



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....May 1, 1861.

THE DISPATCHES FROM THE EAST.

Aware of the deep interest created by our summaries of the recent dispatches from the Atlantic States, we have done our utmost to publish *Extras* as early as possible after the arrival of the Ponies.

Immediately after going to press, we have furnished copies, first to those brethren who had claims upon us for their pecuniary assistance in procuring the dispatches, and, as we have been able, we have also distributed, as judiciously as possible, copies to others whom we expected to circulate them as widely as opportunity afforded.

The preparation of the summaries and the setting up of the *Extras* have generally demanded midnight hours—both to give early news to the citizens here and to extend it to the country settlements by the departure of the mails early the following morning.

Being thus limited to time, and considerably so to space also, we have frequently had to withhold important items; but which with more time and space at our disposition we have not failed to add to our regular edition of the News.

Eastern Mail and Passengers.

The mail from St. Joseph arrived here last Wednesday morning, three days earlier than usual, and about one week inside of schedule time. There were two through passengers—Mr. Green, of the firm of Moore and Green, and Mr. Lightner, agent for the Central Overland Mail and Express Company. Captain Robinson, U. S. A., was also a passenger from Fort Bridger.

Mr. Lightner came out to make some preliminary arrangements for the commencement of service on the route, under the new contract, which it is understood will go into operation on the 21st of June next, should nothing prevent.

Whether the coach left St. Joseph before the day fixed by contract for the departure of the mail, or whether the trip was made in less time than heretofore, we are not advised. The amount of mail matter brought through was quite limited—not more than one half the usual quantity—and if the coach left the other end of the route at the right time, and took all the mail matter for this city, some of it must have been left by the way. From the fact, that a few of the papers and documents, that came to hand, were of as late dates as were expected by that mail, and among the missing were many daily papers—no full file of such exchanges having been received, we are strongly of the opinion that in order to make a quick trip, the coach was materially lightened, by leaving a portion of the mail by the way, not far from the other end of the route.

There has been considerable grumbling about the operation by persons who were expecting letters, papers, and other mailable matter by that arrival, but it is useless to find fault about things for which there is no remedy, for if the government has the will it has not the power to correct evils that exist, and the people of this Territory will have reasons for being thankful, if their mail facilities shall continue to be as good hereafter as they have been of late. In the event that the civil war now raging in the States becomes general, the Central Overland Mail, may, with other similar institutions, be suspended for the want of money, as without it the contractors will not perform the service, and it is reported that they anticipate a failure on the part of the existing government to comply with the provisions of the contract on its part at no distant day.

COLD WEATHER.—During the last ten or twelve days the weather has been very cold and frosty, congealing water more or less nearly every night.

REMARKS ON PRIESTHOOD.

By Pres. Brigham Young, Seventies' Council Hall, April 27, 1861.

In regard to authority that can cut a person off from the Church and Kingdom of God, there is no tribunal that can or will do so, provided that person is innocent of crime, or, if guilty, repents and is determined to forsake his sins and serve God; but if he does not repent, and action is taken upon him by a Bishop for immoral or any other wrong conduct, he is cut off so far as pertains to such conduct. But a Bishop has no right to try and cut off a person for error in doctrine; such cases pertain to the High Priesthood, and cannot be tried and adjudicated, except by the spirit of revelation.

The Seventies are not called to be a local body, but are ordained Apostles to travel, ordain local officers, and build up and set in order the whole Kingdom of God upon the earth, wherever it is necessary, as taught in the following quotation:—

“Of necessity there are Presidents, or presiding officers growing out of, or appointed to or from among those who are ordained to the several offices in these two Priesthoods. Of the Melchisedek Priesthood, three presiding High Priests, chosen by the body, appointed and ordained to that office, and upheld by the confidence, faith, and prayer of the church, form a quorum of the Presidency of the church. The twelve travelling counselors are called to be the Twelve Apostles, or special witnesses of the name of Christ in all the world; thus differing from other officers in the church in the duties of their calling. And they form a quorum, equal in authority and power to the three presidents previously mentioned. The Seventy are also called to preach the gospel, and to be special witnesses unto the Gentiles and in all the world. Thus differing from other officers in the church in the duties of their calling; and they form a quorum equal in authority to that of the twelve special witnesses or Apostles just named. And every decision made by either of these quorums, must be by the unanimous voice of the same; that is, every member in each quorum must be agreed to its decision; in order to make their decisions of the same power or validity one with the other. (A majority may form a quorum, when circumstances render it impossible to be otherwise.) Unless this is the case, their decisions are not entitled to the same blessings which the decisions of a quorum of three presidents were anciently, who were ordained after the order of Melchisedek, and were righteous and holy men. The decisions of these quorums, or either of them, are to be made in all righteousness, in holiness, and lowliness of heart, meekness and long suffering, and in faith, and virtue, and knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity; because the promise is, if these things abound in them, they shall not be unfruitful in the knowledge of the Lord. And in case that any decision of these quorums is made in unrighteousness, it may be brought before a general assembly of the several quorums, which constitute the spiritual authorities of the church, otherwise there can be no appeal from their decision.” See 3, Par. 11, page 76, Book of Doc. and C. v.

A Bishop is empowered to superintend all temporal matters in his Ward. Any brother, no matter what his calling in the church, who steals, commits adultery or any other breach of moral law, a Bishop can deal with him. But it does not come under the province of a Bishop to correct doctrine and principles that may be advanced by the Seventies or Twelve, no matter how erroneous those doctrines may be; they should be referred to the First Presidency of the Church. Bishops are not appointed to judge in spiritual matters.

When the brethren cherish doctrines they believe to be correct, I do not wish them to preach those doctrines in chimney corners and other bye places, but I want them to come forward and proclaim their cherished doctrines in the Tabernacle, that I may have an opportunity to correct whatever may be erroneous.

I exhort the brethren to pray, when they feel to contend about authority.

The Uinta Indians.

Tsha-pwe-unt-White Eye, the principal or head chief of the Utes, accompanied by about twenty lodges of the Uinta band, arrived at the Spanish Fork Indian farm, on Friday last, intending, as reported by Mr. D. B. Huntington, Indian interpreter, to remain there during the summer. They should be sent back to their own country, by the Superintendent without delay, as they will have to be sustained by the whites while they remain there, but when on their hunting grounds they can support themselves.

The old chief came to the city on Sunday to see the Superintendent, and get some presents, and remained a day or two and then returned to the farm, well satisfied with his visit.

The sojourning of Indians from other and distant valleys should not be tolerated in the settlements, and if the government agents do their duty, White Eye and his attendants will be sent back to the Colorado instanter.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Mr. Calisher, of the firm of J. Callisher & Co., merchants in this city, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Pike's Peak. He came ahead of his goods train, which is expected to arrive here tomorrow, or next day. Mr. Calisher reports overstocked markets, dull trade and flourishing lawyers at the Peak.

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

GREAT RIOT AT BALTIMORE.

SEVERAL CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HARPER'S FERRY ARSENAL BURNED.

MOBOCRACY RAMPANT.

The Pony Express from the east, via Kearney, with dates up to the 22d, arrived Saturday evening. The national interest heretofore centered upon Major Anderson and Fort Sumter having been, by the act of surrender, brought to an end, the minds of those who had attentively followed the progress of the revolution, were naturally led to look for something of interest from Fort Pickens, but in another direction, and almost unexpectedly, we might say, the chief news of interest brought to this city that evening, is hostility to the Federal government in the city of Baltimore.

MARYLAND—RIOTING—SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS KILLED.

A St. Louis dispatch, on the evening of the 19th, states that a terrible riot had taken place in Baltimore that day, on the occasion of the passage of northern troops through the city on their way to Washington. The first dispatch states that the railroad track was taken up, and the troops, who attempted to march through the city, were first attacked by a mob with bricks and stones, and then fired upon. The fire was returned. Two of the 7th regiment of Massachusetts troops were reported killed, and several wounded.

In a second dispatch, the soldiers are reported to have killed ten citizens, and a third dispatch states that it was impossible to tell what portion of the troops had been attacked. Everything was in confusion, and the most intense excitement reigned.

It would appear that the citizens had openly threatened to stop the passage of the soldiers, as the third dispatch states that the Mayor and police marched up Pratt street preceding the troops, who carried a white flag, when the riot commenced.

The Philadelphians at the station in Baltimore, who remained in the last car, unarmed, were assaulted with stones and other missiles, and some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back. Quite a number escaped to the city, but having no uniform, were not recognized. The presidents of roads had announced that they would bring no more troops that way.

The Baltimore dispatches of the 20th, state that the Melville Bridge on the Northern Central Road, and between Woodbury and Mount Washington, had been burnt down. A bridge on the Northern Central Road, and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road had also gone. The troops would have to go by railroad to Havre de Grace, thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland. The railroad bridge, three miles north of Baltimore, was reported to be burned. Bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace had also been destroyed or rendered useless.

A dispatch of the 20th, represents the city in the greatest excitement—martial law had been proclaimed—the military were then rushing to their armories. Civil war had commenced. It was said that twelve lives were lost, and several persons had been mortally wounded; the stores were closed, business was suspended, and a general state of dread prevailed. Parties had marched to the telegraph office and cut the wires.

A later account says P. W. Davis, of the firm of Pegram, Painter & Davies was shot dead during the riot near the Camden station. The President of the road had ordered the train back at the urgent request of the Mayor and Governor.

The latest account in the evening states that, as far as ascertained, only two of the soldiers were killed belonging to company C. And so far as known at that time seven citizens were killed, a dozen or more were seriously wounded, though it was thought not fatally. The military were under arms, and the police were out in full force.

A private dispatch received at New York, from Baltimore, says our police force and many military companies were openly against the government.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, had sent

the following dispatch to the mayor of Baltimore:

I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in battle, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this commonwealth. [Signed] JNO. A. ANDREW, Gov. of Massachusetts.

In answer to Governor Andrew's dispatch, Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, replies:

Owing to communication being stopped between here and Philadelphia, I cannot send the bodies of the men, killed in the riot here, but shall embalm and keep them subject to your order. I and the Governor regret the affair as much as any one. Our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have war of sections?

Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses.

Gov. Andrew replied, overwhelmed with surprise, that the march of peaceful American citizens, over the highway, to defend the common country, should be deemed aggression by Baltimoreans.

The number killed in the riot was eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers; wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

In reply to the request of Gov. Hicks, the President said that no more troops would be brought through Baltimore, provided that they were allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, declined by telegraph, to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimore.

A resident of Kent county, Maryland, had received information that the negroes were burning the houses of the whites. Two of his buildings had already been destroyed.

A party of armed workmen were to leave on the 22d, to repair the bridges on the Baltimore railroad. It was said that Mr. Gamble, formerly president of the road, was shot dead by a man who attempted to defend the property of the road.

It was reported that the Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, and threatened to attack it. The commander replied that he would be compelled to defend it and would fire on the city. It was reported that General Cadwallader's mansion, nineteen miles from Baltimore, had been fired. The people of Chambersburg were fortifying against invasion.

Three railroad bridges, between Harrisburg and Baltimore had been destroyed. The State administration possessed important information about the plans of the secessionists of Virginia and Maryland. The troops would not move until six thousand were assembled.

Fears were entertained that the Maryland volunteers would make a demonstration on Chambersburg.

A private dispatch from Baltimore said the Union men had no hope, unless the government occupied the city with an overwhelming force.

VIRGINIA.

Washington dispatches to New York, say that rebellion was very formidable in Virginia. Several northern men had been expelled from Richmond, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Confederate flag was flying. Sherard Clemens was held there as a prisoner. Com. Paulding said that the Gosport navy yard could be held against ten thousand men.

A gentleman direct from Richmond confirmed the report that the act of secession had passed the convention. The time for its official promulgation had not yet arrived, measures of a military character having first to be consummated.

Gov. Letcher's reply, to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops concluded thus:

Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and your requisition made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, is not within the powers of the Constitution or the act of 1795, and will not be complied with.

You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited to the South.

HARPER'S FERRY GARRISON COMMITTED TO THE FLAMES.

The dispatches now received state that Lieut. Jones, in command at Harper's Ferry, had been informed of the approach of 2,500 Virginians, a later dispatch says 600, and being unable to defend the arsenal against such a force he fired the whole of the buildings. He is reported to have lost three men, and 15,000 stand of arms were destroyed. The Lieutenant and command made a forced march of thirty miles by night and so escaped.