



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....October 29, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

In consequence of the continued censorship of the press and the interdiction of the transmission of news relative to the progress of the war, and the movements of the mighty armies on the Potomac, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, but little is known concerning either, further than what unreliable rumour has reported, not considered dangerous to the nation's safety and prosperity.

In Virginia, around Washington, and up and down the Potomac, if anything of note, further than making reconnaissances to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy has been done of late, it has not been permitted to become public. To recount all the expeditions represented to have been made, and the multitudinous discoveries reported, would require much space and time, and the light that would be thrown thereby on the movements of the Confederates, their numbers and intentions would be but trifling. One thing, however, seems quite apparent from what has been discovered, and that is, they do not intend to be conquered, and their lines are not far removed from those of the Federal army, which rejected them from Maryland.

Various causes have been assigned for the apparent inactivity of General McClellan and his numerous hosts since the great battle of Antietam. Want of means has been alleged, but that has been positively and unequivocally denied by those who ought to know. Another reason given for not advancing southward into the enemy's country and driving them "to the wall," is the extreme low stage of the waters of the Potomac, rendering it possible for the Confederates to ford the river at almost any point they might wish in the event the army should be withdrawn from its banks for any considerable distance, which may be true. Many are of the opinion, however, that the army of the Potomac is of sufficient strength to guard the fords of that noted stream and force General Lee to fall back to Richmond at the same time.

It has been made to appear that the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg succeeded in retreating out of Kentucky into Tennessee, without having been drawn into an engagement by Gen. Buell, who followed Bragg closely, and it was supposed that it would not be possible for the latter to elude the strategic movements of the former, but it seems that the retreating enemy managed to pass through the defiles of the Cumberland Mountains safely with a train of four thousand wagons loaded with provisions gathered up in Kentucky, together with thousands of beef cattle and sheep, and many horses. It was announced that Buell's army was in tight marching order, with but little baggage, and that there was but a short distance between the retreating and pursuing armies. It seems a little marvellous, under such circumstances, that the expectations of the country were not realized. Buell has been relieved of his command, and succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans.

Guerrilla Morgan has been, as per report, exceedingly active of late, and has moved about from place to place with great celerity. Some of his detached bands have been encountered and dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and captured, but at latest dates Kentucky had plenty of guerrillas within her borders.

Gen. Scofield is reported to have been successful in driving the Confederates out of South-western Missouri into Arkansas, and the guerrillas in various parts of the State have been somewhat roughly handled of late, as per statements, by the State militia. They do not seem disposed, however, to quit their depredations, and when repulsed in one place

they are soon reported to be in force in another.

According to what has been stated the Confederates have of late been making some movements in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, indicating that they are in strong force on both sides of the Mississippi, and a little fighting may be expected in some of those States before Christmas.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The general elections for State officers and members of Congress were held in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, and as asserted by the Democrats, before the election, who had for months been rallying their forces for the contest, and contrary to the expectation of the Republicans who had not been idle, while their opponents were in motion seeking to wrest from them the sceptre of power, but had taken every seeming precaution to counteract the efforts of the "outs" and prevent them from "coming in," the former outnumbered and vanquished the latter in the Keystone, Buckeye and Hoosier States, not by large and overwhelming majorities, but sufficiently so in the aggregate in each State to carry off the palm.

According to the reports made, based upon estimates in many instances, the Republicans maintained their supremacy at the polls, in every Congressional District in Iowa, and elected their candidates by undisputed majorities.

In Indiana the Democrats claim to have elected a majority in each branch of the State Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Mr. Bright. Their majority in the State is reported at about eight thousand.

The Democratic majority on the State ticket in Ohio, as indicated by the vote for supreme judge was between eight and nine thousand, and of the nineteen members of Congress the Democrats claim to have elected fourteen. Among the prominent Democrats who failed in securing their election was Mr. Vallandigham, who was beaten by Gen. Schenck.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania elected a majority of the twenty-four members of Congress from that State, as admitted by the Democrats; but the latter claim to have elected a majority of eight members of the lower house of the State Legislature. In the Senate to the Republican is conceded a majority of seven Republicans elect, but the Democratic candidate for State Auditor was elected, as ascertained by the official canvass, by a majority of nearly four thousand. Mr. Speaker Grow was defeated by Mr. Dennison by about one thousand majority.

The success of the Democrats, in three of the principal States which contributed so largely to the success of the Republicans in 1860 has caused considerable speculation as to the effect it will produce in relation to the future conduct of the war.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

The peace and quietness which has for a long time prevailed in Great Salt Lake City, has recently been disturbed, in several instances, by riotous and tumultuous proceedings on the part of certain individuals, who, having been incited thereto by the too free use of "strong drinks" or some other demoralizing agency, sought to gain renown, vindicate character, or avenge wrongs by words and blows after the most fashionable style in vogue among street loafers and rowdies, in which conflicts none of the combatants are said to have escaped without having been—some "seriously" and others "slightly" wounded.

Two of the belligerents were taken before the Mayor on Saturday, one of whom was fined ten and the other twenty dollars, for fighting "contrary to the form of the statutes in such case made and provided," and it is understood that the others will, in like manner, be dealt with for their offences.

If another "fighting season" cannot be avoided, and rowdyism is again inaugurated in this chief City of the Saints, it is hoped that the magistrates will summarily enforce the rules ordained for the preservation of peace and good order, and that there will be no tempering resorted to, nor leniency extended to those not having the cash to pay when legally required thereto, at least till the streets of

the city shall be put in good repair, which they are not at present.

We forbear giving names at this time, hoping that there will not be a repetition of such disgraceful acts very soon; but if street fights, drunkenness and rioting shall be of frequent occurrence hereafter, the participants will of course expect that their names will be presented to the public.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

There are seventeen daily, eighty-seven weekly, and eleven monthly publications in the Golden State.

It is expected that the population of California will soon, now that the Chinese capitation tax has been declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal of the State, be materially increased, and from the secessionists and celestials the loyalists anticipate much difficulty in time to come.

The Marysville Appeal, in speaking of Bishop Simpson's journey across the plains, and his reception and treatment at Salt Lake, says that he "was hospitably entertained by the Mormon Saints, who would hardly be so well received by their Christian friends in the east."

Adjutant-General Kibbe, in view of the peculiar elements of which the population of the State is composed, in all localities has issued an order, a copy of which has been forwarded to all the Militia captains, directing them to be vigilant in guarding the arms and ammunition of the State, and requiring the armories to be inspected daily, and in some locations to be constantly guarded. Every member of their respective companies, who has not previously done so, is required by the order to take the oath of allegiance.

Arrests for treasonable language seem to be of very frequent occurrence, and among others recently reported is that of Senator Baker, of Visalia. He was subsequently released, but an investigation is to be had in relation to his alleged disloyalty.

Colonel Kerven, member elect to the Legislature, from Los Angeles county, has been arrested and placed in close confinement at Fort Alcatraz, where he subsists on soldier's rations. His arrest is said to have a somewhat disconcerted the secessionists in the southern part of the State.

The Union announces that seven musicians passed through Sacramento city on the 16th, lately connected with the Third Regiment California Volunteers, Colonel Connor, from Ruby Valley to San Francisco, the greater portion of the musicians of the regiment having been discharged by order of Government, to reduce expenses.

The Attorney-General has filed a petition for a rehearing in the case of the Chinese capitation tax, recently decided in the Supreme Court. He argues that the act was really one for revenue, and that it would have paid annually into the treasury a half-a-million of dollars. Large sums of money paid to the collectors by the Chinese under protest, before the decision was made in their favor, have been returned to them; but those who paid the exaction without making protest, have no remedy.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Mr. Isaac L. Gibbs, the U. S. Marshal for this Territory, arrived in this city last Wednesday evening. Mr. Gibbs is from Nebraska city.

Mr. Gamble, the Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Line, arrived here on Thursday, in company with Dr. Fuller, Secretary of the Territory, who had been on a visit to the Pacific.

Mr. Ed Creighton, the Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph Line, arrived on Friday.

On Saturday evening, Gen. Bela M. Hughes, the general director of the Overland Stage Line, arrived in this city, accompanied by Edward Bliss, Esq., editor of the Rocky Mountain News, and the Hon. James W. Hamilton, of Denver.

Mr. Morell C. Keith, agent of the Overland Company at Denver, arrived on Sunday evening.

Mr. James Street arrived also one day last week.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Yesterday afternoon the two companies of the Second Cavalry, Cal. Volunteers, which were detached by Col. Connor from Ruby, under command of Major Geary, to look after the Indians who had been committing depredations on the Humboldt, arrived by the northern route, and proceeded to Camp Douglas, which they reached about sunset. We have not been informed whether they found the Indians they went in quest of or not.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

Great Salt Lake City,
Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1862.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir.—Through the blessing and favor of Divine providence the President and his company have had the pleasure of a visit to many of the northern settlements of our peaceful Deseret, returning to this city on Saturday evening. I forwarded you a letter from Ogden, giving an account of the doings of the first three days of the trip; I will now proceed to continue my narration of the incidents of our journey, intermingled with such remarks upon and allusions to what I saw as may seem to me timely and appropriate.

It was past nine when our party left Ogden on Monday morning. We found the Ogden river bridge a la Weber, and the bridge which used to span the north fork down upon its knees, about the centre of an immense bed of gravel. We saw Slaterville and the "Cities of the Plain" looming up in the distance as we traveled up the east side of the Valley to North Ogden, where a meeting was held, at which Elders G. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, John Taylor and Charles C. Rich preached on the necessity of building up and beautifying Zion, and thereby making the place of the Lord's feet glorious; the importance of being classified in our labor, and the necessity of the brethren using the knowledge they have of mechanical arts for the good of society.

President Young then arose and made some encouraging remarks to the brethren; called upon them to build good and comfortable habitations for their families, to labor for the building up of the literal kingdom of God upon the earth in the last days. Told the brethren to do all they could to make everything around them inviting and agreeable, and thus make their homes so many little heavens below. Reasoned to show how men might indulge in recreative amusements, and to what extent they might go and not sin.

After meeting we traveled on to Willard, where we had a fine opportunity of witnessing the good feeling of the brethren who came out to meet the President, the band playing "Yankee Doodle," and continuing to cheer our spirits with the sweet strains of their performances till we reached the town. A public dinner was provided in the school-house, of which all partook, returning thanks for the bounties of the earth spread before us.

The people assembled in the bowery immediately after dinner. Elders J. V. Long, John Taylor and G. A. Smith each addressed the congregation, setting forth the design of the Almighty with reference to the building up of his kingdom on the earth; that, instead of dying and going away from this earth to a world of which we know nothing, we are called upon to build up a kingdom here preparatory to the reign of Christ, who is coming to reign with his people as King of kings and Lord of lords, and that the time to favor Zion has now come. Instructed the people to build good houses and to finish them, to make good gardens, orchards, fences and farms, but not to worship them, but to worship the Lord our God and him only, and to hold everything they possess in this life ready to place upon the altar of sacrifice when called for. Reasoned on the way to prepare to build the New Jerusalem, showing that the proper method was to learn to build up good cities, towns and villages right here in Deseret, which is the school wherein the Saints are to learn how to build up the waste places of Zion.

The President then arose and said—"I will not ask any of the rest of the brethren to speak; I am going to preach a short sermon myself, and that is, go to and get out lumber to make yourselves bins, then thrash this wheat that you have raised in such abundance and take care of it, then when you have got these things done I will come and preach to you again."

This was the shortest sermon preached during the journey, but it was so significant that all who heard will doubtless remember it.

Just as we were leaving town we were met by Elders Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan, accompanied by several carriages and twenty h. reamen from the town of Brigham and from Cache county. These h. reamen formed the President's escort through the upper part of Box Elder, and forward into Cache county. By this time our company numbered eighteen carriages and thirty horsemen.

As we neared the next town we were met and saluted by the Brigham city band, which wheeled and preceded us into town, enlivening our souls with their sweet performances.

President Lorenzo Snow, with his accustomed thoughtful for the comfort and well-being of his friends, had caused to be provided a sumptuous feast, in the lower rooms of the county building, of which our company partook at 6 p.m. Viands, cakes, puddings, pies, in fact all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life were served up in great profusion.

At 7 o'clock a meeting was held in the large upper room of the Court House. This is the best use and contains the best rooms of any building we saw on our trip, and the one in which the meetings are held is well finished, and capable of holding twelve hundred persons.

Elders John Taylor, Franklin D. Richards, Charles C. Rich and George A. Smith severally addressed the audience on the object of the revelation of the gospel, showing it to be the redemption of the earth and of the whole human race through the efforts and labors of those holding the priesthood of the Son of God. President B. Young then delivered a short address on the downfall of Babylon and