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## END OF THE YEAR.

With this day, according to the division of time adopted and in use among all professedly Christian people and nations, excepting those of the Greek faith, the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two will pass away and be succeeded by the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the events of which may be more important and more deeply affect the human race than those which have transpired during the year which will soon be numbered among the times that were.

That the next twelve months will be fruitful in momentous occurrences, in which many of the nations will have more than a passing interest, and which, perhaps, may affect their very existence, is quite certain, if the history of the three preceding years may be taken as an index to, or assumed as a criterion by which to judge of the future, but what particular events, either casual, or foretold and anticipated at no distant period, may take place between this and the thirty-first day of December next we will not presume to premise. Some little of the history of the year, which will soon terminate, might be written, and may be in time to come, but so many have been the occurrences which have produced destruction and desolation, and brought mourning and woe to thousands of human beings, particularly to the people of our own once united and happy country, that it would be impossible for the most learned historian to record them all, and scenes which have transpired will never be registered in a book, for the perusal of future generations. The memory of incidents which have brought distress upon individuals, families and communities, will, of course, be retained, and not soon be forgotten by those who have been made to suffer from their operations, but oral relations of the occurrences will only be transmitted to their posterity or those who may succeed them on the stage of life.

During the past few years, and especially since the commencement of the existing American internecine war, the progress of events has been exceedingly rapid, and things have transpired which few believed could take place in so short a period, even among those who were well versed in prophetic history and were looking for a literal fulfillment of what had been foretold would come upon the inhabitants of the earth in consequence of their sins and iniquities. The history of the North American States, since the commencement of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, abundantly evidences that this is an age in which events succeed events, in quick succession, and should they continue to move on with the same speed, without any acceleration, the events of the incoming year may not be expected to be fewer in number nor less exciting and interesting than those of the year preceding.

The war, which has now been raging for nearly two years, has not been terminated, as was confidently expected by many one year ago, it would be before this time, and the probabilities are, from present appearances, it will take, at least, another year to subvert the seceders, and bring them back again into the fold of the old Union, if indeed that end shall ever be attained, as some of the European nations most interested in the matter seem to doubt. That is a question which time alone can solve, but until peace shall be restored either by might, compromise or some intervening agency, the work of death and desolation will undoubtedly continue to spread over the land, and those portions of the country which have not yet been the theatre of such scenes as have been witnessed in Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, may not always enjoy that immunity which they have thus far, and from the immediate presence of armies may learn

lessons of which they now have but faint conceptions. A better state of things, however, is anticipated by many at no distant period, and should there be no change in that respect before the first day of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, they will of course be sadly disappointed.

## THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

As the appointed hour for issuing this edict of "Military necessity" draws nigh, speculative comment is rife among eastern, American and Canadian journalists, relative to the probability or improbability of its being executed pursuant to the provisions and conditions publicly set forth by Mr. Lincoln in September last. While there is on the one hand a strong current of influence setting against it, there is on the other a persistent and unyielding determination to test its operations, whatever may be the disastrous results accruing therefrom.

In due time the public will doubtless be advised as to which of these inexorable and powerful factions has elicited the most pungent sympathy from the Chief Executive. The threatening attitude of his own more immediate advisers, counselors and compatriots in the affairs of State—the ministers of his Cabinet, is by no means an ameliorating spectacle, either to himself, the people or the nations abroad. Truly, thus far, Mr. Lincoln's administration has been rocked in the fury of the storm, and his lines have been cast in unpleasant places.

Nor does the consideration of this ultra measure alone affect the animus of the Northern people. Among the Southern leaders there are grounds for belief that the action taken in the premises by President Lincoln will go far towards deciding important steps now under contemplation by Jeff. Davis and his advisers. The law of retaliation, though partially ignored by the practice, if not by the law of civilized nations, seems likely to obtain an illustrious precedent in the progress and conduct of the existing American internecine war—a precedent which once fully inaugurated, may, and most likely will, result in acts of intolerance, cruelty and blood-guiltiness, the parallel of which is unrecorded in history's pages.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World writes that a report runs current at the Capital and very generally believed, that the Confederate General Lee has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck, touching the proposed issue of an emancipation proclamation on the first of January next. It will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the Confederate Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the President of the Confederate States, with instructions to take such measures as would compel the withdrawal of the proclamation or bring home to the Northern troops some of the evils it threatens against the Southern people. It is stated that Gen. Lee's letter is exceedingly elaborate, and discusses the question from every point of view. The points it is said to contain are as follows:—

First, the unwarrantable nature of the proclamation, so far as the recognized measures of military warfare are concerned. The fact is pointed out that in no work on military law is the instigation of a servile war recommended, indorsed or even mentioned; that, as Gen. Halleck himself never thought of it in discussing the various means that might be used by belligerent enemies, the threat of servile war and insurrection is clearly not a proper military law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under brutal and savage expedients of a barbarous people, and resenting it as such; that the enemy that will use it does an act as unjustifiable as the poisoning of wells or of food, the maiming and murdering of prisoners, and the outraging of women. On this ground it is demanded that the proclamation be withdrawn.

Second, it is further urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation be not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be

promptly put to death. On this matter the Confederate government wishes the Federal Government to understand that it is very much in earnest, and will do even more than it threatens.

The correspondent intimated that, notwithstanding these communications, it was still asserted in Washington that President Lincoln was determined to adhere to the proclamation and to carry out the radical programme to the bitter end.

In reference to the chances of the backing down or conservative policy prevailing, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune of the same day says:—"Whoever supposes that the President will be intimidated or cajoled into a change of the policy announced in the Proclamation of freedom strangely mistakes the character of Abraham Lincoln, and will be grievously disappointed. Direct evidence that this is so is not wanting. The President, in the course of a general conversation yesterday with several intimate friends, said distinctly, as we are informed by one of the gentlemen present, that his views on this important question had not undergone the slightest change since September last."

Our latest Washington dispatches clearly corroborate the above, unequivocally indicating that the affirmation made in the proclamation of emancipation will be fully sustained.

## INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The aborigines in the vicinity of the northern settlements have, as reported, been very hostile in their demeanor since the execution of the four Indians, who were taken prisoners by Major McGarry's command at Bear river a few weeks since. No one has been killed by them, so far as known, but it is reported on good authority that they are determined, according to their code, to have "blood for blood," and that nothing but the killing of some of the whites will satisfy them for the shooting of the Indians to which allusion is made.

By letter from a correspondent, at Brigham city, we are informed that on the night of the 24th inst., the Indians stole twenty head of horses from citizens of Box Elder county north of that place, and that on the night previous they stole some animals (how many is not stated) from citizens of Cache county, all of which they succeeded in getting off with in safety.

Some professedly friendly Indians, having informed the herdsmen in charge of a large amount of stock, belonging to the citizens of Box Elder and Cache counties, which was being herded on the west side of Bear river, that the stock was not safe there, as the Indians were intending to make an attack upon the herds and herdsmen, as soon as they could complete their arrangements, and advised the removal of the cattle, horses, etc., to the east side of the river for safety, as quickly as possible, the people of Box Elder county brought their stock across the river on Friday last, where it will be more safe, and not as liable to be taken by the thieving, bloodthirsty savages, as it would be farther away from the settlements.

Our correspondent further states that all the bands in that vicinity with the exception of a few individuals, manifest unmistakable signs of hostility to the whites, and that he has been informed they have a strong force encamped in the vicinity of Bear River Lake, where they have held frequent councils of late, relative to their future movements and operations, the result of which is represented to be a determination, on the part of most of them, not to desist from making depredations until they shall be avenged on the whites for the blood of those killed by the Volunteers.

That the Indians in the vicinity of the northern settlements are mad, and determined to do as much injury as possible to the white race, there is no doubt, but it is hoped that their anger will be appeased without their killing innocent persons to satiate their thirst for blood. The people in all the settlements in that part of the Territory should be on the alert and ready for any emergency that may arise, otherwise some of them may be killed. All the horses and other stock which these marauding bands can convert to their use may be expected to be taken by them, if not closely guarded and if permitted to run at large on the public domain.

## SEVENTIES' HALL LECTURES.

Mr. Edward W. Tullidge delivered a lecture, as per announcement, on the Art of Composition, on the evening of the 16th. We understand the lecture was one of the richest and best of the season. We are promised a transcript.

On Friday, the 19th, Mr. Luther S. Hemmenway delivered a lecture on the Proper Culture of Fruit. The lecturer first described the kind of soil best adapted to the growing of good varieties of fruit, giving his views in regard to the particular kind of treatment requisite to ensure a healthy and vigorous growth, a luxuriant foliage and a remunerative crop. A great portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of the culture of the apple. His experience, he said, had satisfied him that the same varieties under good cultivation here grow to a much larger size than they do in the States. Some gentlemen, the lecturer remarked, thought they must have at least two or three bushels of apple seed before they could start a nursery, but this was a fatal error, for one bushel of good pips was sufficient for a nursery of 20 acres.

Mr. Hemmenway strongly condemned the too common practice of raising apple trees from suckers, it being a fact demonstrated by Pomologists that such trees will be constantly throwing up suckers, thereby rendering the parent tree scabby and unhealthy.

Hon. W. Woodruff being in the hall was invited, and followed the lecturer with some appropriate and instructive remarks, drawn from his experience in the cultivation of fruit.

Tuesday, 23rd, Prof. Karl G. Maeser lectured on the principles of the formation of continents. The lecture was fraught with information of a geological character. He thoroughly analysed the doctrines held by the Neptunists and Vulcanists, and then contended that there was perfect order and harmony in the formation of all the continents, islands and peninsulas, particularly in reference to the continents tapering out to capes in the south and flattening towards the north.

The Intellectual Powers was the subject treated upon by Prof. O. T. on Friday evening, the 26th, which he handled in a masterly style.

Hon. A. M. Lyman afterwards delivered a brilliant address upon the development, growth and ultimate perfection of man.

## AN OUTRAGEOUS OCCURRENCE.

By a special correspondent residing in Box Elder county, we have been informed that on Thursday, the 25th inst., some of the individuals from whom the Indians had stolen horses the night previous, engaged a young Indian belonging to, or living with Mr. Jacob Meeks, a mountaineer residing near Brigham city, to go with a man named Reese Jones, and some others, in search of the thieves or the stolen animals in order to recover them, if possible. The party had not proceeded far before some slight difficulty arose between Jones and the Indian about the pay which the boy was to have for his services in going with him and the others, in search of the horses, whereupon the Indian refused to go any further, and turned back. Jones followed him and ordered him to stop, which order the Indian did not obey, but rode on rapidly towards home. Jones gave chase, and on coming near enough, drew a revolver and fired at the Indian three times, one of which shots took effect, the ball entering his back, near the spine, and lodging somewhere in his body, as it did not pass through, inflicting a serious, and believed to be, a mortal wound.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of the villain, but he had fled and had not, at the date of the note, on the 27th, been found, but it is hoped he will be, and that stern justice will be meted out to him.

The young Indian who was thus shot was a Bannack, and is represented to be a truthful, faithful boy, who has rendered good service on more than one occasion in intercourse between the whites, and the Bannacks and other Indian tribes. He has been with Mr. Meeks several years, to whom he was strongly attached, and to whose interest he has been ardently devoted.

PROGRESS OF WINTER.—After the snow storm of the 12th inst. the weather was unusually pleasant but not so very warm, till Sunday last, when there was a nother fall of three or four inches of snow. A few sleighs were seen moving about on Sunday evening and during the day on Monday but it cannot be said, that the sleighing was excellent.