



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....March 27, 1861.

## NEWS ITEMS BY EASTERN MAIL.

The eastern mail arrived on Saturday evening, bringing, however, but very few papers, and most of those we received were not of recent date, and should have arrived here weeks ago, consequently there was little to be culled from them of interest to the people of Utah, in these progressive, exciting, revolutionary times.

The details of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Peace Convention at Washington, were more indicative of war than of peace; the latter had a very turbulent session on the 25th of February, and from the reports, came very near breaking up in a row. It finally adopted as a basis of adjustment what is known as the Franklin compromise, by a vote of 8 to 7. The commissioners from Kansas and New York were divided; those from Indiana did not vote at all, and those from North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. One of the commissioners from New York was absent, otherwise, as reported, the vote would have resulted in a tie. After the adoption of the section about which they had quarrelled the day previous, their compromise measure being deemed complete, the Peace Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm in most of the cities and towns of the north, and in the border States. In New York city the demonstrations were on a grand and extended scale. At twelve o'clock a salute of five hundred guns was fired, and in the afternoon there was a splendid military parade of five or six thousand troops which were reviewed by Governor Morgan.

The order of "United Americans" celebrated the occasion at Niblo's Garden in the afternoon. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, delivered an oration.

The Republican Central Committee commemorated in the evening at Hope chapel. Hon. John W. Edwards was orator of the evening. The "Star Spangled Banner," in the original words of Robert Treat Paine, jr., composed in 1798, was sung at the commencement, and "The Good Time Coming," at the close of the exercises.

The passage by the Southern Congress of an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi, is said to have given general satisfaction to all parties interested, but it certainly cannot be acceptable to the border and north-western States. It provides that all ships, boats or vessels which may enter the waters of that river, within the limits of the Confederacy, from any place beyond said limits, may freely pass their cargoes to any place beyond the bounds of the Confederacy without duty or hinderance, except pilotage and other like charges; but without the prepayment of the prescribed duties, no portion of the cargo of such boats or vessels can be sold, delivered nor in any way disposed of nor even landed within the limits of the Confederation; the penalty for violation of the law being the seizure and condemnation of the merchandise thus disposed of, or landed, and an additional forfeiture by the boat or vessel of four times the amount of the duties chargeable on the goods, wares or merchandise so landed, delivered or disposed of, in violation of the said act; one half of the forfeitures to go to the collector, the other to the government. The free trade doctrine, heretofore so much talked of and so strenuously advocated in the cotton States, does not seem to apply to the commerce of the Mississippi.

The legislative machinery of the Montgomery Congress, being less complicated than that of the Congress at Washington, seemed to work to a charm in grinding out such laws as were deemed necessary for the organization of the provisional government of the Confederate States.

## Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

In the dispatch announcing the organization of the new Cabinet at Washington, which arrived here on the morning of the 15th ult., material errors occurred as to the Departments to which four of the members had been appointed and confirmed by the Senate on the 6th of March. According to that statement Mr. Blair was Secretary of War, Mr. Smith, of the Navy, Mr. Cameron, of the Interior and Mr. Wells, Post-Master General.

By the Pony on Monday, a letter to President Young from Hon. W. H. Hooper, bearing date, March 9th was received, containing an account of the organization of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as follows:

Secretary of State; William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy; Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.

Post-Master General; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Attorney General; Edward Bates, of Missouri.

How so many errors occurred we are not prepared to say, but the list forwarded by Mr. Hooper is unquestionably correct.

## Mail and Pony.

We understand that active preparations are now being made by the Superintendents and Agents of the "Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company" to put through mail and pony in accordance with the new contract.

We are informed that the Chief Superintendent of the eastern portion of the line is advancing westward as far as the Rocky Ridge station with "the funds" necessary to meet the demands and wishes of the employees of that "division," and that the western employees are to have the same attentions at a very early day from their Chief Superintendent in this city.

As things are presently shaping, there is a fair prospect of the recent Mail and Pony contract being shared by the Russell and Butterfield companies, and instead of a "clean sweep" of "old stock" and "old hands"—nothing disparaging to either quadrupeds or bipeds, merely technical—the changes will probably only be a healthy augmentation of force and facilities.

The President of the company has issued orders to the Superintendents on the way to reduce the schedule time of the Pony, from the first trip in April, to former short time.

## The New Weber Bridge.

The bridge across the Weber river, near Ogden City, for the building of which the Legislature made an appropriation, one year ago last winter, on condition, that the county of Weber should pay one fourth part of the expense of its erection, has recently been completed as reported by the Territorial Road Commissioners under whose supervision the work has been done.

The timbers were framed and prepared in this city by Mr. Henry Grow, reputed as being the most scientific bridge builder in the Territory, and then hauled to the spot, and placed in position in short order after the abutments were completed. Although not as long and as wide as the bridge across the Jordan on the Territorial road leading from this city to Tooele, the Weber bridge is of the same pattern, and those who have seen it report that it is an elegant and substantial structure. The entire cost of the bridge amounts to nearly six thousand dollars.

## The Sale at Fort Crittenden.

The sale at the Fort last Wednesday is reported to have been well attended by our city merchants, and speculators. The condemned stores sold well. Mr. Nixon, of this city, was the principal purchaser. Another and more important sale is expected before long.

During the sale, two soldiers deserted—accommodating themselves with two horses each, and the best charger of the commandant: one of the chargers returned to camp. Secession everywhere is rather popular.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH  
AND  
PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express from the east arrived here early on Monday morning, with dispatches of general interest, up to the 18th inst.

## INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

On the 15th, Mr. Mason offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The presence of military force concentrated and permanently quartered at the seat of government, is a departure from all former usage of government and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people: therefore,

Resolved, That the President inform the Senate what number of troops of the army are quartered in this city: the respective arms of service, and purposes for which they were brought here; and further, that he inform the Senate when said troops are to be withdrawn, and if not to be withdrawn, for what purpose they are maintained here, and whether it is his purpose to increase said force, and to what extent.

## DOUGLAS ASKS FOR LIGHT ON THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Douglas' resolution in respect to forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public property in seceded States was taken up. Mr. Douglas did not believe that the policy of the Administration was war. The construction of the inaugural, however, was disputed by some on his side, while Republicans were silent—neither assenting or dissenting from his interpretation. The policy of the Administration being peace, he desired to relieve the apprehensions of the country, by obtaining a reply to his resolution, which he believed would give quiet and restore good feelings among the different sections of the country. He gave his reasons why Mr. Lincoln did not meditate war, among which were that he had no power to collect revenue in seceded States, nor could he call out the militia unless to aid as a *posse comitatus* to a Federal officer. If he designed taking the forts, etc., an army of 250,000 men would be necessary, costing over \$350,000,000 annually. In conclusion he advocated such amendments to the Constitution as would hold the Border States, and this would secure a re-union of all. He congratulated the Republicans that they had patriotically abandoned the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and admitted the popular sovereignty doctrine in the formation of governments for Colorado, Dacotah, and Nevada.

## DOUGLAS IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Wilson intimated that Douglas was rather anxious and hasty in speaking for the new administration. When they had concluded on what principle and protection demanded should be done, they would speak through persons in whom they had confidence.

Mr. Douglas said he would pardon the petulance of the Senator: hinted that a personal assault on him was purposed, and referred to Mr. Wilson as belonging to the war wing of the Republicans. Mr. Fessenden undertook to correct Mr. Douglas on a trivial affair which led to some sharp words between them.

Mr. Douglas said some could not understand the truth when it was told. Courtesy required the Senator to accept the explanation given. The Senator attached more importance to himself than others did. He was respectable, debated very well, etc., but should not think allusion was made to him as there were other people than himself.

Mr. Fessenden thought Mr. Douglas had merely made a slip of the tongue in saying Senator from Maine.

Mr. Douglas said when he made a correction the Senator was bound to accept it; but did not admit it, because he had said the statement was false, and the Senator ought to know it [sensation].

Mr. Fessenden said the Senator was determined on a personal quarrel. He could not admit Mr. Douglas to be a gentleman; because he had used ungentlemanly language. He then proceeded to speak of Douglas, and showed why the resolution ought not to pass. The tendency and design of Douglas' speech was to induce the belief that the country was about being plunged into war by an act of the administration and to inflame the suspicions of the people. He made it a rule in this chamber to insult no man, or use offensive language. He did not know whether Douglas held to the code of honor.

Douglas said that Fessenden would be informed when he made the inquiry in the proper way.

Mr. Fessenden replied that Mr. Douglas' courage was well-known; but he need not be fearful that he would send him a challenge, or words to that effect.

There was further colloquy.

Mr. Hale said he recognized a portion of the censure of Douglas as intended for himself. He found already prepared for him a little speech, to be found in an old book, 15th chapter: "Absalom said, moreover, oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice," [Laughter]. The speech he preferred to his crude ideas.

Mr. Douglas said that quotation would have great weight, only it showed it was read to avoid argument, and to make a personal attack on him. Get your quotations in advance, said the Senator, and I am ready to meet you.

The dispatch adds that the Senator from Massachusetts led off with a "miserable personal attack;" the Senator from Maine followed, and the Senator from New Hampshire came in with what he called a written speech, and said, I expect to give them some trouble during this session, I know their schemes. I do not mean they shall break up the Union and draw the country into war, [applause in the gallery]. A Senator suggested that the galleries be cleared. Mr. Douglas said as the galleries will not be quiet, I will say no more. He then abruptly took his seat, and the affair dropped.

## THE ADMINISTRATION FAVORABLE TO PEACE.

The declaration of Senator Fessenden that the Administration contemplated a policy of peace, and would exercise no authority, not strictly in accordance with law, and not until ample time had been taken for the examination of the question in all its bearings, had been favorably received.

A member of the Virginia Convention called on the President, who is represented to have assured him that no vessels would be sent south with hostile intentions, and there would be nothing done in regard to the affairs of the South for sixty days, and that it was his purpose to restore peace, and prevent the shedding of blood.

It was understood that the Administration had sent out agents to different European governments to inform them of the future policy of the United States government, thus forestalling and defeating the object of the Southern Confederacy, in sending their commissioners thence. The same course would be pursued relative to Mexico. The Cabinet, as soon as the southern forts' affair is settled, will take into consideration the collection of revenue. All are known to agree that it should be collected; but the manner is the trouble.

## SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

A Washington dispatch of the 16th states that the President and members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges of the Courts—Supreme and others, the Mayor and citizens of Washington, and a large number of visitors had arranged to wait upon Mr. Crittenden and lady at the National that evening, the visit would be a parting entertainment given to the distinguished Senator of Kentucky, after forty years of honest public service for the whole country.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Among the confirmations reported in the Senate are—J. M. Edwards, Commissioner of Land Office; J. N. Spinner, Treasurer of United States; Lieut. Col. Thomas, Adjutant General.

The following appointments were also announced: Green Adams, of Kentucky, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department; G. A. Hale, of the District of Columbia, Post Office Agent for Virginia and Maryland; E. C. Crosby, Minister to Guatemala; Holloway, of Indiana, Commissioner of Patents.

## THE SOUTH.

The government of the Confederate States had appointed W. L. Yancey, P. A. Post, A. W. Mann, and T. Butler King, special commissioners to England and France, to obtain a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and to make such commercial arrangements as their joint interests might require.

A dispatch from Montgomery states that