

The beef was unquestionably sold to some of the dealers in this city, and no doubt, as inquiry is being instituted, the villains will be discovered, and punished. It is believed that they are a remnant of the gang who have infested the prairies in this part of the Territory during the last two years, and have the reputation of being "great of flesh."

California Boundary Line.

Lieut. Mowry, Commissioner on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between the State of California and the Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, is reported to have arrived in that State. Only a part of his corps of assistants were with him, but the others were expected shortly. J. C. Ives is the astronomer of the party; the other assistants are J. McCloud, computer of astronomical calculations; H. M. C. Brown, assistant surveyor; J. F. Kautz, quartermaster and commissary; and Mons. Obesau, artist. The Commission is to be a joint one upon the part of the United States and California; but the Legislature passed no law last winter, providing for the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the State, consequently the survey cannot be commenced till after a law shall have been passed, and a commissioner appointed, unless Governor Downey shall act in the premises, and make an appointment without authority of law, to which he has been urged by many, trusting to the ratification of his proceedings, by the Legislature at the next session.

The first thing proposed, after the organization of the commission, is to establish the initial point on the Colorado, and then the reconnaissance of the country on the line northwardly, if the winter does not prevent. Next spring, the line between Western Utah and California is to be run, as the people in that region are very anxious to have the boundary line established at an early day. It is estimated that three years will be occupied in the completion of the work. The people in this part of the Territory, of course, have no interest in the matter whatever. They do not care whether the line shall be established on this side of the supposed boundary or the other, and the United States and California can work at it as long as they please, and spend as much money as they choose in determining whether, or not, any portion of the Washoe mining regions belongs to or is in California. The only objection to its taking half of Carson county would be, that it might possibly prevent the organization of the prospective Territory of Nevada in the event the Union shall not be dissolved within a few years.

The weather continues delightful.