



ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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TO OUR PATRONS.

The stock of paper on hand at the commencement of the current volume of the DESERET NEWS, which was thought sufficient to last till the paper mill, imported by President Young last season, could be put in operation, and furnish a supply without further importation from the States, having been used up some two months since, and before the mill with all its machinery was fully completed, we were compelled to suspend publishing without being able to inform our subscribers when we should probably resume again.—There were so many contingencies that could not be foreseen without more knowledge than we then possessed, that it was impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, how many would arise, and how much time and exertion it would take to overcome them, so we resolved to say but little about the matter, do the best that could be done, and await the result.

There cannot, in justice, be any fault found with those upon whose exertions the production of the paper has depended. All concerned, and especially Mr. Howard, the chief manufacturer, have moved as fast as circumstances would permit; but one obstacle after another presented itself, and much patience, faith and works had to be called into requisition to overcome them, which has been thus far satisfactorily accomplished, and the mill is now in working order, and will convert into paper all the material in the country as fast as it can be obtained.

The first paper made after the bleaching material was obtained—that on which this issue is printed, constituting a part, is not so white as will be made after everything shall have been put in complete order, and a sufficiency of material on hand of a better quality than some that was used in the first instance, but it is a good article, all things considered, and its production is another important step towards that independence the people of Utah so much desire.

On resuming the publication of the News we have no promises to make, other than those heretofore made. We shall on our part continue to do the best that can be done under the circumstances that may exist from week to week, to keep our readers advised of what may be transpiring in the lower country, as well as in foreign lands, and in our dear "Mountain home," especially in relation to things which may be deemed of interest in these days of calamity and war.

Should the facilities for obtaining news from the East, where civil war prevails with all the horrors attending fratricidal conflicts, continue to be as good as they have been since the Overland Daily Mail went into operation, we shall be enabled to publish each week more or less items from thence of interest to the people of Utah, but of that there is not much certainty.

All the telegraph lines westward from the Mississippi, as well as the railroad on which the mails for this Territory and the Pacific Slope, are transported, pass through the State of Missouri, than which no portion of the Territory once constituting the United States, is more effected by the operations of the "irrepressible conflict." There the parties are very evenly balanced, and each in turn is in the ascendancy, and when the secessionists can get possession of the railroads and telegraph lines, such is their seeming aversion to such institutions, they immediately render them useless for the purposes for which they were made and intended. So long as such a state of things exists in Missouri, unless some arrangements shall be made for the transmission of the mails and dispatches, on a line or route north of that distracted State, there will be no certainty in the regular transmission of either, between the Mississippi river and the Western frontier.

Since the commencement of the war, a great desire has been manifested to be all acquainted with its progress, and to be advised of all the principal movements and transactions of the belligerents at the earliest practicable date.—To gratify our readers in that respect, we made every exertion that could be made in reason, before we were compelled to suspend, and none could regret more than we did that unavoidable occurrence, and hope that another circumstance of that nature may not soon exist.

That all may be satisfied who have doubts on the subject, we assure them that the present volume will not be considered complete till the fifty-second number shall have been published, and if, at its close, any should feel aggrieved by what has transpired, their names will be cheerfully "stricken from the rolls."

Progress of the Telegraph Line.

At the time of the occurrence, we noticed the planting of the first telegraph poles in Main Street—the first poles planted in the Territory—connected with this enterprise, by Mr. Street, the general agent for the western or "Overland Telegraph Company." Two weeks ago, Mr. Creighton, the superintendent of "The Pacific Telegraph Line," planted his poles on the east side of the same street. We understand that both the general agent and the superintendent have made very satisfactory progress in "building" the respective portions of the line entrusted to them, and there is now good reason for expecting the telegraph line from the Pacific to the Missouri entirely completed by the middle of November.

The line from Fort Churchill to Ruby Valley is nearly completed—the wire being already up to Diamond Springs Station, twenty five miles to the west of Ruby. The Pony news and dispatches are transmitted over the wires to California from that point, so that at the present time Salt Lake City is in communication with all California, and wherever the Pacific wires extend, in a little over twenty-four hours. The wire will probably be completed to Ruby in ten days from now, where a regular station will then be established for the transmission of messages over the wires till the line is fully completed. The holes are reported to be almost all dug between this city and Ruby, and the poles are being planted with considerable rapidity. Some difficulty has been experienced in procuring poles for sixty or seventy miles east of Ruby, but with this exception the poles will probably all be up on the entire western line in fifteen days from the present time.

Owing to the difficulties in the east, and the mixing up of things generally, some disappointment has been experienced in not receiving, before this time, the wires and insulators for this end of the western line, but recent advices report them on the way and likely to reach here by the 20th inst. As soon as they arrive the wire will be extended westward.

It is the intention of the western company, if future actual experience justifies present calculations on past experience, to locate stations every fifty or a hundred miles along the line, for the purpose of transmitting local messages, but more particularly, we expect, for the purpose of regularly testing the wire, being ever on the alert for accident or injury, and with the necessary facilities for repairing, and thus keeping the line if possible in constant working order.

From the present termini the line works well without any additional battery other than that in use on the Carson line previous to this extension eastward.

A new and substantial second line is being rapidly built over the Sierra Nevadas from Fort Churchill to Placerville, after the completion of which, the line now in use will be devoted to the local business of Nevada Territory.

On the eastern line the poles and wires are reported to be completed to "Outer Station," ninety miles west of Laramie. By the twentieth instant, Mr. Creighton expects to commence putting up the wire in this city and to run it up, eastward, about fifteen or twenty miles per day afterwards. His poles are fast being put up, from this, eastward, and, with the help at his command, there is no doubt of his line also being finished by the middle of November, possibly before that. The same provision will be made for stations along the eastern route that we have noticed on the western route.

For our own part we cannot but be satisfied with the establishment of the telegraph enterprise through the territory. Facility of communication is the natural desire of all intelligent beings, and in an age of progress and development like the present the electric highway becomes a necessity. In an inland country like this, with but little commercial relationship with the outside world, the advantages directly to the inhabitants of the territory will be few compared with what the people in the Pacific and Atlantic States may realize, we expect, nevertheless, that a wholesome interest will ever be manifest in Utah for the preservation of the company's property from the hands of the spoiler. Much solicitude is professedly awakened on this subject outside, and, taking advantage of the times and fears of men, active "wire working" is again the order of the day, and we hear of our neighbors in the west making almighty efforts to send armed protection to the telegraph and mail on the desert plains. On this, however, we will not enter, as we understand that the representatives of both the mail and telegraph companies have seen the fallacy of the professed movement for their protection, and have taken the proper measures to represent, in the right place, that the intended aid would be their greatest calamity—that is, many think so, and those who remember the past muddled affairs of certain soldiers, squaws, blankets, beads and paints, mixed up with United States Judges, District Attorneys and other of Uncle Sam's relations, need little inspiration to foresee the fun, frolic and revenge of the outraged chiefs alternately playing with wires, poles, insulators and operators' heads, in spite of the terror of distant volunteers.

Mr. Street's business having called him frequently to the city, he has, we expect seen enough to justify our allusion to the fallacy of the bayonet and sabre protection movement, and we have reasons for believing that the penetration of Mr. Carpentier, the President of the Overland Company, while on his recent visit here, fully comprehended the "bleeding process."

Our intercourse, thus far, with the representatives of the telegraph line, has inspired us with confidence in their business capacity, and still better with a reasonable amount of confidence in their integrity, and we heartily wish them success in their enterprise.

On a Tour to Cache.

Presidents Young and Wells left the city on Friday last, accompanied by Elders G. A. Smith, Watt, and Ellerbeck, J. Nebeker, Esqs.; Majors McKean and Golding, and several others, on a tour through Davis, Weber and Box Elder Counties, to Cache, and will properly be absent eight or ten days, more or less, according to circumstances. They expected to arrive at Ogden City on that evening, and would remain there till Monday morning, holding a two day's meeting, on Saturday and Sunday, as understood, for the edification and instruction of the Saints, who ever hail such occasions with great delight.

How many of the settlements in Cache Valley will be visited by the Presidency, while on this tour, we are not advised, but if every village, town and settlement there is thus favored it will take several days to make the circuit of the valley, even if but a short stay be made at each place.

Within the last two months President Young has visited, in like manner, several of the cities and villages south, north and west, holding meetings and instructing the Saints in their several duties, and teaching them the principles of truth and of life, and, when at home, he has addressed the assembled multitudes at the Bowery more or less every Sabbath during the summer.

Return From Missions.

We are much pleased to notice among us again Elders Orson Pratt and Erasmus Snow of the quorum of the Twelve. They arrived here on Friday afternoon in excellent health and wear cheerful countenances which make us feel that they are glad to be "home again" among their friends where peace and righteousness prevail. Elder Snow spoke in the Bowery on Sunday morning, and Elder Pratt spoke in the afternoon relating to their recent experience in the Eastern States and their labors in gathering up the poor.

Captain Joseph W. Young came in ahead of the church trains, spent a few days with his family and returned again, on Monday morning, to meet his train.

Public and Private Improvements.

The improvements that have been and are being made in this city this season, exceed those of former years, and in all parts of the city new houses and other buildings have been erected, and many more are in progress and will be completed this fall, if a sufficiency of laborers and material can be obtained.

There has been a great demand for laborers during the summer of all trades, professions and occupations, and especially of builders and common laborers, and for the want of them and the required material, many improvements intended to have been completed before this time, are yet in an unfinished state, and may not be perfected till late in the fall.

Among the public improvements in progress is the extension, alteration and repairs of the Tabernacle, the work on which is being pushed forward as fast as possible under the immediate supervision of Col. Little; but without more laborers than are now at work there, it will not be completed by the sixth of October, as contemplated and desired. A call was made last Sunday for forty more laborers, of which number not one fourth were obtained.

The Theatre is not progressing as rapidly as it ought, for the want of help, and it will be late in the season before the building will be closed in, and later still before the inside work will be completed.

The incoming immigration will of course add materially to the number of mechanics, artisans and common laborers, and if the weather should be favorable there will be a vast amount of mechanical and other labor yet performed before winter, and not only will the several public buildings and improvements now in progress be completed, but many private dwellings and other erections, the foundations of which have not yet been laid, will be reared and made tenantable before the frosts of winter will inhibit out door operations.

The spirit of improvement among the people was never more apparent than it is at the present time, and should it continue to increase as it has for the last year, some of those hitherto deemed drones in the "Hive of Deseret," may be effected by it ere long, in a sufficient degree to exchange the miserable huts in which they reside, for more comfortable habitations which can be done with less labor and expense, than that class of people generally suppose.

The Immigration.

Companies of the immigrating Saints have been arriving at short intervals for some days as we are informed, but their arrival has attracted so little attention that our local reporter has not been particularly interested in the matter, at least if he has made himself acquainted with the facts he has not made report, and we have had so many other matters to see after during the last two weeks, that we have not had time nor opportunity to make the necessary enquiries to ascertain whether one, two three four or more companies have come in, but we are of opinion that a majority of the independent companies have arrived, and that the others will be here shortly.

Captains Murdock, Horne and Eldredge, with their companies are reported near at hand, and will be in to-day or to-morrow. Captain Young, with the last of the Church trains, so called, is expected to arrive in about ten days.

Passing Through.

Hon. Geo. Turner, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Chief Justice of Nevada, passed through here last week on his way to Carson. Hon. H.M. Jones, of St. Louis, Mo., one of the Associate Judges, accompanied by his lady, arrived by the same stage. The Chief Justice stopped a couple of days in the city, and the Associate and lady, after a day's rest, resumed their journey westward.

Apparently Nevada has had some serious consideration at the White House. The New Territory has respectable judges to start with, and that is more than some other Territories could boast of.

Simonton, the army expedition correspondent of the New York Times, in '57, passed through here last Wednesday. The recollection of his former slanders suggested a continuous journey. He made no halt—"guilt makes cowards of us all."