



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,October 2, 1861.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

The news received from the "seat of war" in the east, which has become so extended that it embraces all the territory once constituting the United States, from the British provinces to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, where white men dwell, has not been very abundant of late, but from what little has been permitted to find its way through the country, across the plains and over the hills to this isolated and peaceful Territory, it is reasonable to infer, that there is no prospect of a cessation of hostilities between the contending factions very soon, and not till one side or the other, or both, which is more likely to be the case, shall have been more effectually whipped than they have as yet since the sanguinary struggle in which they are involved, in relation to the descendants of Canaan commenced.

It is now the policy of the United States Government, so called, as well as that of the self styled Confederate States, to keep their war movements as secret and as much hid from the world as possible, and neither are newspapers allowed to publish nor the wires permitted to transmit anything in relation to the movements of the various armies in the field, their particular locations, number of men, appointments or several destinations, that will enable their opponents to anticipate their intentions or movements, that can be prevented. That there are, or will be shortly, four or five hundred thousand men under arms in defence of the North, either on the tented field or on their way thither, is generally well understood, but it is not universally known how many thousand Federal troops are stationed in Missouri; how many in Virginia along the line of the Potomac, and in the Western and Eastern portions of that State, neither how many are stationed in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other States.

Of the policy of the Government, if any has been decided upon, in relation to the future movements of the troops, and whether or not offensive operations are to be adopted instead of defensive as have been most of the movements of the Union forces, since the commencement of the war little is known or can be inferred from what is made to appear. It was supposed when Fremont was appointed to the command of the Western Department, that a large force would descend the Mississippi to New Orleans, to compel the Confederates along the banks of the Father of Waters and in the South-West to return to their allegiance to the Government from which they seceded, and there are some preparations making which induces the belief that a movement of that kind is yet intended to be made before next spring. From present appearances however, it will be as much as Fremont can do to quell the rebellion in Missouri, where the Confederates have large armies and are making rapid strides towards its complete subjugation to their control.

Another expedition by sea from Fortress Monroe, or from New York southward, is spoken of as likely to be undertaken at no distant period, when a blow is to be struck at some point along the coast, that will make the Confederates tremble, as is averred, and perhaps cause them to suspend operations along the Potomac, where they have been looking the Federal forces in the face since the battle of Bull's Run on the 21st of July.

What course will be taken to increase, if possible, the distance between the Confederate lines and the Capital, before the meeting of Congress, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty by those best informed, outside of official circles, and it is not certain that any plan has been arranged for the march

of the Federal forces to Richmond. It is quite probable, however, that inasmuch as there is to be no more retreating done, that it is not the intention of General McClellan, the idol of the North, to make any advance upon the Confederates at present, if at all, but await the movement of events, and perhaps try to induce them by some strategy to break up their encampments, and retire to some point further South.

There is no great prospect from the present appearance of things, that there will be any great battles fought in the vicinity of Washington or elsewhere along the line, between the States that adhere to the stars and stripes, and those that have seceded, and set up a Government of their own, very soon; but whether there are or not, the war will of course continue to progress with the same steady course that it has from its commencement. It is a great work in which the people of the States are engaged, and it will take longer to accomplish it than some have supposed. Those engaged in it are not apprised of its magnitude, and those who are looking on, should not find fault because they do not work faster than is made to appear from the meagre reports that are permitted to be put in circulation concerning their belligerent acts. All that they need is time, with plenty of implements to bring the war to a satisfactory termination, and whether it shall take one year or twenty to finish up the job, the work will be done, and well done, within the time appointed.

LAST IMMIGRANT COMPANY.

On Friday evening, the 27th ult., Captain Sxtus E. Johnston arrived in this city with his company of immigrating Saints, the last expected this fall, although there are one or two small freight trains yet expected to arrive. There were in the company between fifty and sixty wagons, but how many persons no one, of whom inquiries have been made, could state definitely.

We have met with several who were in the company with whom we had an acquaintance years ago, and among the number J. E. Johnston, late editor of the *Huntsman's Echo*, published at Wood River Center, Buffalo County, Nebraska Territory, who has ventured to come up into the mountains at last, as well as many others who have been on the frontiers for years. We are of the opinion that the war movements in the east had some agency in the matter in more than one instance.

It is estimated that between four and five thousand persons have come across the plains this season, intending to remain permanently in the Territory, and if they came here to live their religion and fully carry out their intentions they will, of course, enjoy themselves better and be more satisfied with their condition and circumstances than while they have been living in Babylon, professing Mormonism without being the recipients of the many blessings bestowed upon the Saints in this their mountain retreat.

The opportunities for new comers to obtain the necessary things to make them comfortable during the following winter were never as good as they are this fall. They have all arrived in good season. There is an abundance of provisions and plenty of labor to be obtained by all who wish to eat bread by the sweat of their face. Those who came here with any other expectation will, of course, be disappointed and, sooner or latter, will return to the land from whence they came, or proceed onward and seek, for them, a more congenial clime in Nevada or on the Pacific coast.

The Annual Fair.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will be held in the large and commodious building known as the Deseret Store, commencing on Thursday (to-morrow) and continuing three days. The necessary arrangements were being made on Monday and Tuesday for the reception of the various articles of each class of domestic productions for which premiums are offered, and for others not included in the schedules, but up to last evening there were not many entries made. It is expected that it will be a busy time with the directors and clerks to-day, and it is hoped that there will be a better display than has ever before been witnessed on similar occasions.

There was a thunder shower on Monday evening, and frost yesterday morning.

LATE EASTERN NEWS BY MAIL.

The Daily Overland Mail has arrived as regularly from the east during the last two weeks as usual, but the amount of mail matter brought by it up to Saturday evening last has been extremely limited; and of papers none, with two or three exceptions, have been received, and those contained nothing of interest, having been very small concerns, published in places where, if news was allowed to circulate, the publishers considered what was obtainable not of sufficient importance to authorize its publication. In the midst of the dearth of news thus created by the operations of war, as supposed, there having been no explanations received either by mail, express, or otherwise in relation to the matter, on Saturday evening we had the satisfaction of receiving two papers, the *Boston Statesman* of the 13th and *Nashua Gazette* of the 12th of September, from which we glean the following items, hoping before the hour of going to press to be the recipient of one or two more papers of a later date, not expecting any considerable portion of our weekly and daily exchanges to find their way to our table very soon, unless there shall something transpire more favorable, than the occupation of the principal places through which the mail has to pass, under existing arrangements, by Confederate troops.

There was a monster Union war meeting held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 9th of September, presided over by Hon. B. F. Thomas, assisted by over one hundred vice-presidents. Speeches were made by Col. A. O. Brewster, who called the meeting to order; the President, Judge Thomas; Hons. Henry Wilson, Otis P. Lord, Richard Pothringham, Charles Hale, Erastus Hopkins, Thomas Russell and others.

In the course of the evening the Rev. Chas. W. Dennison, Chaplain of the Volunteer forces that attacked Hatteras, entertained the audience by an exhibition of some trophies taken from the Confederates—a piece of a secession flag, the scarf of an officer, a pipe and bag of tobacco, and a ball cartridge. He probably expects to be appointed Chaplain to Congress.

A series of patriotic resolutions were presented and adopted, the last of which was, in the words of General Jackson, "The Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

Many thousands of people assembled who were unable to obtain seats or to gain admittance to the Hall, and there were several meetings on the streets in the vicinity, which were addressed by Col. Brewster, William Dennings, Esq., Gen. Schouler, Col. A. J. Wright and others.

Private William Scott, 3d Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by a court martial, of sleeping on his post while on picket guard, was sentenced to be shot on the morning of the 9th of September. An appeal was made to general McClellan by the officers of the brigade regiment and company of the unlucky sleeper, for mercy in his behalf, which, in consideration of its being the first condemnation for that offence in the army since the commencement of the war, and in consequence of the previous good conduct of the soldier, was extended to him to the great joy of his comrades.

On the morning of the 10th, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, having arrived in Washington the evening previous with his staff, in the presence of the President, Secretaries Seward and Cameron, Generals McClellan and Mansfield and other officers, presented each of the Pennsylvania regiments with a stand of colors, making a presentation address, to which General McCall responded in behalf of the honored troops. After the presentation ceremonies were gone through with the President, Secretary Cameron, Governor Curtin and suite, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, to view some of the fortifications that were being erected. They were received near the Union fortifications, by Generals McClellan and Smith, with their respective staffs, and honored with the usual salutes. The workmen on the fortifications, when the announcement was made that the President was approaching, turned out en masse in working costume, and greeted the Chief Magistrate and guests with nine hearty cheers. The President bowed a respectful acknowledgment to the compliment. The party then proceeded a short distance, to a new and immense fortification, the road being lined with troops, who greeted them with loud cheers.

As soon as the party had reached the outskirts of the work, the President rose in his carriage and asked if there were any Pennsylvania men present. The response was a loud "Yes—yes." He then said, "I beg to introduce to you your Chief Magistrate, Governor Curtin." Governor Curtin then rose in the carriage, and made a respectful bow. The President then said, taking Mrs. Governor Curtin by the arm, "Allow me to introduce to you Mrs. Governor Curtin." Mrs. Curtin acknowledged the compliment. "And here," said the President, pointing to Secretary Cameron, "You have Mr. Secretary Cameron, your old friend; and there (facing General McClellan) you have the greatest man of all." The introductions were received, as reported, with enthusiastic cheers.

For a short time the troops were allowed to gratify their desire to shake hands with General McClellan, and the General, desiring to become acquainted with his men, and to have them know him, gratified them. It is said that he did not take an officer by the hand at the expense of a private. He talked little, bowed to each man, and looked him straight in the eyes. Each man had something cheering to say to the General. One man said, "General, we are anxious to wipe out Bull Run; hope you will allow us to do it soon?" "Very soon, if the enemy does not run," was the prompt response. At last Captain Barker, of the Chicago cavalry corps, composing the escort, appealed to the troops not to crowd the General too hard, or shake his hand too much, as before he slept he had a long way to travel, and much writing to do with the hand they were shaking. He promised if they would fall back that the General would say a few words to them. They instantly complied, when the General, removing his hat, spoke as follows:—

"SOLDIERS—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

The party then proceeded to the camp of the New York Seventy-ninth. They were received at the verge of the camp by Colonel Stevens, and conducted to the Parade Ground, where the regiment was drawn up in review order. As the party reached the right of the line, the band struck up the air of "Hail to the Chief." As soon as the music had ceased, General McClellan advanced to the front of the line, and in a formal manner restored the regimental colors recently taken from the regiment, at the same time expressing a hope that they would never again be taken away except in an honorable manner.

Secretary Cameron then rose in his carriage and said:—

"SOLDIERS—I look upon you with no ordinary feelings. I look upon you as the companions of a dear brother who lost his life at your head, while battling for his country. I look upon you not only as my friends, but as a body of men worthy of my especial regard and esteem. Whether Secretary of War, or a private citizen, you all will find a shelter under my roof. The loss of a dear brother is a thought next to my heart; but I need not recount that now, when seven hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of our noble army shared the same fate. I need only commend you, from the bottom of my heart, to your new leader—General McClellan. He is a young soldier, skillful and careful, and will present you to no danger that military science can avert."

The troops cheered first for the President and Secretary of War, and then for Generals Scott, McClellan and Colonel Stevens. The party then proceeded over a difficult road for several miles, until they reached the Union pickets at Ball's Cross Roads, and within range of the enemy's guns. They halted a few moments, conversed with the soldiers, and took the route to Fort Corcoran. General McClellan, with his staff, rode alongside the President's carriage, and explained the object and design of several fortifications en route. The President reviewed the Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Black, and finally proceeded to the United States ferry, and crossed over to Georgetown, and from thence to the Presidential mansion which was reached about dusk.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th, says: The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to Assistant Treasurers to the following effect:—Treasury notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars will continue to be issued, redeemable in coin, on demand, at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, and at the depository of Cincinnati. These notes are intended to furnish a current medium of payment of exchange, and